

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत अधि-कारियों का प्रशिक्षण

3386. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विदेशों में मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के संबंध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र से कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन मंत्रालय को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा था/छात्रवृत्तियों की पेशकश की थी ;

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 में प्राप्त हुए पेशकश की क्या स्थिति है और इन पेशकशों पर प्रशिक्षण हेतु अधिकारी न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या नागर विमानन विभाग के अधिकारियों को अब किसी प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि मंत्रालय संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा प्रशिक्षण हेतु दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों/पेशकशों का उपभोग नहीं कर रहा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) और (घ) . संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम द्वारा वर्ष 980 तथा 98 के दौरान प्रदान की गई सभी छात्रवृत्तियों का उपभोग कर दिया गया है तथा इसलिए, अधिकारियों को इसके लिए न भेजे जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

CHANGE IN PATTERN OF RAINFALL IN DIFFERENT STATES

3387. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the change in the pattern of rainfall in different States in regard to average annual and the distribution per month during the actual days of rain with the number of days of rain;

(b) whether any detailed studies have been carried out to analyse this pattern so that havocs like what happened in Jaipur this year could be predicted; and

(c) what measures have been taken till now and why these are not adequate to meet the flood menace almost every year for the last 30 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) An examination of 100 years rainfall for various States reveals that the rainfall has shown irregular fluctuations about a mean value. On an average, a bad monsoon is seen to occur once in 4-5 years (approx.) in the country. Statistical studies show that the changes in the pattern of rainfall are not systematic.

(b) Progress has been made on studies to predict broad scale weather systems, and associated rainfall. A new statistical technique has been introduced for long range prediction of monthly rainfall during the monsoon.

Spells of intense rainfall for short duration, such as Jaipur, are the result of small vertices embedded in large meteorological systems, which are difficult to predict. Satellite cloud imageries obtained from INSAT programme will be used to see whether such small scale vertices can be observed in Satellite data.

(c) Flood control being a State subject, the responsibility of Planning and implementation of flood control schemes rests with the State Governments and funds for these are provided by the States in their respective annual plans. In view of the importance given to the flood control programme, the Government of India has substantially increased the outlay for flood control sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan to expedite the implementation of flood control works executed by State Governments. Central loan assistance to a limited extent is also provided for some of the identified flood control schemes of the States for their expeditious completion.

Guidelines and instructions have also been issued to the State Governments for expeditious implementation of the recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog.

Flash floods, as in Jaipur, are very difficult to anticipate. No reliable technique exists anywhere in the world.