88

Adulteration in Milk

2943. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: SHRI V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adulteration in milk has been found highest in Delhi during the first four months of 1987-88; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to check adulteration in milk and other essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) The percentage of adulteration in milk has increased from 13.66% during the year 1986-87 to 17.03 per cent in the capital during the first four months of 1987-88, as per the information provided by the Delhi Administration.

(b) The Department of prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration is making utmost efforts to check the adulteration by vigorous sampling drives and the adulterators are prosecuted in the court of law under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954.

As per the information provided by the Delhi Administration 1070 samples of milk and other essential commodities were

lifted during the entire year of 1986-87 whereas the number of samples lifted during the first four months of 1987-88 was 637.

Operational Efficiency of DTC vis-a-vis its counter-parts in Metropolitan Cities

2944. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the average occupancy rate per bus, fleet utilisation, average number of miles per litre of diesel oil consumption etc. (operational Indices) relating to Delhi Transport Corporation is compared to its counterparts like BEST in Bombay, A.P.S.R.T.C. in Hyderabad, M.S.R.T.C. in Madras and Bangalore;
- (b) the reasons for the low-efficiency in Delhi Transport Corporation; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the efficiency in operation and maintenance of the vehicles under Delhi Transport Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The comparative data in respect of city services of Delhi Transport Corporation, Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking, and Pallavan Transport Corporation for 1986-87 is given in the table below:-

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Particulars	DTC	BEST	PTC
Occupation ratio (%)	166.80	124.00	123.50
Fleet utilization (%)	85.99	85.58	88.00
Diesel consumption (Kilometers per litre)	3.59	2.94	3.49
Earnings per Kilometer (paise)	318	596	506
Accident rate (per 1 lakh Kms.)	1.67	6.79	3.30
	Occupation ratio (%) Fleet utilization (%) Diesel consumption (Kilometers per litre) Earnings per Kilometer (paise) Accident rate (per 1 lakh	Occupation ratio (%) 166.80 Fleet utilization (%) 85.99 Diesel consumption (Kilometers per litre) 3.59 Earnings per Kilometer (paise) 318 Accident rate (per 1 lakh 1.67	Occupation ratio (%) 166.80 124.00 Fleet utilization (%) 85.99 85.58 Diesel consumption (Kilometers per litre) 3.59 2.94 Earnings per Kilometer (paise) 318 596 Accident rate (per 1 lakh 1.67 6.79

Comparative data in respect of city services in Hyderabad and Bangalore are not readily available.

(b) The performance of DTC compares well in most respects with other city trans-

port Corporations. The difference in earning per kilometre is due to higher per kilometre passenger fares in Bombay and Madras.

(c) Some of the measures to improve

efficiency in DTC, which are taken on a continuing basis, are replacement of overaged buses, deployment of infrastructural facilities, prescription of norms and targets for various performance parameters and speedy repair/maintenance of fleet.

Shortfall of Actual Production of Rourkela Steel Plant

2945. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any investigation has been made to determine the causes of shortfall of actual production of Rourkela Steel Plant at 1.1 million tonnes against the rated capacity of 1.8 million tonnes:
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether responsibilities for shortfall have been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main reasons identified through studies for low production at Rourkela Steel Plant are:

- (i) Inherent bottlenecks in the equipment and design of the Plant.
- (ii) Deterioration in the quality of raw materials: and
- (iii) Progressively lowering availability and utilisation of equipment due to their ageing and technological obsolecence.
- (c) In view of the above reasons being of a complex and varied nature, no specific responsibility can be fixed for actual production being below the rated capacity.

Construction of New Hospital on Pattern of Safdarjang Hospital

2946. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minis-

ter of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to construct a new hospital in West Delhi on the lines of the Safdarjang Hospital; and
 - (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) The Delhi Administration propose to have the following hospitals in West Delhi:

- 500 bedded Deendayal Upad-(1)hyay Hospital at Hari Nagar.
- 100 bedded Sanjay Gandhi Mem-(2) orial Hospital at Mongolpuri.
- (3) 100 bedded Hospital at Jaffarpur. The construction of the above Hospitals has already started.
- (b) Does not arise.

Surprised Inspections to check Quality of Food served in Trains

2947. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-MAN . Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the quality of food served in the trains is very poor comparing to the price charged for it:
- (b) whether there were any complaints regarding the quality of lunch/dinner packets served in Kerala Express;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and action, if any, taken thereon;
- (d) whether any surprise inspections were conducted by the Railway Authorities to check the quality of food served in trains; and
 - (e) if so, details thereof including the