

(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

मंत्रा नय न राज्य मंत्री. (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (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 the 30th July, 1971] SHASTRI SIRIMAVO AGRIIMINI ON REPATRIATION OF INDIANS FROM CEYLON

106. SHRI GOLAP BARBORA ·
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

KUMARI SHANTA VASHIST:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS/विदेश मंत्र 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 मे उपमंत्री

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) The Indo Ceylon Agreement of 1961 prescribed a period of 15 years for its implementation. Under this Agreement India has granted citizenship to 98,201 stateless persons of Indian origin and repatriated to India 27,421 upto 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/स्वस्थ्य 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 UAR for Bangla Dosh refugees;

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

(c) whether the vaccine due to exposure to sun 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

मंत्रा नय न राज्य मंत्र (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (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 few packages of the vaccine were damaged and required repacking 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
SHRIMATI VIMAL PUNJAB
DESHMUKH
SHRI B. S. SAVNEKAR ·
SHRI S. B. BOBEDY ·

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