

(building) blocks, remains of wall, pillar and bastion, stone-anchors of various types (three-holed, prismatic and triangular) have been recovered. Geophysical survey indicates the submerged channels of a river Gomati at least upto 500 m offshore.

The onshore explorations in nearby bet Dwarka region revealed the presence of late Indus seal depicting 3 headed animal, earthen vessels inscribed in the characters of Indus-Brahmi transition phase of about 1500 B.C. and the large quantity of pottery including lustrous red ware bowl and the red ware dishes, dish-on-stand, perforated jar and incised bowls which are datable to 1600-1500 B.C. in Dwarka, Rangpur and Prahas.

During the recent investigations, large number of stone anchors have been located in Dwarka, Bet Dwarka and Aramada region, implying thereby that the region was under active navigation during late Harappan period.

Shipwrecks in West Coast of India—Goa Waters

- (i) The marine archaeological explorations at Sunchi Reef near Amee Shoal around 2 Km away from Marmagoa Port has revealed a wreck in 3 to 9 metre water depth. A number of dressed granite blocks, four cannons each 2 metre long, a cast iron cannon ball, pieces of glass bottle and pottery are the important findings from the wreck. All the cannons were lying on rock granite blocks and cannons were covered with baranacle growth and other sea organisms.
- (ii) The underwater exploration on the eastern side of St. George Reef, very close to famous Grade Island also revealed a shipwreck in 10 to 15 metre water depth containing various types of terra-cotta artefacts such as bricks, roofing, wall fixing and flooring tiles, at times, inscribed "Baselmision tile Works 1865" and a number of household decorative materials. The timber of the ship was also noticed in between the rocks. The underwater metal detector survey revealed a steel hulled wreck in 5 to 6 metre water depth opposite the seminary located in a hillock. The wreck is buried in the sediment and a little part is visible.

The above marine archaeological exploration and excavation activities have been undertaken by the National Institute of Oceanography and funded by Department of

Ocean Development, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, underwater archaeological exploration and excavation activities are expensive and time consuming. Necessary funds required for the projects are arranged through various Departments/agencies.

[Translation]

116
Fertilizer Policy

1961 SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to change its present policy in regard to setting up of new fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) The High Powered Fertilizers Pricing Policy Review Committee (HPC) has made recommendations regarding a new fertilizer policy covering *inter alia* the recommended policy regarding setting up of new fertilizer units. Inter-Ministerial consultations and dialogue with the industry have been undertaken in regard to the recommendations made by the High Powered Committee. A new fertilizer policy will be announced after conclusion of this exercise.

[English]

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Sea Pollution

1962. SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK:
SHRI K. YERRANNaidu:
SHRI FRANCISCO GARDINHA:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start several new projects to keep a watch on the sea water to check coastal pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which these are likely to be started; and

(c) the funds sanctioned for these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A multi-institutional programme called Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction Systems (COMAPS) is under implementation from 1991 onwards for monitoring the levels of various marine pollutants in the coastal and offshore waters of the country and to assess the health of our seas. Intensive monitoring of pollutants at 82 locations covering 25 parameters is being done from 1991 onwards by 11 Institutions identified by the Government.

The results obtained through these observations are periodically brought to the attention of the concerned State Pollution Control Boards for remedial action. The State Pollution Control Boards are proposed to be provided funds for preparation of inventory on sources of marine pollution, as detailed below.

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of the Board	Amount
Gujarat State Pollution Control Board	2.0
Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board	2.0
Goa State Pollution Control Board	0.5
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	1.0
Kerala State Pollution Control Board	1.0
Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board	2.0
Pondicherry Pollution Control Board	0.5
Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board	2.0
Orissa State Pollution Control Board	1.0
West Bengal State Pollution Control Board	1.0
Total	13.00

There is no proposal to start new projects for monitoring coastal pollution.

[Translation] *Uttar Pradesh 18-19*

Khalilabad Sugar Mill, U.P.

1963. SHRI INDRAJEET MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by Sugar Corporation of India to Khalilabad Sugar Mill in Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount recovered out of that so far;

(c) whether the said mill has since been closed down; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to recover the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) There is no organisation called the Sugar Corporation of India under the Government. However, loans, are given to sugar mills for certain specified purposes from the Sugar Development Fund. The Khalilabad Sugar Mill has been given loans as indicated under:

(i) Loan for Modernisation/Rehabilitation

Amount of Loan	Disbursed on
Rs. 471.00 lakhs	30.11.94
Rs. 471.00 lakhs	24.2.95
Rs. 124.00 lakhs	12.4.96

(ii) Short Term Loan

Amount of Loan	Disbursed on
Rs. 50.00 lakhs	4.8.98

(b) Nil.

(c) The Sugar mill had worked during the last season 1997-98 but during the current Sugar season 1998-99, the mill has not yet started its crushing operation.