

Central Vigilance Commissioners

982. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD

MATHUR:

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Vigilance Commissioners since the inception of the Commission;

(b) the official assignments given to them after retirement as the Central Vigilance Commissioners; and

(c) the reasons for giving these assignments to the retired Central Vigilance Commissioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) Shri N. Srinivasa Rao

Shri S. Dutt

Shri B. K. Acharya

Shri M. G. Pimputkar

Shri R. K. Trivedi

Shri R. P. Khanna

(b) Only two Central Vigilance Commissioners namely S/Shri S. Dutt and R. K. Trivedi were appointed in Public interest as the High Commissioner for India in Bangladesh, and the Chief Election Commissioner of India, respectively.

(c) The Government of India's Resolution setting up the Central Vigilance Commissioner, as amended by the Resolution dated 15-2-1972, provide that the Central Government may, in exceptional circumstances, when the public interest so requires, permit a person who has held the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner to accept any such employment or office.

Steps to check Taj Mahal from pollution effect

983. SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Environment have

suggested certain steps to check effects of the pollution on the Taj Mahal; and

(b) if so, what are those steps and how far they have been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To minimise the pollution in Agra, steps were taken to close down the two existing thermal power stations, dieselisation of the railway shunting yards and checking of pollution caused by existing industries including foundries.

The two thermal power plants in Agra have been closed down and dieselisation of shunting yards have been completed. These initiatives have resulted in approximately 75 per cent reduction in the ambient level of Sulphur dioxide at Agra. A geographical zone around the Taj was identified and notified where no polluting industries would be allowed. A ban has been imposed on the establishment of new industries having pollutional potential and expansion of the capacity of the existing units in the demarcated area. A package of economic schemes including more efficient cupola design use of chemical coke, chemical scrubbing etc. are being developed and evaluated for minimising pollution from the foundries. To further minimise the effect of pollution on Taj, a plan to raise a green belt around the Taj was made by the Department of Environment, and is being implemented by the U.P. Government, about 1.6 lakhs plants have already been planted in Agra from the middle of 1982.

The Indian Oil Corporation has taken necessary steps to check the emission of air pollution from the Refinery at Mathura. They have also installed continuous monitoring equipment on the stacks and air quality—monitoring stations between the refinery and Taj Mahal.