

unauthorised occupation, could not be got vacated. After the vacation of Stay Order in October, 1985, these quarters have been got vacated. Necessary action to demolish these houses will start now. Major portion of the area is earmarked for development as parks etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. There were complaints. Necessary action has been taken.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

Measures for Arresting Fall in Jute Prices

4236. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jute production all over India has gone in excess of the estimates made by Government;

(b) production of jute as per Government's estimate and the actual production this year;

(c) whether the steep fall in jute price has been due to excess production; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take for arresting the fall in jute price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) Government estimates of production are based on area enumeration and the crop cutting experiments conducted in different States in respect of various crops including jute. These estimates at the all-India level are compiled on receipt of relevant information from the State Governments. For the current year i.e., 1985-86 information in respect of the raw-jute production have as yet not become available from the States.

(c) The current fall in the prices of raw-jute is attributable to a number of factors including expected high production of raw-jute in the current year, fall in the international prices of raw jute and sluggish demand for jute manufactures.

(d) The Government have already taken a number of measures to arrest the fall in jute prices during the current season. These include :—

- (i) A direction to the Jute Corporation of India to undertake large scale purchases of raw-jute at the statutory minimum prices fixed by the Government.
- (ii) A directive by the Jute Commissioner to all working jute mills in the private sector to build up stocks of raw-jute upto specified levels so as to boost the demand for raw-jute.
- (iii) Measures to open some of the closed jute mills.
- (iv) Permission to the Jute Corporation of India to export limited quantities of raw-jute.

Ban on Import of Edible Oils

4237. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that edible oil output has increased and gone beyond the targets during last 2-3 years and this increase is equivalent or higher than total quantity of vegetable oils imported under gifts and commercially;

(b) whether in view of the above Government propose to ban all imports which alone would boost our production as happened in wheat vis-a-vis P. L. 480 imports;

(c) whether Government propose to ban imports of all farm products in recognition of our ability to stand on our own and considering that over 70 per cent of our people are engaged in agriculture; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that similar situation exists in matter of marginal imports of milk powder and butter which is blocking our self-reliance and self-sufficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) For the last several

years, there has been a gap between the availability of indigenous oil and their demand. To bridge this gap, as a short term measures, the Government of India have been importing edible oils and supplying them to the State Governments/Union Territories for distribution under Public Distribution System and to the vanaspati industry for the manufacture of vanaspati. So long as there is a gap between the availability of the indigenous oil and its demand, Government may have to import edible oils. However, the actual imports will depend on the production of indigenous oils. Information in regard to demand, supply and gap in edible oils for the last three years is given below :

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Year	Demand	Supply	Gap
1982-83	41.71	30.21	11.50
1983-84	47.00	33.00	14.00
1984-85	49.06*	36.68*	12.38

*Estimated.

The quantum of import of selected edible oils in the past few years has been as follows :

Year	Quantity in '000 tonnes
1980-81	1633
1981-82	1315
1982-83 (Upto Feb. '83)	968

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) is implementing the project for Restructuring Edible Oil and Oil seeds production and marketing with assistance in the form of gift oil from the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) and from the Cooperative Union of Canada. The following quantities of gift oil have been received since inception of the project.

('000 M.T.)

Year	Refined soyabean oil	Crude oil	Rapeseed oil
1979-80		55.88	—
1980-81		9.97	3.26

1981-82	16.82	12.47
1982-83	21.38	17.18
1983-84	13.03	18.30
1984-85	9.58	20.04
TOTAL*	126.66	71.25

*Upto June 30, 1985

(c) The import of farm products will have to be considered in the light of the developing demand supply situation, price level etc. from time to time.

(d) The commercial import of milk powder was discontinued from 1975-76. The gift commodities are obtained on a regulated basis for generating resources for dairy development activities and are being priced in a manner as not to act as an impediment to indigenous milk production.

Accident in Stone Quarry in South Delhi

4238. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the accidents are increasing in the stone quarry in Madangir village, near Saket in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of workers who have died in that stone quarry accident during this year;

(c) the reasons why adequate safety measures have not been taken in that quarry;

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for the accidents; and

(e) the details of the compensation paid to next kith and kin of the each deceased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (e) According to information available from the Delhi Administration there are no stone quarries in Madan Gir village for which mining permits have