

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) At present, there is no proposal to revise the existing pattern of Central assistance to the States (and simplicity to backward areas in States) in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

SC/ST Employees in Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

6851. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of employees working in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and number of SC/ST employees among them category-wise;

(b) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST employees is complete; and

(c) if not, the action being taken to complete it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a)

Category	No. of employees		
	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
Group 'A'	97	10	1
Group 'B'	277	34	1
Group 'C'	335	41	6
Group 'D'	176	32	6

(b) In respect of the posts for which appointments are made by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, the quota of SC/ST is complete. For the posts for which the appointments are made by other cadre controlling authorities, adequate representation of SC/ST categories is ensured by the respective cadre controlling authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Pollution in Metropolitan Cities

6852. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some metropolitan cities have been increasingly affected by pollution;

(b) whether Delhi is one of them;

(c) if so, what are the various factors leading to the pollution of the metropolitan cities; and

(d) the various steps taken to keep these cities pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main factors leading to the pollution of metropolitan cities are rapid urban growth; industrial activity; and increase in the number of motor vehicles.

(d) The steps taken include the following:-

- (i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (ii) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.
- (iii) A network of ambient air quality and water quality monitoring stations has been set up.
- (iv) Air pollution control areas have been notified.
- (v) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries
- (vi) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards for the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits.

(vii) Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment on a time bound basis. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

(viii) Schemes for construction/augmentation of sewerage and drainage system and for treatment of sewage from cities, including solid waste management, have been taken up.

(ix) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

(x) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 have been amended making them comprehensive and providing deterrent penalties for violation of the provisions of the Act.

(xi) National standards for exhaust from automobiles have been laid down for the vehicles on the road and for the vehicles at the manufacturing stage and environment procedures have been prescribed.

(xii) Public awareness campaigns have been launched on vehicular pollution.

(xiii) The Petroleum Industry has been asked to bring down the lead content in petrol to 0.15 gms/litre, by 1993.

(xiv) The manufacturers have been asked to give a certificate to the

effect that the exhaust from the vehicles are within the prescribed limits.

- (xv) The vehicle manufacturers have been asked to make the necessary changes in the design of the vehicles for compliance of the prescribed standards.

Retrenchment of Employees from H.A.L.

6853. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 133 employees from H.A.L. Nasik, Maharashtra, have been retrenched even after completion of four years of their apprenticeship;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made to absorb them into permanent service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) HAL, Nasik Division, have not retrenched any employee. However, out of the latest batch of 126 trainees, who were undergoing training under HAL's Apprenticeship Scheme after completion of their training under the Apprentice Act 1961, 124 trainees have been relieved between January 90 and April, 90 on completion of their respective training periods. The remaining two trainees had abandoned the training on their own in Nov/Dec., 1989.

(b) and (c). The absorption of these trainees as regular employees has not been possible as the company is not in a position to induct permanent employees in their trades at present in the light of the projected work load. However, as and when requirement for

additional personnel arises in the relevant trades, these trainees will be given preference in employment subject to their being found otherwise qualified. The company has also been advised to convey the list of these trainees to the other Public Sector Undertakings for considering them for appointment against suitable posts in their organisations.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Junior High School

6854. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Junior High Schools in each village;

(b) if so, the time by which such schools are likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Opening of new Junior High Schools, generally called upper primary or middle schools, and upgradation of existing primary schools is a continuous process dependent upon increase in enrolment and retention at primary stage, improvement in transition rate from primary to upper primary levels and the availability of resources in the State Plans. The Central Government neither opens such schools nor does it have any scheme to support such activity.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh

6855. shri sarju PRASAD SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government