- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a constant threat to the atmospheric ozone layer due to industrial Pollutants:
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government at national and international level to ban the production of pollutants affecting ozone layer in the atmosphere;
- (c) whether any research work is being done by the Central Government in the direction of protection of ozone layer; and
 - (d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There is scientific evidence that certain gases containing chlorine, bromine and fluorine, collectively called Chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons lead to depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere, specially over the polar regions.

(b) to (d) At the international level the major initiative was taken by the adoption of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in March 1985, which came into force in September, 1988. The Covention provides a general framework for addressing the ozone problem at the international level through coordinated research and exchange of information. This Convention was followed by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which was adopted in September, 1987. This Protocol, which came into force in January, 1989, lays down a timetable for stabilisation/reduction in the production and consumption of certain kids of CFCs and Hilons. Copies of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol are placed in the Parliament Library for reference.

India is a party to the Vienna Convention. Further, Government have set-up a Task Force to formulate a national strategy for the phasing out of ozone depleting substances and for adoption of substitute substances/technologies, including R&D efforts in the country.

Indian research and data collection about stratospheric ozone goes back to many decades and is spread over many institutions and agencies. A considerable amount of data about ozone is available from the studies carried out under the Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme. The India Meteoiotogical Department has a network of itzone stations and total ozone

is measured at five stations. Measre-ments of vertical distribution of ozone are made at * three stations. Continuous recording of surface ozone amount is made at six stations.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research through its network of laboratories is engaged in R&D work relating to substitute for ozone depleting substances.

मलेरिया-उन्मूलन

*31. श्री लक्खी पाम अग्रवाल: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मलेरिया-उन्मूलन के लिये कोई दीर्घ-कालिक योजना बनाई है;
- (ख) यदि हां तो इस योजना की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;
- (ग) लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और
- (घ) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में मलेरिया-उन्मूलन के लिये इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है?

स्वास्थ्य ग्रौर परिवार कल्याण मंत्री फोतेदार) : (क) (श्रो एम∘एल∘ सरकार ने 1977 के लिये मलेरिया संशोधित कार्ये योजना द्यारम्भ की। की घटनाओं में कमी लाने में मलेरिया मिली है । वर्ष 1976 में सफलता 6.47 मलेरिया के मिलियन रोगी थे जिनकी संख्या 1990 में घट कर 1.9 मिलियम गई । बहरहाल, देश में मलेरिया रोगियों की संख्या ग्रब लगभग 2 मिलियन प्रतिवर्ष पर स्थिर है।

पिछले फुछ वर्षों के दौरान मलेरिया की घटनाम्रों में कमी स्राने का कोई खास रुझान नहीं दिखाई पड़ा है। झब एक चुनिंदा दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जा रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य मारिता कीटनाशकों इस्तेमाल क्षमता रोगाणु-प्रतिरोधन श्रौर भ्रौषध प्रतिरोधन क्षयता के आधार परजीवी-रोधी रोगाण्-रोधी भौर उपायों विवेकपूर्ण इस्तेमाल करना कर्नाटक राज्य में स्तरीकरण हो गया है भ्रोर इस का पूरा महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात ग्रीर राजस्यान कार्य चल रहा है तथा 1992 दौरान मध्य प्रदेश ग्रौर श्रांध्र प्रदेश ब्रौर उसके बाद इसे ग्रन्य राज्यों में चरणबद्ध ढंग से चलाये जाने का प्रस्ताव । मलेरिया नियंद्रण के लिये ग्राठवीं योजना ग्रवधि प्रस्तावित विशिष्ट कार्यंनीति बातों के साथ-साथ ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों नियंत्रण प्रयासों में म्राधारित है जहां पर सर्वाधिक रुग्णता कारण मलेरिया

सरकार का आठवीं आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में योजना एक गहन परि-मलेरिया योजना चलाने प्रस्ताव है। इसके का शक्ति के ग्रन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित कामिक विकास कीटनाशी **छिड**काव जैव वरणिक विधियों म्रति संवेदनशील गर्भवती महिलाद्यों और शिश्रश्रों लिये बेडनेट्स के इस्तेमाल जैसे **वैयक्तिक** तथा मलेरिया सुरक्षा उपाय रोगियों का रोग की ग्रारंभिक में ग्रीर उपचार करने जायेगा। मध्य प्रदेश जिले को भी इस कार्येकम लाया जायेगा ।

River Valley Project for Afforestation

- *32. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of .ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to states
- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have been assisting State Governments under the River Valley Project for afforestation for soil conservation in catchment areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of area brought under this scheme so far and proposed to be brought in Orissa; and

to Questions

(c) whether any such proposal has been received from the Orissa Government in this regard and the details of action taken/achievements made to cover the catchment areas of some flood-prone areas of rivers in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A centrally sponsored scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP) is under operation in 27 catchments covering 17 States including Orissa since the Third Plan period. The physical and financial progress with reference to Orissa is as follows:

	Physical Financial area Rs. in (area in Lakhs 000 ha.)
(i) Agricultural land (upto 1990-91) . (ii) Non-agricultural area .	91.07 107.17
	198.24 2,317.96

An area of 12000 ha. is to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 350 lakh during 1991-92 in Orissa.

(c) Proposal from Govt, of Orissa was received for catchments of Brah-mani, upper Kolab and Indravati under RVP Scheme in 1985. The proposal was not acceded to, as it did not form part of the approved list of catchments under RVP.

Indian Railways Welfare Organisation

- *33. SHRI P. UPENDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :-
- (a) whether the railways have started a new organisation called the "Indian Railways Welfare Organisation" to construct houses for serving and retired railway employees;
- (b) if so, the response received from the beneficiaries thereto;