

1	2	3	4
<b>WEST</b>			
1. Dadra Naga: Haveli . . . . .		8	78.43
2. Goa Daman & Diu . . . . .		125	102.29
3. Gujarat . . . . .		1669	50.49
4. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		1059	19.89
5. Maharashtra . . . . .		2368	38.20
TOTAL		5229	34.95
<b>SOUTH</b>			
1. Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .		24	125.00
2. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .		1859	35.18
3. Karnataka . . . . .		1104	30.17
4. Kerala . . . . .		1058	40.34
5. Lakshdweep . . . . .		2	50.00
6. Pondicherry . . . . .		48	80.54
7. Tamil Nadu . . . . .		1713	35.76
TOTAL		5807	35.32
All India Average		19438	28.45

#### Agencies to prevent water Pollution in Rivers

3763. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: LOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): The Central and State Boards set up under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and several Departments, agencies and local bodies, both in the State as well as in the Central Government, are responsible for the prevention and control of water pollution.

#### "Monitoring of D.C.M. Chemicals for Pollution"

3764. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stack monitoring of DCM Chemicals carried out by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution; and

(b) the salient reasons for showing leniency to big industrial houses in polluting the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Central Board for the Prevention and

Control of Water Pollution has not carried out the Stack monitoring of DCM Chemicals.

(c) As soon as the preliminary action for the implementation of the provisions of the Air(P&CP) Act, 1981 is finalised, suitable action will be taken by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution against the polluting industries.

### Toilet Soap

3765. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether toilet soap is a milled for plodded soap which not only cause a smooth finish but also is a guarantee against moisture content;

(b) whether water moisture content is permissible under the standards of weight and measures (packaged commodities) rules in toilet soap;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the qualification when packed is permissible in toilet soap so as to avoid giving its real net weight;

(e) whether Lifebuoy is a toilet soap in the above context; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) According to the requirements of Indian Standard Specification for toilet soap, IS:2888-1974. (first revision), toilet soaps are required to be milled soap or homogenized soap, or both, white or coloured, perfumed, and compressed in the form of firm smooth cakes and shall possess good cleaning and lathering properties.

(b) to (d). Under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, the net weight of such commodities, including toilet soaps, which are likely to undergo significant variation in weights or measures on account of environmental or other conditions, may be qualified by the expression

"when packed." The loss in weight/measure in such commodities depends on a number of factors such as temperature, humidity, storage conditions, etc., and in a country like India these conditions vary widely. It is, therefore, difficult to determine precisely the loss in weight with the passage of time. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the qualification "when packed" is permissible in toilet soap with a view to avoid giving its real weight.

(e) Both for statistical purposes as well as for payment of excise duty, Lifebuoy is treated as toilet soap.

(f) Does not arise.

### Use of Regional Languages by Courts in States

3766. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have adopted their regional languages as the language of Civil and Magistrate Courts;

(b) how much additional expenditure would be incurred by each such State for this purpose; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to have language uniformity in courts throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The requisite information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-3661 82]

(b) and (c). According to the Section 272 of Criminal Procedure Code and the Section 137 of Civil Procedure Code, decisions regarding the languages to be used in the proceedings of Civil and Magistrate Courts have been left to the discretion of the State Govts. The State Govts. are, therefore, concerned with the additional expenditure for the work of use of regional language(s) in the Civil and Magistrate Courts. This matter does not fall under the purview of the Central Government.