

hand. The State Government will establish contact with the leaders and will pay attention to their serious problems. Efforts in this direction are already going on.

I also agree with the contention of the Hon. Member, and the reports that we have received also point to that that the development of Chota Nagpur area has not taken place the way it should have been. The monitoring which the Central Government has started new points to these facts. It will be our endeavour to see that monitoring is made more effective.

[English]

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Recently, we had a seminar on 'youths rural unrest in Bihar'. Some of the youths who took to extremism before, were, anyhow, converted and all were unanimous on one point that whatever grant, whatever project, whatever aid the government gives to these areas, whether it is Adivasi area or some other area in Bihar, all is eaten by the middle man and that does not reach the common man. Whatever report government gives, it is the same machinery which is giving grants that is monitoring its performance. Therefore, in Adivasi areas, unless government comes out with some positive steps to see that the money reaches that particular person, particular poor Adivasi, the problem is not going to be solved. So, what steps the Central Government is going to take in this regard? Simply saying that it is a matter for the State Government to take up and we will talk to the State Government is not enough as the situation has reached to such a stage.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** As I mentioned briefly in answer to Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha's question, we, in the revised 20-point programme, which is now just taken up for implementation, have made special provisions, and I would like to mention them. Under the heading 'Point 11', —justice to SC and ST the government shall ensure compliance with the constitutional provisions and laws for SC and ST, and ensure possession of land allotted to the SC and ST, revitalise land allotment programmes, organise and assist special coaching programmes to improve educational standards, eradicate scavenging and under take special programme

for the rehabilitation of safai karamcharis, provide better direction and adequate funds for the special component programmes, pursue programmes for the fuller integration of SC and ST with the rest of the society and ensure rehabilitation of the tribals displaced from their habitats. These are the new dimensions that we propose to give in the implementation of 20-point programme; and as I had just now said, we will not leave the monitoring only to the State authorities; the Central Government will take the monitoring and wherever there are short-falls and drawbacks, we will take appropriate steps to see that these programmes are implemented in all seriousness.

#### Air pollution

\*124. **DR. K. G. ADIYODI :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum to assess air pollution;

(b) the details of infrastructure available in our country including at Trivandrum to assess air pollution;

(c) the details of steps taken in various parts of the country in connection with the research on atmospheric sciences; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce air pollution in major cities of India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :**  
(a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A network of 67 ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set up in various parts of the country by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and the Pollution Control Boards. In addition, facilities are available in different organisations including the Centre for Earth Sciences, Trivandrum for specialised studies relating to air quality and atmospheric sciences.

(c) Under the Indian Middle Atmospheric Programme (IMAP), experiments including rocket and balloon flights are conducted for research on atmospheric sciences.

(d) The steps taken to reduce air pollution include :

- Air pollution control areas have been notified;
- Ambient air quality standards for different types of areas have been prescribed;
- Emission standards have been evolved for major polluting industries;
- Industries have been directed to comply with the standards;
- Standards for vehicular exhausts have been laid down and the State Governments have been advised to enforce the standards under the Motor Vehicles Act; and
- Incentives are provided for shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : May I know the total number of flights conducted by rockets and balloons for the purpose of air quality monitoring during the last three years in Trivandrum ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Actually, this programme of Indian Middle Atmospheric Programme is not Primarily meant and specifically directed towards air pollution study. This programme has been launched for knowing the middle atmospheric conditions, and for that purpose, regular weekly flights of the Soviet made M-100 rocket from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launch Station near Trivandrum are being launched. Also, there are regular weekly flights of Indian made RH-200 from Balasore. The above flights are meant for study of the upper atmosphere winds for long term climatological studies and also for correlation with other meteorological parameters. For example, in 1983 sixteen M-100 rockets were flown for study of Ozone, from Thumba. This is a part of

the study of Ozone, its effects and the pollution that is created by Ozone.

Again, 44 Rohini-200 rockets were flown from Sriharikota and eleven Rohini Sounding Rockets each were flown, from Sriharikota and Balasore. Two RH-300 Sounding Rockets for studying Aerosols were flown in October 1986, and RH-300 Sounding rockets were flown for studying ionisation in the middle atmosphere. These are the total figures. Many rockets and balloons have been launched to study the Middle Atmosphere conditions.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Launching of rockets is irrelevant in this question, and may I put another question ?

The tubercrops cultivation in Quilon and Trivandrum districts is vitiated by titanium dioxide. If it is consumed by public it stimulates fibrosis of the heart muscles. Is it in the knowledge of the Government ? Has any study been conducted ? If so, what are the steps that they are taking ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Presently, I do not have the information, because this is the programme of the Ministry of Space and they are conducting this programme. So, information is not with us.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What is the question and what is the answer ?

(Interruptions)

So, you are not concerned with the air pollution at all !

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as industrial pollution is concerned, the Government have taken a number of steps in that regard. Government have passed legislation in the last session and we are going to enforce it from the 19th November. The Act provides that irrespective of the type of industry, if one does not instal water treatment plant within a year, he will be liable to imprisonment for five years and a fine of Rs. 1000. Even after that if he does not instal, the imprisonment will be for seven years together with a fine of Rs. 5,000. So far as smoke is concerned,

we are going to instal an equipment so that it may not be harmful to the health of the common people.

[English]

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Mr. Speaker, part (b) of the question is on information about the infrastructure to assess air pollution, including that at Trivandrum. Air pollution is more in the cities like Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay where traffic jams are there and vehicles are emitting smoke and soot. Even petrol vapours released in Delhi and other cities contain soot. In Delhi what we find is, because of non-installation of electrostatic precipitators in the thermal plants—I do not know whether they are installed now—lot of soot is released in the air and even in our MPs' flats we find that the fans are coated with soot. It is not known how much soot is released into the air and it goes into our ears, nose and eyes. We in the cities are more prone to air pollution. What studies are being conducted about this, as asked in the question ?

[Translation]

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 18 such metropolitan cities in the country where pollution is excessive. The sources which cause pollution include factories, domestic waste water, domestic smoke, vehicular traffic such as trucks, buses, cars, etc. Of these, we have selected 9 cities for the present and it will be our endeavour to reduce the menace of pollution there. You know, this problem is not going to be solved overnight. It will take some time, but the Government are doing their best to solve this problem as early as possible.

[English]

**SHRI A. CHARLES :** If you see the answer given by the Minister, it says that facilities are available in different organisations including the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum for specialised studies relating to air quality and atmospheric sciences. Travancore Titanium Product is the only one industry worth the name in Trivandrum. However, it has caused serious threat to the city because it has already caused air pollution and sea pollution. The whole atmosphere is contaminated with smog

and sulphuric acid waste is allowed to flow to the sea and several kilometres of sea is already polluted. The traditional seamen are now undergoing great hardship because fish does not survive there and they are in starvation. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether effective steps will be taken to control pollution caused by the TTP project ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Answer to the last question is yes. As far as this centre is concerned, it is established under the Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme. It is not primarily meant for the measurement of ambient levels.

But certainly measurement of ambient levels of hydroxyl concentrations will provide useful information on the nature and extent of pollution and the impact of man-made emissions. This Centre is under the Ministry of Space. And the studies which they are making will certainly help us in knowing the ambient levels in the atmosphere. We shall certainly make use of them.

**SHRI A. CHARLES :** I want to know whether steps will be taken to control pollution ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** I have specifically said that certainly steps will be taken to take care of every sort of pollution. It is because of this fact that in the last session we brought an Environment Protection Bill to take care of every sort of pollution whether it is air pollution, water pollution or environmental pollution.

[Translation]

#### Development of sanctuaries and National Desert Park in Rajasthan

\*125 **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the broad outlines of the schemes to further develop Sariska, Ranthambhore Sanctuaries as well as Jaisalmer National Desert Park in Rajasthan State ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :** A statement is given below ;