

(b) if so, the action plan thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to make the primary, secondary and university level education as well as vocational education more practical, employment oriented and human value based;

(d) the results achieved so far with regard to various campaigns, such as, achieving the target of cent-percent literacy, adult education, non-formal education, etc;

(e) whether the Government propose to increase the budget on education; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (f). The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and its Programme of Action (POA) were updated and placed before the Parliament in 1992. Aspects of uniformity in education, Employment-oriented education and value education are built into it. As of now, emphasis would be on toning up the implementation and stepping up resources for education so that there is a better linkage between education and the world of work and improvement of access, retention and quality at all stages of education, particularly, elementary education.

About 53.19 million persons have been made literate till 31-03-1996 under Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs) and other adult literacy programmes. 70 lakhs out of schools children are benefiting from 2.79 lakhs Non-Formal Education Centres (NFE).

The Government is committed to increase allocation on education and on primary education in particular.

[English]

Traffic Handled by Major Ports

*171. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of each major port in the country and the extent of traffic handled by each of them during

last three years, yearwise and the first ten months of 1995-96;

(b) whether the Government propose to expand further the capacity of major ports;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to improve the performance of each major ports; and

(d) the plans prepared in this regard for 1996-97;

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) The aggregate capacity of all the major ports as on 31.3.92 was 169.23 million tonnes which increased to 177.21 million tonnes by 31.3.1996. As against this, the major ports handled a total traffic as under :

Year	Traffic handled (in million tonnes)
1992-93	166.58
1993-94	179.26
1994-95	197.26
1995-96 (Apr-Jan)	175.39
1995-96 (full yr.)	215.26 (provisional)

Portwise details of capacity and traffic are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir 30 new Projects have been sanctioned in 8th Plan so far which will enhance the aggregate port capacity of the 11 Major Ports to 216 million tonnes. Of this aggregate capacity, 190 million tonnes is likely to be achieved by end of 8th Plan, and the balance in the 9th Plan. The steps taken to improve the performance of major ports include in addition to creation of additional capacity, the replacement and modernisation of the old and obsolete equipment and floating crafts and creation of additional port facilities to meet the growth of traffic.

(d) In the Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs 576.60 crores has been provided for the development of Major Ports. During 1996-97, the major projects likely to be commissioned are Replacement of Pir Pau Oil Pier at Mumbai, Third Oil Jetty at Kandla, Crude and POL products handling facilities at New Mangalore and Approach Bridge to Service Berth at JL Nehru Port.

STATEMENT

Details of capacity and traffic handled by Major Ports during the lasts 5 years

Name of the port	Capacity as on		Traffic handled				
	31.3.92	31.3.96	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (April-Jan)	1995-96 (Full year)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. (a) Calcutta	5.95	6.75	5.16	5.17	5.60	6.03	6.12
(b) Haldia	16.76	17.03	13.18	13.35	14.78	12.88	15.31
2. Paradip	7.65	8.55	7.61	6.33	10.12	9.46	11.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Vizag	22.45	23.65	22.77	25.60	30.03	27.09	32.82
4. Madras	22.07	22.07	25.33	26.54	29.46	24.71	30.72
5. Tuticorin	5.10	6.10	3.22	6.70	8.04	7.54	9.29
6. Cochin	10.60	13.26	7.98	7.62	8.69	9.43	11.48
7. N. Mangalore	9.55	10.00	7.09	8.60	8.01	7.09	8.88
8. Mormugao	15.92	16.30	16.31	18.72	18.88	13.93	18.11
9. J.L. Nehru	5.90	5.90	3.01	3.30	5.01	5.67	6.87
10. Mumbai	26.80	26.80	29.02	30.75	32.05	27.56	34.05
11. Kandla	20.40	20.80	22.91	24.50	26.50	25.00	30.34
Total	169.23	177.21	166.58	179.26	197.26	175.39	215.26

[Translation]

[English]

Leprosy

*172. KUMARI UMA BHARATI

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Leprosy patients in India is largest in the world.

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard.

(c) if so, the findings thereof.

(d) whether the Government have chalked out any programme for the eradication of leprosy, and

(e) if so, the time by which this programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The surveys conducted have revealed that there were 0.54 million registered cases in the country as on March, 1996.

(d) and (e) The Government of India launched a National Leprosy Eradication Programme in 1983. The strategy of the Programme is based on effective Multi Drug Treatment (MDT) therapy. Under the programme, drugs are supplied free of cost to all the States/UTs to meet their full requirements. The Programme is being implemented as 100%. Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The objective of the Programme is to achieve elimination of Leprosy by 2000 A.D. thereby reducing the case load to less than one case per 10,000 population.

Inter-State Water Dispute

*173. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN :

SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the water resources in the country are being utilised fully;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the irrigation projects of Maharashtra and other inter-State water disputes are hampering the optimum utilisation of water resources; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Full utilisation of available water resources is not possible due to evaporation and vegetative (transpiration) losses and due to allowing certain amount of water to flow in the river for maintaining the river regime. Out of a total available utilisable water of 1142 billion cubic metres in the country, the present (1994) utilisation of water (surface and ground) is about 606 billion cubic metres i.e. 53% leaving 536 billion cubic metres of utilisable water as unutilised.

(c) In so far as Maharashtra is concerned, utilisation of available utilisable water resources has been planned to be achieved by 2005 A.D. and no irrigation project of the State is pending clearance because of inter-State Water Dispute. Generally, implementation of projects planned for utilisation of water resources having inter-State aspects are delayed due to inter-State Water Disputes.