

Import of Edible Oils

1336. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oil imported during the year 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the details of the oils imported ;

(b) the amount spent every year on the import of edible oil ;

(c) the quantity likely to be imported during the current year ;

(d) how it is distributed to consumer ;

(e) the State-wise quota fixed ; and

(e) steps being taken to increase the production of edible seeds in the country to meet the demand of edible oil of the country to avoid import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) The quantity to be imported in a year is decided by the Government from time to time after taking into consideration factors like production of edible oils in the country, demand for edible oils, price trends in the national and international markets, availability of foreign exchange and such other factors. It is too early to specify the quantity to be imported during the current year, 1984.

(d) The actual distribution of imported edible oils to the consumers is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The allocation from the Central Govt. of edible oils for public distribution system is made to the State Governments. The delivery of the oil is also made by the STC to the authorised nominees of the State Governments. It is left to the discretion of the State Government to decide the details about distribution within the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

(e) The quota of each state is decided on a month to month basis, generally before the commencement of each month on the basis of demands received from the State Govts., consumption pattern, availability of indigenous oil in the State or region, availability of stocks with STD and pace of lifting by the State Government etc.

(f) Concerted efforts are being made to attain self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in the country. However, inspite of these efforts it has not been possible to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oils as with the growth in production the demand for oils is also increasing. Apart from the schemes under impl-

ementation by various State Governments, the Central Govt. are taking following measures to increase oilseeds production : —

(1) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The scheme aims at demonstration on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated area etc.

(2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.

(3) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.

(4) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.

(5) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

(6) Appropriate oil usage policy by the Vanaspati industry to encourage greater use of non-traditional oils.

STATEMENT

Calendar years	Lakh Qty. (MT)	Value Rs. Crores
1981	11.54	549.18
1982	8.94	390.89
1983	12.56	628.10
Oil wise details being as under :		
<i>1981</i>		
SBO	5.51	265.31
RSO	1.74	84.11
NPO	0.95	44.24
RBD PO	0.67	31.72
RBD PL	2.67	123.80
	<u>11.54</u>	<u>549.18</u>
<i>1982</i>		
SBO	3.65	158.15
RSO	0.71	31.94
NPO	1.09	47.64
RBD PO	0.88	35.90
RBD PL	2.61	117.26
	<u>8.94</u>	<u>390.89</u>
<i>1983</i>		
SBO	4.96	255.30
RSO	1.35	70.41
NPO	0.87	38.83
RBD PO	1.88	90.39
RBD PL	3.50	173.17
	<u>12.56</u>	<u>628.10</u>

Difference of Opinion Between State Planning Board, M P. and Narmada Planning Agency Regarding Narmada Sagar Prhject

1337. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether serious differences of opinion have arisen between the State Planning Board, MP and Narmada Planning Agency in respect of the Narmada Sagar Project; and

(b) if so, steps taken to resolve them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) When this matter, which appeared in the Newspapers was referred to, the Madhya Pradesh Government have intimated that the views expressed in the Newspapers cannot be identified as that of the State Government. The project report on Narmada Sagar Project based on the decisions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal award, has been submitted by the State Government for technical examination and processing for acceptance by the planning Commission.

Small and Marginal Farmers in Madhya Pradesh not benefiting from Agriculture Extension Projects

1338. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that small and marginal farmers in Madhya Pradesh are not benefiting from Agriculture Extension Projects being implemented in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure of Agriculture Extension Projects to benefit small and marginal farmers; and

(c) the steps that have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The small and marginal farmers in Madhya Pradesh are being benefited under agricultural extension project by way of :

1. ensuring their representation among contact farmers who are selected for providing link between field extension functionaries and follower farmers;
 2. generating appropriate low cost and location-specific technology commensurate with their scarce resources, with special reference to rainfed farming, by agricultural university/adaptive trial centres for dissemination among them;
 3. regular and timely visits by extension functionaries to the fields of small and marginal farmers for technical guidance;
- (b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Growth Rate of Foodgrains Production

1339. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only five States in the country have recorded above average growth rate in foodgrains production during the decade

1970-71 to 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether during the decade the total foodgrains production had increased at the rate of 2.28 per cent;

(c) whether some States which comprised 55 per cent of the area had a growth rate below the national average;

(d) if so, what were the States where growth rate was higher and what were the States where the foodgrains production was below the target; and

(e) the steps being considered to improve the growth rate of foodgrains production in these States which were below the national average ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The growth rate of foodgrains production during the decade 1970-71 to 1980-81 in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura was above the national average. The compound rate of growth of foodgrains production during 1970-71 to 1980-81 based on the All-India index numbers was 2.32 per cent per annum.

(c) States which recorded a growth rate below the national average account for 66.88 per cent of the gross cropped area in the country.

(d) As indicated above the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura recorded a growth rate in foodgrain production higher than the national average. During 1980-81 the operational target of foodgrains production was exceeded by Uttar Pradesh whereas in other States the achievement was below operational targets.

(e) The production strategy and programme for increased agricultural/foodgrains production include :—

- (i) Achieving higher intensity of cropping ;
- (ii) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, electricity and diesel for irrigation ;
- (iii) Intensification of agricultural research and extension of efforts ;
- (iv) Extension of irrigated areas and proper management of land and water ;
- (v) Increase in the area under short duration varieties of crops through catch cropping and inter-cropping ;
- (vi) Increased supply of institutional credit ;
- (vii) Remunerative prices for farmers,