

- (ii) The vocationalization of education at the under graduate level may be strengthened as an alternative.
- (iii) The existing infrastructure in colleges may be used for offering job-oriented programmes in the morning, evening, and on week-ends allowing flexibility in terms of time and duration of the programme and permitting the students to move at their own pace to complete the course. A credit system needs to be introduced for this purpose.
- (iv) Starting community Colleges as independent institutions mobilizing community resources could be yet another alternative. A definite policy has to be evolved for this purpose.
- (v) The present politechnic college may be modified and founded on a broader philosophy to serve the community needs. The model of the Community College in U.S.A. may be kept in view while modifying these institutions.

The report on Community Colleges was considered by the UGC in its meeting held on 11.1.1995. The Commission decided that the report may be referred to the Standing Committee on Vocational Courses.

Combined Effects of Air Pollutants

5916. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central and State Pollution Control Boards take into account the combined (synergistic) effects of air pollutants from a given industry in a locality and also the combined impact of pollutants from the nearby industries in setting up emission standards and Ambient Air Quality Standards;

(b) whether the practice followed in India is different from that followed in other industrially developed countries and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) While developing ambient air quality standards, the ill effects of air pollutants on human health, vegetation and their synergistic effects are taken into consideration. However, for setting Minimal National Standards (MINAS) for various categories of industries by the Central Pollution Control Board, the best indigenously available control technologies and techno-economic achievability of the standards are the main considerations. The emission standards are developed for individual pollutant parameters after detailed study of manufacturing processes and emissions discharged from various sources. The State Pollution Control Boards can prescribe more stringent standards than the MINAS depending upon the local conditions.

(b) The practice adopted in India for setting up standards is comparable to that in the industrially developed countries.

(c) Does no arise.

Railway Stations

5917. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the expansion work implemented in the Kayankulam, Mavelikara, Chengannur-Tiruvalla railway stations in the year 1994-95 and during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Works pertaining to expansion of facilities at stations are undertaken whenever so warranted by growth in passenger traffic/operational requirements, subject to availability of funds and relative priorities of various stations. Accordingly, works of extension of platform shelters at Chengannur, Tiruvalla and Mavelikara have been taken up during 1994-95 at a total cost of Rs. 20.01 lakh. In addition, work of raising of platform No. 2 has been taken up at Mavelikara at a cost of Rs. 14.73 lakh. Similar works will also be taken during 1995-96, wherever so warranted.

Enhancement of Levy Sugar

5918. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States that have requested for the enhancement of levy sugar quota;

(b) whether the Union Government have considered their requests;

(c) if so, the quantity demanded and allocated, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken to consider the proposal of the States; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (e). Under the present policy of partial control, monthly allocations of levy sugar to most of the States/UTs are being made on uniform norms of ensuring 425 gms. per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. These norms are effective from 1.2.1987. However, some States/UTs are being allowed allocations at higher scales in view of the special circumstances prevailing there. Accordingly, about 3.35 lakh tonnes of levy sugar is being allocated each month for distribution under the Public Distribution System for the entire country.

Requests have been received from various States/UTs from time to time for the enhancement of their levy sugar quotas. However, in view of the decline in sugar production in the last two consecutive sugar seasons i.e. 1992-93 and 1993-94, it has not been possible till yet to enhance the level of levy sugar allocations.