

124 pesticides have been registered in the country for manufacture and use. So far as the hon. Member's question whether we can take any steps to stop the use of certain pesticides is concerned, that I will examine, if that is possible.

श्री आनन्द प्रकाश गौतम : सभापति महोदय, वातावरण में बढ़ते हुए प्रदूषण को देखते हुए वन, वनस्पतियों की बीमारी और कीट-नाशकों की सुरक्षा कहने का प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इन सब का ध्यान में रखते हुए वन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने कुछ दवाओं की सूची प्रकाशित की है, जिसकी लिस्ट माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई है। इसमें 30 दवाएँ हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन दवाओं के नाम लिखे हुए हैं इन्हें से कितनी दवाएँ हमारे देश में बनाई जाती हैं और कितनी मात्रा में बनाई जाती हैं और वे पर्याप्त हैं या नहीं ?

दूसरा प्रश्न जो इसी से जुड़ा है वह यह है कि क्या इनमें से कुछ को दूसरे देशों से आयात करना पड़ता है ? अगर करना पड़ता है तो वे कौन कौन से हैं ?

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY: It is a compendium of pesticides.. (In., interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: That particular file is' with Mrs. Maneka Gandhi. '

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Is that particular file with Mrs. Maneka Gandhi. • •

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: That is why the Minister of State is required for- back up. (Interruptions)

श्री सुरेश सिंह : ...हमें कौन-कौन से चीज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is very simple.

अपना बिना बजह मिनिस्टर को कन्फ्यूस करना चाहते हैं। जवाब दे रहे हैं, समय लग रहा है। .. (व्यवधान)

It is a very simple question.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY: Sir, we are using our own pesticides.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know: Out of these, how many are manufactured in India? Are they enough? Are we importing? How much are we importing? Are we producing enough in our country? And which are the ones we are importing? If you are not importing at all, you say that you are not importing_

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He will require notice.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY: Sir, most of them are manufactured in the country. For details, I want notice.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Sir, the main thrust of the question is lost. Under the British model...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is 'over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Plundering of Cultural and Religious Heritage in Vrindavan

*364. **SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be-pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the Sunday Observer issue of August 19—25, 1990, under the caption "Mammon worshippers converge on Krishna's birth place";

(b) if so, what are the details of vandalism, plundering of antiques and sale of ancient temples to business men in the temple town of Vrindavan; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban all such sales and stop plundering

of cultural and religious heritage items and declare the temple town of virnda-van as archaeologically protected area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMAN-BHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No case of vandalism, plundering of antiquities and sale of ancient temples declared as centrally protected monuments at Vrindavan has been reported.

(c) There is neither any proposal to ban the sales nor to declare the whole of the temple town of Vrindavan as archaeologically protected area by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Air and Water Pollution in Major Cities

*365. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) what is the level of air and water pollution in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Kanpur;

(b) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up to bring down the air and water pollution to permissible levels in these cities; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) In these cities, the levels of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide are within the prescribed limits of 80 micrograms per cubic meter and 100 micrograms per cubic meter respectively, except at one station in Calcutta. The levels of suspended particulate matter in all the cities except Madras are higher than the stipulated standards, i. e., 200 micro, grams per cubic meter for residential areas.

The water pollution caused by discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluents renders the quality of the surface waters in these cities to levels beyond the prescribed standards of 3 milligrams per litre Biological Oxygen Demand and ^{total} coliform organism of 500 Most Probable Number per 100 millilitres as required for outdoor bathing.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government to bring down the air and water pollution to permissible levels in these cities 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) These cities have been notified as Air pollution control areas.

(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 to keep the discharge of effluent 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 have been taken up.

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

(x) Standards for exhaust from automobiles have been laid down for the vehicles on the road.