

(b) and (c) No, Sir. It is not a fact that jute mills have recently closed down due to non availability of raw jute.

Cement shortage in the capital

1209. SHRI DHARAMCHAND

JAIN:

SHRI DAYANAND SAHAYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of cement in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is no dearth of cement in Delhi in the black market; if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c) As against the average quarterly despatches of 1.05 lakh tonnes to Delhi during 1977, the actual despatches were 1.15 lakh tonnes during the first quarter of 1978. The allocations during the second and third quarters of 1978 were 1.21 lakh tonnes per quarter excluding the special allotment of 10,000 tonnes and 5,000 tonnes each made during these two quarters for special slum clearance works. The shortage of cement felt in Delhi is part of the country-wide shortages due to the demand outstripping supply on account of greatly increased construction activities especially since April 1977.

The Delhi Administration have taken several steps to eliminate malpractices by certain unsocial elements in cement trade. Since 1st January 1978, FIRs have been lodged against 41 persons found dealing in unauthorised sale of cement and 1962 bags of cement stored unauthorisedly were seized. FIRs have also been lodged against 49 persons who were found transferring cement obtained by them against ration cards. Licences

of 15 cement stockists have been suspended and four other licences have been cancelled for irregularities. The distribution system has been streamlined and effective arrangements have been made for allotment of cement for house-building, minor repair etc. In order to overcome the shortages in railway wagons, steps have also been taken to move more cement to Delhi by road.

New police set up for Delhi

1210. SHRI DHARAMCHAND

JAIN:

SHRI DAYANAND SAHAYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the new police set up introduced in Delhi; and

(b) what are the advantages of this new set up and what steps Government have taken to allay the fear in the public mind that the additional powers given to the police under the new set up might be misused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) Under the new set up the powers of general control and direction over the Administration of the Police will now vest in the Commissioner of Police instead of the District Magistrate. Also, the powers and functions of the District Magistrate and Executive Magistrate under such provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 as may be specified by the Central Government will be exercisable by the Commissioner of Police and other police functionaries. Powers of a District Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been conferred on the Commissioner of Police and powers of an Executive Magistrate under section 107 Cr. P.C. have been conferred on the Commissioner of Police and other police officers not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Police. In addition, powers and functions of the District