

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में समानता लाने के प्रस्ताव पर अप्रैल, 1983 से विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई निर्णय न कर पाने के क्या कारण हैं, निर्णय करने में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाईयाँ हैं तथा यह निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जाएगा;

संसदीय कार्य खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में समानता लाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही थी।

(ख) क्योंकि दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदान संस्थान के कर्मचारियों के काम को एक समान नहीं माना जा सकता है, इस लिए इन दो संगठनों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में समानता नहीं हो सकती। अतः दिल्ली नगर निगम से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति अतिरिक्त संसाधनों को संघटित करने की सम्भावना और राजस्व का अपव्यय फिजूलखर्ची रोकना अधिक कर्मचारी न रखना आदि निवारक उपायों को अपनाते को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करें।

Use of Tallow in Vanaspati

*98. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vegetable Oil products Control Order, 1947 and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 do not permit use of tallow in vanaspati;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some vanaspati oil manufacturers were importing tallow or purchasing tallow from traders in the last three years period, obviously for purposes of adulteration;

(c) what steps did Government take to prevent adulteration of tallow and how many prosecution cases were launched in various States and Union Territories and with what results; and

(d) names and addresses of persons/firms/companies etc. Which were so prosecuted and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some vanaspati units had imported purchased animal tallow for consumption in their respective soap manufacturing units.

(c) and (d) production of vanaspati is subjected to strict quality control under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947 and the Vegetable Oil Products (Standard of Quality) Order, 1975. A strict vigil is kept by the field staff of the Central Government to ensure that only the permitted raw materials as specified in the Control Orders are used in the production of vanaspati. For this purpose, surprise inspections are carried out of the vanaspati producing factories samples are drawn regularly to ensure that the product conforms to the specifications laid down. From the analysis of samples drawn so far, it has been established that animal tallow has been used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

However, in the course of a series of raids carried out by the Government of Punjab in various places, some unscrupulous and anti-social elements

were found to have in their possession adulterated vanaspati/vegetable oils. A total of 50 raids were conducted and 405 samples were drawn in which only 5 samples were found to contain animal tallow. These include two samples of vanaspati taken from traders and three samples of oils from M/s Bhatinda Chemicals and Vanaspati Mills which is not a licensed vanaspati unit. The Government of Punjab have taken prompt action and has already launched prosecution against the culprits in all these cases and 3 persons have been detained under the National Security Act. The details of the persons/firms and companies against whom investigation is in progress are as under :—

- (1) M/s Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., Ghaziabad.
- (2) M/s Bhatinda Chemicals and Banaspati Mills (P) Ltd., Bhatinda.
- (3) Narinder Kumar S/o Jaspal Rai of M/s Bannio Di Hatti, Chowk Prag Dass, Amritsar.
- (4) Jaswant Singh S/o Amar Singh village & P. O. Kathania, Amritsar.

Land Reform And Agricultural Production

*99. SHRI A. K. ROY ;

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMNT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is direct relationship between land reform and agricultural Production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite Central directives the land reform has not been Completed in many States; if so facts in details; and

(c) whether Government would take a fresh initiative in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) to (c) Land reforms in India

have been conceived so as to break the institutional and motivational obstacles which stood in the way of modernising agricultural productivity. The land reforms policy, as conuniciated in the successive five-year plan documents is the result of the conseusns of the Centre and the States.

In the schemetic pattern of land reforms, as adopted in this country, first came the abolition of inter-mediary tenures. This has, for all practical purposes, been completed. As a result, more than 20 million tenants have been brought directly under the State and nearly 6 million ha. of land, taken over from inter mediries, have been distributed to the landless and other eligible families.

Provision of security of tenure to the tenants, including share-croppers, was made with the ultimate objective of conferring ownership rights on the generality of tenants and share-croppers. Accordingly laws enacted by the States provide for security of tenure, fixation of rent and strict regulation of condition for eviction of tenants which can take place only under exceptional circumstances. While conferring ownership rights upon the generality of tenants and share-croppers it was contemplated that there would be a residue of tenancy upon lands held by members of the defence forces, widows, un-married women, children and persons suffering from physical or mental disabilities.

The laws of all the States except for the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal provide for confernment of ownership rights on or purchase on easy term of these rights by the generality of tenants and share-croppers. Even in some of the States mentioned above, provision for confernment of ownership rights on specified categories of tenants or purchase of these rights by them exist. Implementation of these laws has been completed in some areas and has been underway in some others. According to the latest compilation, 7.8 million tenants have been registered as owners. Among the States, only Nagaland and Megalaya do not have any such laws as