				William Chambers	
1	2	3	4	5	6 .
Sikkim	224.0	58.0	<u>-</u>		282.0
Tamil Nadu	1811.9	333.2		56.3	2201.4
Tripura	386.2	205.8			592.0
Uttar Pradesh (80-81)	3465.1	12.9	575.5	1061.4	5114.9
West Bengal (80-81)	700.0	426.0	orangeron z na kar Jan	57.0	1183.0
Total	reprinter FOLE - F	ica tojevskate	Toronto Ca	algreat (be)	
nion Territories	rogi teti.	Tables d		uta digilar	respe re collect ul mas arul
A & N Islands	291.2	423.2	ar etak	N7. 8. (820)	714.4
Arunachal Pradesh	1257.4	0.8		11.8	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.2	ordeno	ten etrii	-	20.2
Delhi	C STREETS FOR	Star Thillipping	e de la compansión de la La compansión de la compa	H-Wassiste and 1844	T (A (D)
Goa, Daman & Diu	4.2	herace obdates (	101.1	25.6	130.9
Mizoram Mizoram	631.2	164.7	524.0	343.0	1662.9
Total (All India)	39778.6	21653.7	8668.9	4620.4	74721.6

Note: 1. The data, unless otherwise mentioned, pertains to 1981-82.

2. Figures are based on reports received from States/Union territories. (if the property

## **Promotion of Winter Sports**

\*377. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state programmes undertaken by the Central Government to promote winter sports in the country during the past three years ending on 31 December, 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): A number of steps have been taken for the promotion of winter sports in the country. The Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering at Gulmarg was set up in the year 1969 with a view to developing Gulmarg as a mountain and winter sports resort. This step has helped extend the tourist season in Gulmarg. It has, in fact, changed the very pattern of life in Gulmarg from a hill station which was active only during the summer to one where activities take place round the year.

Over the years the Institute has been conducting a number of training courses in winter skiing not only at Gulmarg (Jammu & Kashmir) but also at Narkanda (Himachal Pradesh) and, more lately, at Auli-Joshimath (Uttar Pradesh). Thus during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 the institute conducted such courses at Gulmarg and Narkanda. And at Auli-Joshimath it held such courses during 1984-85. During these three years more than 1,000 winter sports enthusiasts took advantage of the facilities made available and undertook training in winter skiing at these centres.

The Central Government financial assistance of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports Society to set up the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports at Aru near Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir. The proposed institute will be financed jointly by the Central Government and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

Besides, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports proposes to set up a winter sports centre of the Netaji Subhas

National Institute of Sports at a suitable location.

## "River Water Pollution"

\*378. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a serious problem of river water pollution in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of methods being adopted to assess river water pollution; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government of solve the problem of river water pollution in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) The pollution levels are considerably high in stretches of some major rivers;

- (b) Water quality of river system is being continuously monitored since 1977-78 with respect to selected parameters to assess the levels of pollution.
- (c) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the steps taken to prevent the pollution in the rivers include:
  - (i) Zoning and classification of river stretches for designated uses.
  - (ii) Formulation of Minimum National Standards for various pulluting industries and their phased implementation by Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
  - (iii) Persuading industries for adopting pollution control measures.
  - (iv) Legal action against defaulting industries.
  - (v) Financial incentives for installation and satisfactory performance of pollution control equipment.
  - (vi) Encouragement for installation of common effluents treatment plants particularly for the small-scale industries.
  - (vii) Formulation of basin-wise pollution control programmes such as, the Ganga Action Plan.

(viii) Development of cost-effective technologies for pollution control.

## [Translati on]

People Living Below Poverty Line in Urban and Rural Areas

\*379. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the criterion adopted to identify the persons living below poverty line in rural and urban areas and the total number of such persons, State-wise; and
- (b) the State-wise targets laid down for bringing such persons above the poverty line for the year 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The poor have been defined as those whose monthly per capita consumption expenditure is less than Rs. 65 in rural areas and Rs. 75 in urban areas at 1977-78 prices, corresponding to a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

The concept of poverty line and the estimates of percentage of population below it were attempted for the first time in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). These were based on the recommendations of the 'Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand', appointed by the Planning Commission in 1977. The main data source for these estimates is the Consumer Expenditure Survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The Sixth Plan estimates are based on the 1977-78 NSSO Survey, which is the latest available. The estimates for 1977-78 of Statewise figures for rural/urban areas are given in the statement attached.

The Sixth Plan base year (1979-80) estimates, worked out on the basis of the 1977-78 NSSO Survey distribution, are given below:—

Year	No.	of persons (in millions) be the poverty line		
		Rural		Total

Assessment of the latest of th				
1979-80	273.0	66.0	339.0	
	(53.6%)	(42.9%)	(51.1%	