

(c) whether Government are aware that air pollution by auto exhaust is seriously threatening the health of the urban population; and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING/ स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन

मंत्री न राज्य मंत्री (PROF. D. P.

CHAITOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b) The Central Public Health Engineering Institute, Nagpur, carried out a short-term survey in 1968-69 in four cities i.e. Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Nagpur, with a view to assess the air quality and to determine the level of pollution in these cities. In the report published by the Institute, the city of Calcutta has been referred as "the most polluted city" of the four cities studied in the short-term survey.

(c) Government is fully aware of the problem of air pollution in the country and proposes to bring forth legislation on the subject.

As regards the specific problem of Calcutta, the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has already approached the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute to put up a proposal for conducting air pollution survey taking into account all the aspects of pollution for the metropolitan city.

105. [Transferred to 10th July, 1971.]

#### SHASTRISIRIMAVO AGREEMENT ON REPATRIATION OF INDIANS FROM CEYLON

10(i). SHRI COLAP BARBORA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

KUMAR! SHANTA VASHIST:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS/ विदेश मंत्री be pleased to

state the progress in the implementation of Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement of 1964 on the grant of citizenship to persons of Indian origin and repatriation of these Indians who wanted to return to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS/

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(SHRI SURFENDRA PAL SINGH): The Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 prescribed a period of 15 years for its implementation. Under this Agreement India has granted citizenship to <8,201 stateless persons of Indian origin and repatriated to India 27,421 up to the end of May, 1971. During this period Ceylon has granted citizenship to 15,481 persons. The necessity to make various prior arrangements had somewhat delayed the actual repatriation under the terms of Indo-Ceylon Agreement. Both Governments are taking necessary steps to carry out their obligations.

#### CLEARANCE OF THE PACKAGES OF ANTI-CHOLERA VACCINE

107. DR. B. N. ANTANI:

SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL:

SHRI K. C. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING/ स्वस्थ और परिवार

नियोजन मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in the Times of India' dated the 13th June, 1971 to the effect that Air India took two days to clear 72 huge packages of anti-cholera vaccine received from France and the IAR for Bangla Desh refugees;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard;

(c) whether the vaccine due to exposure to Min has been rendered useless; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government against persons responsible for this negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING/ स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन

मंत्री न राज्य मंत्री (PROF. D. P. CHAT

TOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c) 72 packages of anti-cholera vaccine were received at Palam Air port, New Delhi on the morning of the 11th June, 1971 by Air India from Bombay. A line packages of the vaccine were damaged and required re-packing under the supervision of Customs and security staff. Accordingly, the damaged packages were repacked and the entire consignment was despatched to Calcutta on the 14th June, 1971. In the meantime, the consignments were kept in a cool place. The vaccine was not rendered useless.

(d) Does not arise.

108. [Transferred to the 29th July, 1971]

#### CAPACITY UTILISATION OF UNITS PRODUCING DEFENCE EQUIPMENT

109. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: SHRI N.

P. CHOUDHARI: SHRI RIMATI

VIMAL PUNJAB

DESHMUKH: SHRI H. S.

SAVNEKAR: SHRI S. B.

BOBDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE, रक्षा मंत्री be pleased to state: