

(d) DDT has to be written off for various reasons like actual loss in drying, grinding, bagging, weightment etc. as well as for difference between 50 per cent, the billed DDT content for formulated material and the actual which varies between 50 and 51 per cent. During the last five years, the following quantities were written off:—

| Year    | Quantity (in tonnes) |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1962-63 | 39.027               |
| 1963-64 | 32.227               |
| 1964-65 | 37.327               |
| 1965-66 | 50.010               |
| 1966-67 | 25.571               |

#### Effluent from DDT Factory, Delhi

3255. Shri Mohammad Ismail;  
Shri Ganesh Ghosh;  
Shri Umanath;  
Shri B. K. Modak;  
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no continuous analysis of the effluent from the DDT factory, Delhi is made for controlling its quality; and

(b) if so, how the authorities ensure that no deleterious material is discharged through the effluent into Jamuna?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir. The effluent is, however properly treated and neutralised before discharge.

(b) By periodical checks of the effluent in regard to acidity, organics, suspended matters etc. and controlling the quality of the effluent within safety limits.

#### Discharge of Effluent in Najafgarh Nalla by D.D.T. Factory, Delhi

3256. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu;  
Shri Umanath;  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the effluent (waste liquor) from the

D.D.T. factory in Industrial Area of Delhi, containing D.D.T. and other acids, is discharged into Najafgarh Nalla, about 7 miles upstream of its confluence with Jamuna; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the great danger to the fish life in Jamuna on account of the pollution of the water?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir. The effluent is, however, properly treated and neutralised before discharge.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Market Loans Floated by Central and State Governments

3257. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary;  
Shri Manibhai J. Patel;  
Shri Lakhan Lal Gupta;  
Shri G. C. Dixit;  
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that in the matter of subscription to the market loans raised by the State Governments, the banks and other financial institutions have been investing any such security at a lower price than official price;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India only afford buying support to those banks and financial institutions for financing investment in Central Government security and not for investment in State Government's security;

(c) if so, whether situation mentioned in part (a) above is due to discriminatory treatment of the Reserve Bank of India to the market loan floated by State Governments vis-a-vis Central Government; and

(d) the measures under consideration of the Government for removal of this difficulty?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) The initial subscriptions to the State Government loans are accepted at such prices and at such offices or branches of Banks as are specified in the Loan Notifications issued by the State Governments. No such office or branch is authorised to accept or could have accepted initial subscriptions at prices lower than the notified issue prices. Susequent transactions may however have taken place at lower prices.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India does not give any assistance to banks and other financial institutions for the specific purpose of subscribing to Central or State loans. The Bank deals in Central Government Securities only and not in State Government Securities in its open market operations because of the difficulty of selling off the latter. The Bank does, however, give loans and advances to scheduled banks against State Government Securities.

(c) There is no discriminatory treatment as such. The Reserve Bank does not buy State Government Securities because of the difficulty of selling them off.

(d) The Reserve Bank as well as the Central Government have advised the States to go in for market loans only to the extent here are likely to be genuine sales so that there are no distress sales later by some of those who subscribed initially.

#### **American Peace Corps Volunteers**

**3258. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Intelligence Bureau in Calcutta regarding the activities of the American Peace Corps Volunteers in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Civil Construction Work in Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.**

**3259. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the civil construction work of a major nature at the Delhi unit of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., had always been entrusted to the Central Public Works Department or National Building Construction Corporation prior to 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that civil construction work relating to the extension of the D.D.T. factory at Delhi to double its capacity to 2800 tonnes/year, worth Rs. 15 lakhs has been given to a private contractor;

(c) if so, the reasons for this deviation from the earlier practice; and

(d) the procedure adopted by the Company in awarding this contract to the private contractor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The civil construction work is worth about Rs. 12 lakhs.

(c) On the 17th August 1960, the Board of Directors took a decision that future construction work of the company should be designed and supervised by private architects and executed either departmentally or through contractors at competitive rates. The decision was taken as CPWD had to be paid high departmental charges ranging between 14½ and 17½ per cent, and execution was found to be slow. Accordingly there was no further engagement of CPWD by the company, and for certain construction work at Delhi in 1961 the National