

the capital into nine districts and seventeen sub-divisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is to be taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) to (d). Based on the recommendations of the Balakrishnan Committee on re-organisation of Delhi set-up, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had proposed creation of nine revenue districts in place of one existing revenue district in Delhi in order to provide to the citizens of Delhi, inter alia, a ready access to the administration for redressal of their grievances and to make the administration more responsive. This proposal was approved by the Central Government in September, 1996 subject to the condition that these nine districts would be co-extensive with the existing nine police districts.

However, as regards creation of sub divisions in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the local Government had under its own powers issued orders in June, 1996 under the Delhi Land Revenue Act, 1954 to divide the existing seven sub divisions and three revenue tehsils into 27 sub divisions and equal number of tehsils with effect from 1st July, 1996.

Infiltration

174. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the security forces have made arrangements for special monitoring of the Border of Jammu and Kashmir to prevent infiltration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to prevent infiltration through Border of Jammu and Kashmir and to maintain effective domination, intensive patrolling is being carried out and ambushes are being laid at night on the likely routes of infiltration. The intelligence set-up has been improved and troops have been provided with binoculars, night vision goggles, twin telescopes and hand-held search lights to ensure enhanced vigilance on the border. Besides these measures, anti-infiltration battalions have also been deployed on the suspected and known infiltration routes. The number of BOPs have been increased and OP Towers have been erected for better surveillance, wherever necessary.

[English]

Pollution in Rivers

*175. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :
SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the rivers in the country have been polluted on account of release of the waste polluted materials into them;

(b) if so, the details and circumstances leading to the pollution of these rivers, river-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the rivers from pollution and the amount spent on their cleansing during each of the last three years river-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). According to a study conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board, stretches of various rivers were found polluted. The river-wise and State-wise details of the possible sources of pollution are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The Government had launched a National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in July, 1995 for the pollution abatement of the above polluted stretches. Under the plan, the sewage generated in the identified towns shall be intercepted, diverted and treated before discharge into the river. The industrial pollution is monitored and controlled under the existing Environmental laws. The fund released by the Central Government to the concerned State Governments during each of the last 3 years, river-wise and State wise are given in Statement-II enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Name of the State	River	Possible sources of Pollution
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	Domestic Waste Water
2.	Bihar	Subarnarekha	Domestic and Industrial Waste Water from Ranchi and Jamshedpur
3.	Gujarat	Sabarmati	Domestic and Industrial Waste water from Ahmedabad.
4.	Karnataka	Tunga	Domestic Waste Water
		Tungabhadra	Domestic Waste Water
		Bhadra	Domestic Waste Water
		Cauvery	Domestic Waste Water

1	2	3	4
5. Madhya Pradesh	Khan	Industrial and Domestic Waste	
	Kshipra	-do-	
	Tapti	-do-	
	Betwa	-do-	
	Narmada	-do-	
	Wainganga	-do-	
	Chambal	Domestic and Industrial Waste from Nagda	
6. Maharashtra	Krishna	Water from Sugar, Distillery Industries	
	Godavari	Water from Sugar, Distillery and food processing industries	

1	2	3	4
7. Orissa	Mahanadi	Domestic Waste	
	Brahmini	Domestic Waste	
8. Punjab	Sutluj	Industrial waste from Hoseries, Tanneries, Electroplating and Engineering industries, Domestic Waste from Ludhiana and Jullandhar	
9. Rajasthan	Chambal	Domestic and Industrial Waste from Kota and Keshoraipattan	
10. Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	Domestic and Industrial Waste	

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Name of the State	River	Funds Released to States		
			1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	—	2.50	163.81
2.	Gujarat	Sabarmati	—	—	174.74
3.	Karnataka	Tunga	—	—	79.72
		Tungabhadra			
		Bhadra			
		Cauvery			
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Khan	1.25	—	253.34
		Kshipra			
		Tapti			
		Betwa			
		Narmada			
		Wainganga			
		Chambal			
5.	Maharashtra	Krishna	—	—	140.01
		Godavari			
6.	Orissa	Mahanadi	—	—	—
		Brahmini			
7.	Punjab	Satluj	2.50	—	625.84
8.	Rajasthan	Chambal	2.50	—	15.50
9.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	—	—	105.98
10.	Bihar	Subarnarekha	1.25	—	—
Total			7.50	2.50	1558.94

Agriculture Information Network

*176. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI) :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up Agricultural Information Network Centre in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said network and the names of places where such centres have been set up State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have provided any assistance to the State Governments for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether some requests put forward for