

(b) Major quantum of fertilizer is now shipped in bulk form. In such shipments loss upto 1 per cent is considered reasonable.

(c) The overall voyage loss and handling loss at ports went down in 1979 and 1981. The supplier is paid on the basis of weight determined at the loading port. According to the terms of International Maritime Consultation Organisation, the responsibility of the supplier is over as soon as the cargo has crossed the ship's tackle. If there is any shortage during voyage or on arrival, it is taken up with ship owners. However, there were number of shipments where excess was found on arrival. No claim can be lodged against suppliers and ship owners for loss due to handling at Indian ports.

(b) A Team of Canadian Experts studied the fertilizer handling at Major Indian ports. On their recommendations, bulk fertiliser unloading and handling have been mechanised at Kandla, Bombay and Madras. The mechanised arrangement at Haldia is likely to be commissioned by the middle of 1982.

**Shortage of Wheat and Rice in Railway Wagon Loaded at Jagraon (Ludhiana) Destined for Sanatnagar, Andhra Pradesh**

9559. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during March, 1982 some wagons of wheat/rice loaded at Jagraon (Ludhiana) destination for Sanatnagar were raised by special squad of Food Corporation of India and an average shortage of 35qtls. was found in each wagon; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Special of 70 wagons sent from Jagraon to Sholapur (Maharashtra) and Sanatnagar (A. P.) was found to contain heavy shortages ranging between 9 kg to 15 kg. per bag; if so, the details thereof, along with the particulars of the officials involved and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During March, 1982, a special squad of the Food Corporation of India Head Office inspected one wagon out of a special of wheat, loaded ex-Jagraon to Sanatnagar (not Sholapur). The inspection revealed a shortage of 34 quintals 66 kgs. 200 grams in that particular wagon.

The special comprised of 22 BCXT and 17 CRT wagons loaded with 17115 bags as per dispatch documents. Another Head Office Squad in association with their Regional office Andhra Pradesh checked the remaining wagons of the special which were received at Sanatnagar. An average shortage of about 6 kgs. per bag was detected.

In all ten officials of the Food Corporation of India including two Assistant Managers have been placed under suspension and disciplinary proceedings against them are in progress.

**News-item 'Every Tenth Ration Card Bogus in Capital'**

9561. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item "Every tenth ration card bogus in Capital" appearing in the Indian Express of 14.4.1982 bringing out the fact that;

(i) how were ration cards issued on addresses which did not exist and how is existence of bogus ration cards possible without collusion of the fair price shops, rationing staff and touts when the inspectors are supposed to make physical verification before recommending issue of cards; (ii) withdrawing rice and wheat for sale in market by the Fair Price Shops! (iii) accumulation of wealth and assets disproportionate to known sources of income of both the Inspectors and fair price shops, coal, cement and kerosene oil dealers;

(iv) securing special category telephone connections in the names of the doctors who have settled down abroad;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) action taken with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration has reported that in August, 1980, the issue of food cards had been liberalised and such cards were issued by it on mere application without physical verification. This was done with a view to extend the benefits of the public distribution system to the weaker sections of the society, including jhuggi-jhopri/pavement dwellers and homeless population, who had been denied food cards during the period 1977 to June, 1980. This facility might have been misused by some unscrupulous elements for obtaining bogus ration cards. The Delhi Administration has, since January, 1981, been insisting on physical verification before issue of food cards. Moreover, it had recently issued two appeals for voluntary surrender of bogus ration cards/deletion of surplus units. These appeals are being followed up by door-to-door verification of the food cards to weed out bogus cards and surplus units. During the month of April, 82, door-to-door verification in respect of three circles has been completed and the result are under compilation. Such exercises in respect of other circles are also being planned. The total magnitude of the work is considerable and it is likely to take some time.

Moreover, a constant watch is kept on the functioning of the public distribution system in the Union Territory of Delhi, including the sales by the fair-price shops and the working of the rationing staff. Any complaints in regard to these are looked into by Delhi Administration and appropriate action taken in each case.

सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. में पोस्टिंग के नियम

9562. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने इस आशय के आदेश जारी किए हैं कि एक अधिकारी को कम से कम तीन वर्षों तक एक ही स्थान पर बने (पोस्ट) रहना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से इस नियम का उल्लंघन केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पटना डिविजन कार्यालय के मामले में किया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Ban on Cow Slaughter

9563. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of the States to enforce the ban on cow slaughter more vigorously in the States where it is now banned;

(b) whether the suggestion that some social workers opposed to cow slaughter should be associated with the enforcement of the ban to prevent malpractices has also been communicated;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that in some States where the slaughter of disabled or derelict cattle is permitted, even health animals are also taken to slaughter;

(d) if so, how many State Governments have submitted a full report about this; and

(e) what are the other measures taken by the Union Government to see that the cow slaughter is strictly stopped in the States where it is banned?