

Guard to combat oil spills are testified by National Institute of Oceanography as non-toxic and meet the International standards. Research and Development work to find Bio-substitutes to chemical dispersant is an on-going activity. Department of Biotechnology and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur have conducted research work for physical and biological removal of oil, which is still at the trial stage.

(d) Does not arise.

**Killing of wild animals in National Park, Orissa**

7652. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing depletion of fauna and flora in the Similipal Forest and National Park in Orissa;

(b) whether that National Park has become the hunting ground of poachers;

(c) whether elephants, tigers and deers are killed in that forest freely and unabated; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check the killing of wild life and also the preservation of fauna and flora in the Similipal forest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The state Government have reported some incidences of poaching of elephants in Similipal Tiger Reserve in the past few months.

(d) The Field Director has been advised to strengthen his intelligence network and intensify patrolling to check poaching and other illegal activities.

**Water and Air Pollution in Delhi**

7653. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing water and air pollution in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to tackle the problem in the capital; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. Water and air pollution in Delhi, shows an increase in certain areas in terms of some parameters.

From the year 1992 to 1993 the level of water pollution in the river Yamuna at upstream of Delhi (Palla) shows no significant increase, whereas downstream of Delhi (Okhla) indicates significant increase in the level of pollution in terms of pollutants like BOD, and faecal coliforms. Waste generation due to rise in population together with industrial effluents are the major cause of increase in water pollution.

With regard to air pollution, the annual mean ambient air quality data indicate the following;

(i) From 1992 to 1993, the percentage of increase in  $\text{NO}_x$  level ranges between 1.99 to 30.4 in five out of six locations, where air quality monitoring is done in Delhi.

(ii) From 1992 to 1993 SPM concentration has increased within a range of 1.14% to 6.02% in three out of six locations.

(iii) From 1992 to 1993  $\text{SO}_2$  concentration has increased within a range of 6.63% to 36.76% in three out of six locations.

The increase in vehicular variety population especially of the transient and the consequent slow movement of