

programme of construction of residential accommodation for their employees. The total number of units available in Delhi/New Delhi is 41,269 against the total requirement of 97,134. During the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the following units are likely to become available:

Type I	.	.	184
Type II	.	.	1,006
Type III	.	.	924
Type IV	.	.	928
Apartments in Hostels	.	.	320
TOTAL			3,362

The percentage of satisfaction in the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi will then be raised from 42.48 to 46. Besides, sanction has already been accorded for the construction of 3,497 quarters in the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi and work on these will start soon. The tempo of construction is also proposed to be accelerated during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) The number of Government employees eligible for general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi who have put in over 20 years of service as on 1st April 1972 but have not been provided accommodation so far is as under:—

Type I	.	.	425
Type II	.	.	350
Type III	.	.	2,445
Type IV	.	.	3,050

Review of food production by F.A.O. and its observation with regard to India

1938 SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations in a review of the world food production and trade highlighted that India has suffered a decline both in respect of agricultural production as also export earnings during 1971;

(b) if so, the precise observations made with regard to the agricultural growth in developing countries in general and to India in particular; and

(c) how far Government agree with those observations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The document titled "The State of Food and Agriculture, 1972" which has been brought out recently by the F.A.O. of the UN, has not highlighted that India has suffered a decline in respect of agricultural production during 1971. This document has indicated that 'although India again had a good crop year, its growth rate was lower' and that although the volume of agricultural exports from the developing countries of Far East Region (including India) in 1971 increased by 7 per cent, the export earnings went up by 4 per cent, a slightly lower rate than that of the previous year.

(b) The relevant observations made in this review by F.A.O. regarding agricultural production of developing countries including India are indicated below:—

Agricultural Production:

Although world production of agricultural, fishery and forestry commodities again increased by about 3 per cent in 1971, the first year of the Second United Nations Development

Decade was a disappointing one for the developing countries in this sector which is so important for their overall progress. According to FAO's preliminary index figures, production in the developing countries rose by only 1 to 2 per cent in 1971.

Trends in crop and livestock production in different regions varied considerably in 1971. Preliminary data indicate that production fell slightly in Latin America largely because of adverse weather conditions in Argentina and Cuba. In the Near East region, the preliminary 1971 index of total agricultural production shows an increase of 3 per cent over 1970. In developing countries of Africa, agricultural and food production rose by 4 per cent in 1971. In the Far East region, agricultural production in developing countries rose by 2 per cent in 1971 against the 4 per cent annual increase recorded during the previous two years. The low rate was due to crop losses which occurred in a number of countries from adverse weather conditions, war and other factors. As regards India, the F.A.O. document indicates that, "although India again had a good crop year, its growth rate was lower."

(c) The question does not arise in regard to observations on trade made for the countries of the Far East as a whole. As regards agricultural production, according to the All-India final estimates of area and production for 1971-72, production during this year was lower than that in the previous year in the case of food-grains, oilseeds and sugarcane and higher in the case of cotton, jute and tobacco.

Items distributed through Fair Price Shops in India

1982. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the items distributed

through the fair price shops in each State and the quantum of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAREB P. SHINDE): Wheat, rice and coarse grains are being issued to the State Governments for release through the public distribution system through a network of about 1,58,000 fair price shops. Levy sugar and a limited quantity of edible oils and pulses is also being distributed through these shops. In certain States/Territories, wheat products, such as atta, suji and maida have also been started to be issued through fair price shops.

As regards the quantum, this varies from State to State, depending on the demand and availability of these items and several other factors.

Import of edible oil to meet shortage

1940. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import edible oils to meet their shortage; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of edible oils to be imported and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir—as and when considered necessary.

(b) For the present, 50,000 tonnes of edible oil (or equivalent in seed) valued at about Rs. 10 crores are being imported on commercial basis, in addition to 100,000 tonnes of rapeseed from Canada under an aid programme.