

Shri Karmarkar: Firstly, it is not correct to say that Government have taken a long time. There is, as my hon. friend doubtless knows, a statutory authority known as the Delhi Development Authority and the matter is before it. That matter has not been finalised by it and has not come to the Government. Secondly, regarding the interval, there is what is known as the interim general plan. It is not as if there is chaos in Delhi and anyone can build any building wherever he likes. Of course, a few people do infringe the law and construct buildings; but those buildings are pulled down.

श्री दलजीत सिंह: दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द जो नई बस्तियां हैं, वहां पर पानी का, विजली का और कन्वेएंस का इति-जाम नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस मास्टर प्लान में वे सब चीजें आ जायेंगी ?

श्री करमरकर: मास्टर प्लान में तो सब चीजें आ जायेंगी।

Shri C. K. Nair: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there are more than 150 colonies, unauthorised-ly built, in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, I am aware.

Shri C. K. Nair: In view of that fact, can he say there is no chaos?

(At this stage, the lights went off)

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): There is chaos!

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry that the lights went off as soon as the question was put. The point is that as a member of the Delhi Development Authority and the sub-committee, my hon. friend has knowledge too fresh than mine. It is a fact that some unauthorised colonies have sprung up in Delhi. As my hon. friend well knows, it is a very difficult problem to cope up with. But, so far as authorisation is concerned, it is not as if there are no rules and plans. But, in spite of the plans and

rules, as I said a moment ago, unauthorised colonies have sprung up. Due steps are being taken to pull down all those that have been of recent origin. With regard to those unauthorised constructions which have been in existence for more than a particular period, as my hon. friend knows, it has been held not to evict them unless some arrangements for alternative accommodation have been made for them, because it was strongly urged that even though the occupation was unauthorised, it is inhuman immediately to evict them from the land and, therefore, to meet that type of objection we have resolved not to evict them immediately until we make alternative arrangements for them.

Delhi Milk Scheme

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*92. {	Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
	Shri P. G. Deb:
	Maharajkumar Vijaya
	Ananda:
	Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Kalika Singh:	
Shri D. C. Sharma:	

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme is likely to be extended to other areas in the city;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed;

(c) what profits have been earned by the Delhi Milk Scheme so far;

(d) the ratio of profits to the total capital invested in the scheme; and

(e) how many students are employed under the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) In about 3 years time.

(c) and (d). The profit or loss on account of the scheme to Government has not yet been estimated, as the expenditure on overheads i.e. interest on capital and depreciation on plant,

machinery and buildings etc. has not been worked out, because the accounts for the buildings have not yet been completed and only a part of the total equipment is actually in use.

(e) 765.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या सरकार इस दूध योजना के लिए दूध सहकारी समितियों द्वारा खरीदती है या अपनी निजी योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के द्वारा या फिर बाहरी एजेंटों की मार्फत ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : दूध बाहर छः जगहों में हम इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। इनमें से पांच जगहों पर कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बन रही हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the price at which milk is purchased and the price at which it is chilled and sold? What is the difference? Are the Government subsidising it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We purchase milk from the villages at price ranging from Rs. 16 to 21 per maund. In the summer the prices go up. We sell milk at the fixed price of Rs. 22-50 per maund.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the profits will be distributed amongst the milk dwellers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have no idea of making a huge profit. At the same time, we do not want to run it at a loss.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: How much of the supply is of cow's milk and how much of it is buffalo's milk?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Out of maunds of milk, about 2,400 maunds are cow's milk. There is more and more demand for cow's milk. But our cows do not give more milk, unlike our buffaloes.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Is it a fact that in order to give more milk to the Delhi area, an area near Bikaner is being developed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have plans to develop some parts of

Rajasthan, including Bikaner, and some adjoining areas to develop the supply of cow's milk, because in Rajasthan there are cows which can give better milk than our buffaloes in Hariyana. So, we want to develop that area for procuring cow's milk so that we could meet the demand of cow's milk in Delhi.

दिल्ली को पंजाब से जल का संभरण

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*६३. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहवी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पंजाब से दिल्ली को अधिक जल संभरण करने की योजना में इस बीच कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी यमुना नहर को भाखड़ा नहर से मिलाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना व्यय होगा ;

(घ) क्या इस जल के लिये पंजाब सरकार को कोई भुगतान किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह भुगतान किस दर से किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) जी हां। प्रावैधिक समिति ने जो २०० क्यूसेक जल की सिफारिश की थी उसके बजाय पंजाब सरकार अब १६६४ के ग्रीष्म तक ३२५ क्यूसेक जल देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है।

(ख) जी हां। पश्चिमी यमुना नहर फीडर प्रोजेक्ट भाखड़ा नहर को नरवाना और मुनक के बीच पश्चिमी यमुना नहर से मिलायेगा।