

**4. Fr. C.J. Saldanha Committee to examine specific issues relating to Coastal Regulation Zone Notification.**

*Terms of Reference*

- (i) To suggest criteria to permit reduction of CRZ along rivers, creeks and backwaters to 50 m or the width of rivers, creeks and backwaters, whichever is less.
- (ii) To identify parameters and to suggest criteria to permit construction of dwelling units for local inhabitants within 200 m of High Tide Line in CRZ-III areas. These criteria, should inter-alia take into consideration the assimilative capacity of the region, such as availability of drinking water and scope for making arrangements for disposal of sewage and other domestic wastes.

**Pollution in Delhi and Other Cities**

**\*5. SHRI MANIBHAI CHAUDHARI :  
SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA :**

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

(a) whether the level of air pollution has assumed dangerously high proportions and the Pollution Control Boards have no equipments to measure the density of air pollution in Delhi and other cities;

(b) if so, the factors contributing to the environmental pollution and the estimated extent of their contribution;

(c) whether the dangerously high density of air pollution in Delhi is likely to give birth and increase the killing diseases like Cancer and other respiratory problems;

(d) if so, whether the efforts of Government by way of removing the old vehicles from the roads in the capital have made any impact in lessening the pollution.

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to embark upon at once in the direction of decongesting Delhi;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to prevent pollution and pollution-related diseases?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU) : (a) to (c) Pollution levels being monitored by Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards

have shown a rising trend mainly due to growth in economic activity and increase in the number of vehicles. Major pollutants such as suspended particulate matter, sulphur di-oxide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen in most of the cities are within the prescribed limits. However, in cities such as Delhi and Calcutta, their concentrations exceed the prescribed limits for short durations in areas of high traffic density and at some busy traffic intersections. In Delhi due to the introduction of unleaded petrol, the levels of lead in ambient air have gone down substantially. Epidemiological studies do not indicate conclusive scientific evidence establishing air pollution adverse effects on human health.

(d) Phasing out of old commercial vehicles is one of the measures proposed for controlling pollution in Delhi. Since the measure has only recently been undertaken, the impact in reducing pollution is not measurable.

(e) and (f) The National Capital Region Planning Board, in order to reduce the population pressures and achieve a balanced harmonised development have developed a plan for promoting satellite townships.

(g) The steps taken/to be taken by the Government to prevent pollution are :

- (1) The Government has formulated a comprehensive Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution which envisages integration of environmental and economic aspects of development planning. lays stress on preventive aspects of pollution abatement and promotion of technological inputs to reduce industrial pollution.
- (2) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of industries from congested areas.
- (3) Low lead petrol had been introduced in the four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai w.e.f. June 1994. Subsequently, unleaded petrol was introduced in the above-mentioned 4 cities with effect from 1st April, 1995. Effective 1st September, 1998, only unleaded petrol is being supplied in Delhi.
- (4) Gross emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for all categories of new vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and are being enforced by the Department of Transport in various States.

- (5) For control of pollution from vehicles, emission norms for both petrol and diesel driven vehicles at the manufacturing stage were introduced for the first time in 1990 and made tighter in 1996. More stringent emission norms have also been notified and will come into effect from 1.4.2000.
- (6) Specification of 2-stroke engine oil has been notified which shall be effective from 1.4.1999.
- (7) Surveys have been conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board on the vehicular emissions in the major cities in the country. The findings of the survey have been used for taking mitigative measures.
- (8) The ambient air quality of various cities and towns are being monitored regularly through a network of 290 monitoring stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme.
- (9) Emission from highly polluting industrial units and thermal power plants are regularly monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards and action is taken against the defaulting units.
- (10) Emissions and ambient air quality standards have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (11) The Ministry has initiated the environmental epidemiological studies in seven critically polluted areas viz. Vapi (Gujarat), Angul-Talcher (Orissa), Chembur (Bombay), Cochin (Kerala), Kanpur (U.P.), Mandi-Govindgarh (Punjab), Delhi. The initial feedback from the studies infers that symptomatic morbidity (eye irritation, respiratory problem, and skin lesion/irritation) is high in the areas of industrial activity.
- (12) A scheme for setting up of common effluent treatment plants in different industrial areas and estates for treating effluents from clusters of small-scale industrial units in Delhi has been taken up.
- (13) The Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority has been set up for the National Capital Region for protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.

- (14) A number of polluting industries located in non-conforming areas in Delhi have been closed or relocated to conforming areas.

#### Clearance to Power Projects by CEA

\*6. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the power projects in private and public sectors cleared upto October 30, 1998 by the Central Electricity Authority to fulfil the increasing demand of power in the country;

(b) whether the letters of intent have been issued and power purchase agreements signed in this regard;

(c) whether the foreign investment has been sought and obtained in these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of projects under consideration of the Central Electricity Authority for clearance and the time by which these are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (d) As on 31st October, 1998, 47 private sector power projects and 30 Public Sector Power projects have been given Techno Economic Clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. The details are as follows :

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Foreign Investment Share (if any)
1	2	3	4

#### Private Sector Projects

1.	Baspa HEP St. II	300	No
2.	Malana HEP	86	No
3.	Vishnuprayag HEP	400	No
4.	Maheshwar HEP	400	Yes
5.	Rosa TPP	567	Yes
6.	Dholpur CCGT	702.7	Yes
7.	Barsingsar lignite TPP	500	Yes
8.	Paguthan CCGT	654.7	Yes
9.	Hazira CCGT	515	Yes
10.	Baroda CCGT	167	Yes
11.	Surat Lignite TPP	250	Yes
12.	Korba TPS	1070	Yes