

(b) how many of these Units are located in Karnataka; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to force such industries to reduce pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) Yes, Sir. 17 categories of heavily polluting industries namely cement, thermal power plants, iron and steel, fertiliser, zinc smelter, copper smelter, aluminium smelter, oil refinery, distillery, pesticides, pulp & paper (large & small), basic drugs, dyes and dye intermediates, petrochemicals, tanneries, sugar and pharmaceuticals, have been identified throughout the country. The names of the units are not available with the Government.

(b) Out of 17 categories of heavily polluting industries, 14 categories are located in Karnataka, and the State Pollution Control Board have identified 159 such polluting units.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution;

(i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(ii) Networks of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

(iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;

(iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;

(v) A time bound action plan for control of highly polluting 17 categories of industries has been prepared in consultation with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which

polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991;

(vi) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment;

(vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

Income tax exemption of LTC sought by Judges of Supreme Court and High Court

1186. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether judges of Supreme Court and High Courts have sought income-tax exemption on leave travel concession admissible to them; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) A proposal to exempt the value of leave travel concession admissible to judges of Supreme Court and High Courts for purposes of computation of income-tax was received from the Supreme Court Registry and the same is still under examination.

Slowing down of global warming

1187. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

SHRI N. E. BALARAM:

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

(a) whether during Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Lectures on Climate

Change on the 5th June, 1991 call was made for steps to slow down global warming;

(b) if so, what precise suggestions were made therein;

(c) what is India's contribution towards global warming as per the recent studies conducted by Centre for Science and Environment and Tata Energy Research Institute; and

(d) what corrective steps are contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) to (d) There is widespread concern about the possibility of global warming and climate change caused by human activity resulting in the emission of "greenhouse gases". Scientific studies made in India so far do not indicate that India makes any significant contribution towards global warming. This is a field in which there is considerable scientific uncertainty about the causes, pace and impact of the possible changes. Scientists and experts are already engaged in carrying out indepth studies on this aspect. Copies of the documents referred to in part (a) and part (c) of the Question, as received from the concerned institutions, have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Setting up of the independent regulatory body under environment protection act

1188. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether after six years of enactment of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, the contemplated an independent regulatory body to monitor compliance is yet to be set up; and

(b) if so, what steps have been and are being taken by the new Government to set up this body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) and (b) As per Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Central Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient, for the purposes of the Act, constitute an authority or authorities for performing such of the powers and functions mentioned in the Act, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government.

The matter was reviewed and keeping in view that the existing implementing agencies such as the Central and State Pollution Control Boards were adequate to enforce the provisions of the Act, it was decided not to set up an authority.

Non-fulfilment of international obligations by SBI

1189. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India has defaulted in its international payment obligations and has failed to raise foreign currency loans;

(b) if so, who are the foreign suppliers and what is the name of the commodity supplied by each of them and what is the total amount of bills still to be paid in each case;

(c) what are the reasons for non-fulfilment of international obligations by the S.B.I.; and

(d) what action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):

(a) No Sir. State Bank of India has been able to fulfil its international payment obligations and has been