

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** No such proposal is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** इस बात को देखते हुए कि बम्बई और बहुत से शहरों में साइलेंस जोन हैं, क्या नई दिल्ली में जनता को रात दिन जो यह मोटरगाड़ियों वगैरह की पों पों और भों भों होती रहती है और उनको सोने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है तो क्या दिल्ली में भी साइलेंस जोन स्थापित करने की कोई स्कीम लागू होगी ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जी हाँ कुछ क्षेत्रों में साइलेंस जोन बनाये गये हैं और उन के नाम शायद हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को विदित होंगे । जहाँ एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, अफिसियल हैं या अस्पताल हैं वहाँ पर इनको बनाया गया है । सारी नई दिल्ली में इसको करना फिलहाल सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि साइलेंस जोन के साथ साथ क्या जनता को कुछ ट्रेफिक सेंस की भी शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है क्योंकि अस्पतालों के पास साइलेंस जोन में कई बार मोटर खड़ी करनी पड़ती है क्योंकि आदमी सामने आ जाता है और हटता नहीं ? वे आशा करते हैं कि हार्न बजेगा ।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जो स्थानीय शासन है उसकी चेष्टा तो रहती है और समय समय पर वह इस दिशा में काम भी करता है लेकिन जो परिणाम निकलने चाहिये वह अभी तक निकल नहीं पाये हैं ।

**Shri Radha Raman:** The hon. Minister just now said that there is no proposal with regard to New Delhi. In view of the broadening of certain roads and the inconvenience that has been pointed out by our hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh, may I know whether Government will think of enlarging the silence zones which are now in Delhi?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I think that position is constantly under review by the local authorities. I am sure they will take proper initiative in this direction as and when the situation demands it.

#### Distribution of Fertilisers

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\*314. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri Nagi Reddy:**  
**Shri D. V. Rao:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints in respect of distribution of fertiliser from all over the country and particularly from Madras State;

(b) what is the nature of these complaints; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Some complaints have been received by Madras, Bombay, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Pondicherry, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments as well as by the Centre about inadequacy of supply, diversion and adulteration of fertilisers. An instance of adulteration of common salt with ammonium sulphate in Tiruchirapalli district of Madras came to the notice of the Ministry through a Press Cutting.

(c) The mode of distribution of fertilisers within a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Government of India have recently appointed a Fertiliser Distribution Enquiry Committee to review the systems of distribution of fertilisers in various States and to suggest measures if any,

for improving the system. The report of the Committee is awaited.

As regards the case of reported adulteration in Madras, the Government of Madras have seized the stocks and are taking further action under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What is the nature of the complaints in respect of diversion and adulteration, more particularly in Madras and who are the persons who have been involved in this?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** There are complaints of various nature from many States about the short supply, diversion and adulteration of fertilisers. The Central Government pool the internal requirements and the imported stuff in relation to the total demand and the total availability and they allot them to the States. It is entirely the duty of the State Governments to distribute them and appoint the agencies. Still we keep a watch over them and advise them. In some States it is working well; in Mysore it is done through the co-operatives. We are advising the other States that they should follow such methods. A committee has been appointed to go into the question.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What is the nature of the complaint, more particularly from the Madras State and who are the persons involved in it? Can the Government give us certain facts about it?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** As has been stated, it is the responsibility of the State. The complaints are: mixing ordinary salt with ammonium sulphate, not receiving in time and so on and so forth. The Madras Government is looking into the matter.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Is it a fact that fertilisers were given for cultivation in Assam, reducing the quota of the tea gardens but they were sold back to the tea gardens at a higher rate and were not used for cultivation purposes?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does it arise out of this question relating to Madras?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** It is for the whole country. Madras is one of them. Now, it may be true. This House must realise that we are training farmers in the use of fertilisers; it will take a little time. During that process some such things may happen but they should not discourage us.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** In view of the fact that the farmers in many of the areas are not yet fertiliser-minded, do Government propose to divert the allotment of fertilisers to tea industry which is very much suffering due to lack of fertilisers?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** No, Sir. That would be a wrong thing to do. Because the farmer does not know how to use the fertilizers, it is our duty to train him. That does not mean that the particular area should always be deprived of the use of fertilisers. That would be a wrong policy.

**Shri Tyagi:** Has any complaint been received by the Government to the effect that fertilisers are mostly being sold in black-market at a price which is sometimes 100 per cent as much as the scheduled price?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Quite a few complaints have been received because when fertilisers are properly applied by those who know, they do make quite a lot of difference to the crop. Therefore, such practices do happen. We are trying our best to see through State Governments that co-operative societies and some such institutions take the distribution. But the complaints sometimes are against the co-operative societies also.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Who are the members of the Fertiliser Enquiry Committee and when is it likely to submit its report?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** The Agricultural Commissioner of our Ministry is heading the Committee. There is one member from the Ministry of Community Development and one member of the Fertiliser Association

of India. The Committee was appointed only in November and it was asked to report within three or four months.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** In view of the fact that Government put so much faith in the co-operatives, are Government having a close watch as to whether these co-operative institutions are not diverting fertilisers allotted to them to private individuals to be sold in the black market?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Just now the hon. Minister has said that even in the case of co-operatives, there are some complaints. All sorts of complaints are brought to our notice: one such is that fertilisers are used for illicit distillation.

**Shri P. S. Daulta:** Is it a fact that quite a good quantity of these fertilisers go in the black market for preparing illicit liquor?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he said, just now.

**Shri B. K. Galkwad:** How much quantity is being produced by the Indian fertiliser factories and what is the requirement of the Indian agriculturist and how long will it take to meet the entire requirements?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I am talking only of the nitrogenous fertiliser—our production is in the neighbourhood of half a million—five lakhs—tons. Our requirements this year are estimated to be about 23 lakh tons and we are trying to meet, at present, about 80 per cent.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** How long will it take?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** There is no question of how long. It is immediately, in this year.

#### Import of Defective Rails

\*315. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imported rails supplied by M/s. Surrendra (Overseas)

Private Ltd., Calcutta, were found to be defective;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred by the Railway Board on account of this transaction;

(c) whether any amount due to the above firm has been withheld; and

(d) whether the defect was actually discovered before or after the rails were brought into use?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) A small percentage, viz., less than 5% value of the rails were found not to conform to specifications.

(b) No loss has been incurred; nor is there likely to be any loss, as suppliers have undertaken to replace the defective rails.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, representing about 5% of the total value of the rails supplied and covering the full estimated value of the defective rails has been withheld.

(d) The defects were discovered on receipt of the rails and before they were put into use.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know who carries out this inspection before they are delivered to the Railways?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The contract was made by the Iron and Steel Controller and according to the terms of the contract, there are certain nominated inspectors. That is the procedure.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know whether any advice was sought about these rails from the Research Centre at Chittaranjan and if so what was the advice?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Exactly. The rails were examined at the railway testing research centre, Chittaranjan. Seven defects were listed. Defects 1 and 2 were not of a serious order. A majority of the 44210 rails passed in that test. Only 1075 rails—2.43 per cent of the total—came under defects III to VII. That comes to less than 5 per cent in value.