किए जाते हैं । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण कोटि नियन्त्रण स्कन्ध तथा केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के मुख्य तकनीकी परीक्षक संगठन के अधिकारियों द्वारा स्वतन्त्र रूप से भी आकस्मिक कोटि परीक्षण किये जाते हैं

इसी प्रकार, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों के लिए भी निर्माण सामग्री की नियमित रूप से उपयोग करने से पहले जांच की जाती है तथा कोटि नियन्त्रण पर बल दिया जाता है । आवश्यक जांच करके निर्माण सामग्री की आवधिक रूप में कोटि का परीक्षण करने के लिए इस विषय पर स्थल स्टाफ के लिए स्थाई अनुदेश हैं । इन अनुदेशों के अनुपालन को भी वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा स्थल पर दौरा करके सुनिश्चित किया जाता है । निर्माण सामग्रियों की नियमित रूप से जांच की जाती है तथा जांच परिणामों को कायम रखा जाता है । कोटि नियन्त्रण में दृढ़ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मुख्य तकनीकी परीक्षक संगठन भी इन निर्माण कार्यों की जांच करता है । केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में भी एक मुख्य इंजीनियर के अधीन एक कोटि नियन्त्रण स्कन्ध हाल ही में स्थापित किया गया है तथा यह स्कन्ध विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का निरीक्षण करता है । निर्माण कार्यों की नियमित जांच हेतु मण्डल तथा परिमण्डल स्तर पर भी ऐसे ही स्कन्ध स्थापित किए गए हैं । निर्माण की मुख्य सामग्रियों की जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में एक केन्द्रीय परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला भी स्थापित की गई है ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि मानक इंजीनियरी पद्धति के अनुसार ईंट, सीमेण्ट जैसी निर्माण सामग्रियों की जांच की आवश्यकता है । स्थल स्टाफ को यह भी सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि निर्माण कार्य में विभिन्न अंशों की उचित मात्रा मिलाई जाती है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कोटि नियन्त्रण स्कन्ध तथा केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के मुख्य तकनीकी परीक्षक संगठन द्वारा यह जांच करने के लिए कि निर्माण कार्य विशिष्टियों के अनुसार किए गए हैं, अचानक नमूने लिए जाते हैं तथा उनकी जांच की जाती है । निर्माण कार्यों के अन्य तकनीकी तथा लेखा रिकार्डों के साथ ही प्रभारी इंजीनियर से निर्माण सामग्रियों की जांच रिपोर्टों को भी रखने की अपेक्षा की जाती है ।

Import of Edible Oils

1232. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether perpetual import of edible oil at a very high cost is in the national interest;

(b) if not, why Government resort to import of the stuff frequently; and

(c) if so,, the justification with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (c). In the context of the existing gap between demand and supply of edible oil from indigenous sources which is estimated to be ranging between 10 to 12 lakh tonnes per years it has become necessary for the Government to import edible oils to ensure evailability of oils at reasonable prices in the interest of the consumers. However, several long-term and short term measures are being taken by the Government to increase production and productivity of indigenous oils so that import of

edible oils could be gradually reduced.

Distribution system for Essential Commodities

1233. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continued price rise of essential commodities, Government are considering an effectve public distribution system for supply of such commodities;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) to (c) As a part of the policy of the Government to make available the various essential commodities at fair and reasonable prices to consumers and with a view to contain the open market prices of such commodities, a public distribution system is already being implemented in all parts of the country. Under the Public Distribution System, certain essential commodities are being distributed to the consumers through fair price shops and other retail outlets. The commodities which have been recommended by the Central Government to the State Government for such distribution are wheat, rice imported edible oils, sugar and kerosene, apart from soft coke and controlled cloth. In addition, State Governments have the option to procure and distribute such additional commodities through public distribution system as they consider necessary, after arranging for their supplies. Steps are taken by the State Government from time to time to strengthen and expand the public distribution and to make it better serve the consumers. These include opening of more fair price shops, exercising a regular check on their working, and developing an effective infrastructure.

Share of Madhya Pradesh for Bansagar Irrigation Project

1234. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh are finding it difficult to meet the increasing annual commitment of State's share for Bansagar Irrigation Project;

(b) whether the State Government have approached Central Government for financial assistance in this regard;

(c) whether this matter was raised in the meeting of Bansagar Control Board held in New Delhi in January, 1983;

(d) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) what is the progress of work connected with this project in Madhya Pradesh so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Bansagar Das project is an interstate project, the funding of which is shared by the State of Madya Pradesh, Uttar Pradeh and Bihar in the ratio of 2:1:1. Funds for the projects is to be provided by the State Governments. No Specific request for financial assistance in Bansagar Project has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The meeting of Bansagar Control Board scheduled to be held in January, 1983 was postponed,

(d) Does not arise,