

rolled with respective employment exchanges;

(b) if so, what is the number of such posts, category-wise and what is the number of registered incumbents for each of these category-wise; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in filling the posts to the detriment of the incumbents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration as on 1-11-1981 there was no vacancy of Senior Domestic Science Teacher under Delhi Administration and there were 22 surplus Junior Domestic Science Teachers in the Government schools in Delhi.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, questions do not arise.

Review to Delhi School Education Act, 1973

2441. **SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision analogous to Section 3 of the Delhi Schools Education Act, 1973 has been struck down as unconstitutional by the Karanataka High Court in the recent case of Rev. Sr. Mary Angela and others Vs. State of Kerala (1981 Labour and Industrial cases);

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the Section 3 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 in the light of the judgement; and

(c) whether Government propose to review Section 20 of the Delhi Schools Education Act, 1973 also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In the case

of Rev. Sr. Mary Angela and others Vs. State of Kerala and others—1981 LAB. I. C. 148—the Kerala High Court and not Karnataka High Court, struck down some of the provisions contained in Kerala Rules for Anglo-Indian Schools, 1974. Kerala Rules of Anglo-Indian Schools, 1974, cannot be said to be analogous to Section 3 of the Delhi Schools Education Act, 1973. The provisions of Kerala Rules of Anglo-Indian Schools, 1974 and the Delhi School Education Act are substantially different.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) No final view has so far been taken in regard to amendments to be actually carried out.

Integrated Development Project for Cochin Port

2442. **C. HARIDAS:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of the Integrated Development Project for Cochin Port;

(b) what is the estimated cost of this Integrated Development Project;

(c) when the Project is expected to be completed; and

(d) whether the execution of the project has suffered delay, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Integrated Development Project for Cochin Port consists of three components, namely, construction of an Oil Berth, construction of a Fertilizer Berth and dredging the approach channel. The proposed fertilizer berth will be equipped with mechanical unloading facilities to be provided by the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited (FACT).

The contract for the construction of Oil Berth was awarded to M/s. Hindustan Construction Company in February 1981. The contractors have

mobilised plant and equipment; fabrication of pontoons, pile driving frames etc. is in progress.

The contract for the construction of the Fertilizer Berth was also awarded to M/s. Hindustan Construction Company in August 1981. The work is in progress.

The dredging work for the inner channel has been awarded to the Dredging Corporation of India Limited. The dredging work has commenced. The contract for the outer channel is yet to be finalised.

(b) The Project was initially estimated to cost Rs. 35.86 crores. On the basis of the contracts awarded, it is estimated to cost Rs. 56.22 crores.

(c) The Project is expected to be completed by September, 1983.

(d) There has been no significant slippage in the schedule of execution of the project.

Salary of Principal in University of Delhi

2443. SHRI RAM LAKHAN PRASAD GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in University of Delhi the salary of a person who joins the University or its colleges as Principal is fixed at the minimum basic of the grade Rs. 1500—2500 unless he is already drawing more than the minimum of the grade in any other educational institution immediately before joining the university;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the initial basic salary of the Principal, Shyamlal College, Shahadra (University of Delhi) has been fixed at the higher start of Rs. 2000/- p.m. in December, 1981 even though he was not serving anywhere earlier and hence drawing no salary;

(c) whether the Selection Committee has not recommended higher start to the said Principal and the fact of his being out of job was concealed from the University authorities and the U.G.C.; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the University, while forwarding the particulars, the College had stated that the person selected as Principal was drawing Rs. 2,000 as basic pay as Principal of a college in Uttar Pradesh till September, 1978. His pay was fixed accordingly with the approval of the University Grants Commission.

(d) Does not arise.

Problems of malnutrition

2444. SHRIMATI HAMIDA HABILULLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve any coordinated plan of action for tackling the problem of malnutrition in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing various nutritional programme for controlling the prevalence of malnutrition in the country. The following ongoing programme are run by the different Ministries:

1. Supplementary Feeding programme

(i) Mid-day Meals Programme for Primary School Children implemented by the Department of Education.

(ii) Special Nutrition Programme for Pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers in city slum and tribal areas implemented by the Department of Social Welfare.