

Price of Onions

1975. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the retail prices of onions (per kg.) during the last six months month-wise and the corresponding months during the past one year;

(b) whether a ban was imposed on the export of onions to bring down the prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the ban on the export did not have any appreciable effect on the retail price of the onions;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether despite the high prices of onions, the Government have lifted the ban on export of onions recently; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A Statement indicating the month-end retail prices of onions during the current year as also during the corresponding months of last year at some of the important centres of the country is enclosed.

(b) and (c) In order to arrest the rising trend in the prices of onions the Government suspended the export of the commodity during October 22 — November 3, 1994.

(d) and (e) The effect of ban on export of onions was felt in the form of falling prices of onions in almost all the markets of the country.

(f) and (g) Keeping in view the prevailing satisfactory price situation of onions, the ban on export of onions was lifted by the Government with effect from 4th November, 1994.

STATEMENT

Month and retail prices of Onions during 1993 & 1994

Y. Per (Rs. per Kg.)

State/Centre Variety	Year	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Karnataka	1993	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.60	6.00	6.00	9.00	8.60
Bengaluru	1994	7.20	4.00	3.00	3.40	4.00	3.00	2.60	2.00	4.60	8.00	5.00	5.00*
Punjab	1993	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	10.00
Ludhiana	1994	5.50	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	11.00	7.00	—
Jammu & Kashmir	1993	4.50	5.50	5.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	7.00	12.00	10.00
Jammu	1994	9.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	6.00	5.00*
Uttar Pradesh	1993	4.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	12.00	8.00
Lucknow	1994	8.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	—
Delhi	1993	5.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	9.00	13.00	13.00
	1994	10.00	8.00	6.00	NQ	NR	4.00	6.00	NR	8.00	11.00	7.00	6.00*

* Relates to 2nd Dec., 1994

NQ—Not Quoted

NR—Not Reported

[English]

Yamuna Action Plan

1976. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

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

(a) the quantity of untreated semi-treated industrial and domestic waste water dumped into Yamuna from the various drains daily;

(b) whether the existing sewage treatment capacity is woefully inadequate and the installed capacity is also not fully utilised;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Yamuna's water quality is unfit for

drinking even for animals and the river is choked with pollution;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the strategy formulated to augment the sewage treatment plant and to utilise the existing capacity to the maximum besides accelerating the progress of the Yamuna Action Plan; and

(g) the progress made under the Yamuna Action Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Nearly 2635 million litres of domestic and industrial waste is generated per day from 15 towns located along Yamuna where pollution abatement works are to be taken up under the Yamuna Action Plan. The list of the towns with quantity of waste water generated in each town is given in the enclosed Statement of the total quantity, nearly 2000 million litres of combined industrial and domestic waste water is generated from Delhi and is

discharged into Yamuna everyday through 17 drains.

(b) and (c). The existing sewage treatment capacity in Delhi is 1270 million litres per day against the daily sewage generation of about 1700 million litres per day. Of the installed capacity, nearly 180 million litres per day is not utilised due to one of the treatment plants being under renovation and receipt of lower flow in another treatment plant. In the remaining 14 towns, no sewage treatment facility exists except for a small sewage treatment plant of 9 million litres per day in NOIDA.

(d) and (e). The water quality of river Yamuna upstream of Delhi is fit for drinking after conventional treatment. The water quality of the river in the city limits of Delhi, Mathura and Agra is of partly 'D' class which is fit for propagation of wildlife fisheries and partly 'E' class which is fit for irrigation, industrial cooling, etc.

(f) In Delhi, the existing sewage treatment capacity is to be augmented from 1270 million litres per day to 2270 million litres per day during VIII Plan by the Government of Delhi under its own programme. In addition, another two sewage treatment plants each of 10 million litres per day are to be set up under the Yamuna Action Plan. In the other 14 towns, sewage treatment plants are to be set up under the Yamuna Action Plan.

(g) Work on the implementation of Yamuna Action Plan has begun. Detailed project report of 24 schemes have been approved so far.

STATEMENT

Quantities of Combined Waste Water Generated in 15 Towns Along Yamuna

Sl. No.	State/Town	Waste Water (in million litres per day)
1	2	3
A. HARYANA		
1.	Faridabad	89
2.	Gurgaon	112
3.	Sonepat	23
4.	Panipat	34
5.	Karnal	39
6.	Yamunagar & Jagadhari	25
B. DELHI		
7.	Delhi	2000
C. UTTAR PRADESH		
8.	Saharanpur	33
9.	Mujaffarnagar	29
10.	Gazhiabad	80
11.	NOIDA	45

1	2	3
12.	Vrindavan	2
13.	Mathura	24
14.	Agra	90
15.	Etawah	10
TOTAL		2635

Anti-Desertification Programme

1977. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government so far to arrest desertification;

(b) the details thereof with financial outlay;

(c) whether the areas for reclaiming of land degraded permanently by heavy sand deposits due to flood will be included in the anti-desertification programme; and

(d) if so, the areas likely to be included in the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government launched the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in 1977-78 to control the effects of desertification in desert areas and to conserve, develop and harness land, water and other natural resources for restoration of ecological balance in the long run. At present the programme is under implementation in 131 blocks of 21 districts of five states namely Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The total geographical area identified for coverage under the programme is 3.62 lakh sq. kms. DDP is a centrally funded programme with 100 per cent financial assistance by the Centre to the programme States. An annual allocation of Rs. 8400 lakhs has been made for this programme for 1994-95. In addition to this, the entire afforestation and soil conservation effort and the various related programmes in areas which are prone to desertification, can also be viewed as measures to arrest desertification.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Conference on Environmental Pollution of Monuments

1979. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference on environmental pollution and conservation of historical monuments was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it was suggested to appoint a