1		2	3	4
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu			
	(i)	Panaji*	Goa	
5.		Mizoram		
	(i)	Aizawal	Aizawal	
6.		Pondicherry	e de la companya de La companya de la co	
	(i)	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	

* indicates High Power (10KW/1KW) transmitters and the rest are low power transmitters.

fEnglish]

Assistance to Fishermen

2025. SHRIMATI CHOU-USHA DHARY: Will the Minister of AGRI-CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to take measures for alleviating the condition of fishermen;
- (b) whether it is also proposed to improve the technology and technique of fishing; and
- (c) what are the steps taken and proposed to be taken for excise duty concessions and financial assistance to the fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-DRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The fishermen are assisted by the States/Union territories through schemes of subsidy and loan for acquisition of fishing boats, nylon yarn, gear and fishery requisites. Government of India have introduced a scheme for subsidising the Group Accident Insurance Premium for Active Fishermen who are members of Societies/Federations/Wel-Cooperative fare Organisation. National Welfare Fund for Fishermen is also under implementation to provide basic civic amenities such as drinking water, medical and welfare facilities, education, housing, old-age pension etc. An International

Regional Project FAO/UNDP, Bay of Bengal Programme at Madras has developed improved types of boats and gear for raising fish production in the small scale sector. Government have taken steps for introduction of improved Beach Landing Craft for the small scale fishermen. It is also proposed to mechanise 12,500 traditional craft during VII Plan. A scheme for extending the concession of excise duty levied on HSD Oil to all types of fishing boats is under consideration of the Government.

World Bank assistance for Karnataka's sheep project

2026. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRI-CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Karnataka State had submitted Rs. 3.90 crore sheep Project to Centre for seeking World Bank loan; and
- (b) if so, the details of developments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-DRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka has submitted in September, 1985 the revised proposal on Sheep Development in 9 districts of Karnataka seeking external assistance. The total estimated cost envisaged in the proposal is Rs. 30.75 crores. It is under examination in this Department.

Import of Edible Oils 2027 SHRIMATI PATEL ROMABEN

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

- (a) the CIF prices at which India got various kinds of edible oils and at what prices they have sold to consumers;
- (b) the reasons for high differences between CIF prices and selling prices;
- (c) the agencies allowed to import oils;
- (d) whether in view of the vast idle crushing capacity of the oil industry it would be profitable to import seeds; if not, the reasons thereof; and
- (e) the figures in tonnage and ad valorem for each year of import during last three years and proposed import for next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO):
(a) The purchase price of edible oils differ from contract, shipment period to shipment period, from oil to oil sourcewise. The approximate average cost and freight prices of edible oils for the financial year 1984-85 is as under:

Oil	Average C&F price (Rs. PMT) Provisional	
SBO (Soyabean	oil)	8406
NPO (Neutralise	NPO (Neutralised Palm)	
RSO (Rapeseed	RSO (Rapeseed Oil) PO (Palm Oil)	
PO (Palm Oil)		
PL (Palmolein)		8233
SFSO (Sunflowe	er seed oil)	7268

The Government of India have fixed the issue price of imported edible oils for Public Distribution System as follows:

	From 24.5.84 (Per MT)	From 15.11.85 (Per MT)	
In bulk	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 9,000/	
In tins	Rs. 9,500/-	Rs. 10,500/-	

State Governments issued imported edible oils to consumers at different rates depending upon local taxes and other overhead charges.

- (b) During financial year 1984-85, there was not much of difference between the purchase price and issue price to State Governments under Public Distribution System.
- (c) At present, State Trading Corporation of India is the only importing agency for edible oils.
- (d) No, Sir Some of the reasons for not importing oilseeds are;
 - 1. The import of oilseeds is likely to act as a disincentive to the farmers producing oilseeds.
 - 2. Bulk import of any kind of seeds into the country will attract quarantine requirements. The seeds can be moved into the country only after the health authorities at the ports have given clearance. This may take time.
 - 3. The import of oilseeds is associated with the problem of handling, storage, transportation and processing for recovery of oils leading to a time lag in the supply of oils to the consumers. This will entail severe logistics problems and may call for additional storage and other overhead costs.
 - 4. Oilseeds crushing comes under special regulation of Industry under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Thus, in case crushing of oilseeds is commenced, the activity will have to be covered by licensing. Allowing import of oilseeds will thus mean granting licences based on imported material.
 - 5. Oilcakes, produced out of "crushing" of oilseeds, are not allowed to be exported because the meal will still continue to have significant oil con-

tent. Export of oilcakes is allowed only after the oil is extracted under the solvent extraction process. Such exports of oil cakes, based on imported oilseeds, may seriously jeopardize our own efforts for increasing export markets for oil cakes made out of oilseeds grown within the country.

(e) The edible oils imported during the last three financial years are as under:

Financial	Qty, imported	Value	
year	(in lakh tonnes)	(Rs. in crores)	
1982-83	9.80	418.00	
1983-84	14.09	846.00	
1984-85	15,85	1309.00	

The quantum of edible oil to be imported in a particular year depends upon the availability of indigenous oils, likely demand of edible oils, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

Recognition of Coconut as Oilseed 2028. SHRI T. BASHEER: SHRI P. A. ANTHONY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coconut is categorised as an oilseed in the Seventh Plan documents;
 - (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government of Kerala have suggested recognition of coconut as an oilseed; and
- (d) if so, steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-DRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Coconut is a plantation crop of oil bearing palms and only a small part of its production is being used as edible oil.
- (c) and (d) No formal proposal has been received from Government of Kerala for treating coconut as oilseed. However, the Government have been providing following subsidies for coconut development.
 - (i) Under area expansion programme Rs. 3000/ per hectare to coconut growers whose holdings are less than 2 hectare:
 - (ii) for removal of root wilt affected palms Rs. 75/- for each diseased palm cut and removed; (iii) under rejuvenation programme 50% subsidy on cost of hybrid planting material and other inputs; and (iv) subsidy, limited to Rs. 1000/- for pumpsets.

Poverty alleviation programme for rural people

2029. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have given greater importance in Seventh Plan on alleviation of poverty of the rural people;
- (b) if so, the schemes proposed to be implemented under various rural development programme;
- (c) whether Government propose to allocate additional amount to the backward State like Orissa for implementing various poverty alleviation programmes; and
- (d) if so, the criteria fixed for allocating funds for implementing such programmes in the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-KAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major rural development programmes will continue to be the same viz