

has restarted operations after installing the required pollution control devices.

(c) (i) Establishment of all categories of polluting industries in the industrial estates of Mancheswar and Chandka, at Bhubnaneshwar has been banned by the Orissa State pollution Control Board.

(ii) Establishment of new stone crushers, Brick kilns, Lime Kilns and Coal briquetting units close to highways and human habitations has been prohibited by the Orissa State Pollution Control Board.

(d) There is no information of loss of life and property caused by the polluted environment.

Agro Forestry

1650. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the main components of Agro Forestry Scheme;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Madhya Pradesh a very large area of land is lying vacant under the Revenue Department; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to lease out such lands to voluntary organisations for agro forestry so that environmental imbalances may be done away with?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) The main component of the

Agro-forestry Programme is the distribution of seedlings of useful species to the farmers for planting on their own lands and providing technical and other assistance for this purpose.

(b) It is estimated that Madhya Pradesh has over 129 lakh hectares of non-forest wastelands, including land belonging to the Revenue Department.

(c) No, Sir.

Closure of Konark Temple

1651. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of that world famous main Konark Temple continues to be closed and is in a bad shape;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore indicating the period for which this remained closed; and

(c) whether the restoration work is being taken and the time by when the temple is likely to be opened for tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The remains of the Sun Temple Konarak, (built in the 13th Century A. D) were protected as a monument of national importance by the Government of India in 1915, when it was not under worship and was already in a ruined State, with a part of it filled up with sand for its structural stability.

The temple complex is maintained, conserved and preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India. This complex is open to visitors from sunrise to sunset.