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- (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 interna-tional 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 ENVIRON-MENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL THE 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 content of the cont dressing the ozone problem at the inter-national level through coordinated research and exchange of information. research and exchange of modularity.
This Convention was followed by the
Montreal Protecol 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 time-table for stabilisation/reduction in the production and consumption of certain kids of CFCs and Hilons. Copie₃ 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 Government have 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. considerable amount of data about ozone is available from the studies carried out under the Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme. The India Meteorological Department has a network of azone stations and total ozone

is measured at five stations. Measrements 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-उन्मलन

- * 31. श्री लक्खी राम प्रग्रवाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य श्रीर परिवार कल्याण मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मलेरिया-उन्मलन के लिये कोई दीर्घ-कालिक योजना बनाई है ;
- (ख) यदि हां तो इस योजना मख्य मख्य बातें क्या हैं:
- (ग) ल≄यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं : ग्रौर
- (घ) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में मलेरिया-उन्मूलन के लिये इस योजना के श्रन्तर्गत सरकार किस प्रकार सहायता करने का विचार रखती है?

स्वास्थ्य श्रौर परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एम॰एल॰ फोतेदार) : (क) सरकार ने 1977 मलेरिया नियंत्रण लिये कार्य संशोधित योजना ग्रारम्भ की। मलेरिया की घटनाओं में कमी लाने में मिली है । वर्ष 1976 में सफलता मलेरिया मिलियन रोगी थे 6.47 जिनकी संख्या 1990 में घट कर 1.9 रह गई । बहरहाल, देश में के रोगियों की संख्या भ्रब लगभग 2 मिलियन प्रतिवर्ष पर स्थिर है ।

पिछले फुछ वर्षों के दौरान मलेरिया में कमी ग्राने का कोई खास रुझान नहीं दिखाई पड़ा है। ग्रब

एक चुनिंदा दृष्टिकोण ग्रपनाया जा रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य रोग मारिता कीटनाशकों के इस्तेमाल में रोगाण्-प्रतिरोधन क्षमता ग्रौर में ग्रौषध प्रतिरोधन क्षमता के ग्राधार पर रोगाण-रोधी ग्रौर परजीवी-रोधी विवेकपूर्ण इस्तेमाल करना उपायों का । कर्नाटक राज्य में स्तरीकरण पूरा हो गया है और इस समय महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात ग्रौर राजस्थान यह कार्य चल रहा है तथा 1992 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और ग्राध्न प्रदेश में ग्रौर उसके बाद इसे ग्रन्य राज्यों में चरणबद्ध ढंग से चलाये जाने का प्रस्ताव । मलेरिया नियंत्रण के लिये ग्राठवीं में प्रस्तावित विशिष्ट ग्रवधि बातों के साथ-साथ कार्यनीति ग्रन्य ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में नियंत्रण प्रयासों में लाने पर ग्राधारित है जहां पर कारण सर्वाधिक रुग्णता मत्यु होती हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार का आठवीं ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में ग्रवधि में मलेरिया नियंत्रण एक गहन परि-की प्रस्ताव है। इसके योजना चलाने का कार्मिक प्रशिक्षित शक्ति के श्रन्तर्गत विकास कीटनाशी छिडकाव जैव पर्या-वरणिक विधियों ग्रति संवेदनशील वर्गी महिलाम्रों ग्रौर शिशश्रों जैसे गर्भवती लिये बेडनेट्स के इस्तेमाल जैसे सुरक्षा उपाय तथा मलेरिया रोगियों का रोग की ब्रारंभिक में लगाने ग्रौर उपचार करने पता पर दिया जायेगा। मध्य प्रदेश को भी इस कार्यक्रम के जिले बस्तर लाया जायेगा । श्रन्तर्गत

River Valley Project for Afforestation

- •32. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRON-MENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:
- (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
- (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 ENVIRON-MENT 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) .

91.07

(ii) Non-agricultural area

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 Brahmani, 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: