

State	Area (000 ha.)			Production (million Nuts)		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Andhra Pradesh	86.6	90.0	91.0	1181.4	1231.3	885.9
Assam	17.8	18.2	19.6	117.6	140.3	118.4
Goa	24.5	24.7	24.7	118.0	119.0	119.0
Karnataka	263.8	278.8	286.8	1364.1	1450.9	1492.5
Kerala	911.0	982.1	1005.5	5335.1	5908.0	5759.0
Maharashtra	8.2	8.2	15.1	178.6	169.2	264.5
Orissa	42.9	47.3	53.0	234.5	246.8	271.5
Tamil Nadu	298.6	322.5	328.0	4345.7	3257.6	3811.6
Tripura	9.4	8.8	8.9	4.7	5.9	6.0
West Bengal	21.6	23.2	23.7	274.4	279.4	313.1
A&N Islands	24.4	24.4	24.7	85.4	83.4	86.6
Lakshdweep	2.8	2.8	2.8	26.0	26.5	27.5
Pondicherry	2.1	2.1	2.1	34.1	32.0	32.6
All India	1713.8	1833.1	1885.9	13299.6	12952.3	12988.2

Production of Mustard

6170. DR. SAROJA V : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of Mustard during each of the last three years till date in the Country, State-wise;

(b) the total quantity of oil produced and the annual consumption thereof in the country during the above period;

(c) whether the Government have identified the reasons for the increase of oil prices in the domestic market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) State-wise total production of Mustard in the country during the last three years from 1995-96 to 1997-98 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The total quantity of oil produced in the country during the last three years from 1995-96 to 1997-98 is as under:-

	(Qty. in lakh m. tonnes)		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	Total oil	64.12	72.64

The figures of consumption of edible oil in the country are not maintained. The availability of edible oil in the country

is worked out taking into consideration the production of edible oil from all oilseeds.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The increase in oil prices in the domestic market is on account of the following significant factors:-

(i) A moderate drop in domestic oilseed production in the current oil year.

(ii) Marked hardening of international oil prices, mainly on account of financial instability and civil unrest in Indonesia, a major supplier of international edible oil.

(iii) Hardening of the Dollar value against the rupee.

(e) In view of reply at (c) and (d) above, question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise total production of Mustard during the last three years from 1995-96 to 1997-98

State/UT	('000 tonnes)		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (Estimated)
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.6	1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	20.0	17.8	-

1	2	3	4
Assam	143.5	140.6	155.0
Bihar	82.6	82.6	78.0
Gujarat	422.8	470.6	475.0
Haryana	729.0	893.0	713.0
Himachal Pradesh	5.7	5.7	6.0
Jammu & Kashmir	41.1	41.1	40.0
Karnataka	1.5	1.2	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	585.0	743.4	700.0
Maharashtra	4.3	5.1	2.0
Manipur	0.8	0.9	—
Meghalaya	4.9	4.9	—
Mizoram	1.6	1.6	—
Nagaland	6.0	6.4	—
Orissa	3.9	3.3	3.0
Punjab	130.0	109.0	86.0
Rajasthan	2417.8	2653.2	2097.0
Sikkim	4.4	4.2	—
Tamilnadu	0.2	0.2	1.0
Tripura	6.1	4.9	—
Uttar Pradesh	1157.3	1466.4	1350.0
West Bengal	229.2	284.8	450.0
Delhi	1.1	0.8	—
Others	—	—	50.0
ALL INDIA	5999.5	6942.3	6209.0

Sino-Indian Relations

6171. SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of China has spoken twice in critical terms about the Pokhran explosions and India's policy;

(b) if so, is this a direct retaliation to our Prime Minister's letter to President Clinton; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to repair Sino-Indian relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) According to

the information available with us, China's President Jiang Zemin spoke about India's nuclear tests on the following occasions:

- In an interview given to the President of the AFP news agency on June 3, 1998 President Jiang Zemin said, inter alia, "India has aspired to be the regional power of South Asia for a long time. By these tests, India targeted China and Pakistan." He said, "tensions in South Asia must be firmly blamed on India."
- In an interview to the Newsweek magazine on June 17, President Jiang said, inter alia, "the recent tests have triggered a nuclear arms race in South Asia." He added, "we must not fail to note that it was India who started the South Asia crisis." He called upon India to give up the nuclear weapons programme and "unconditionally sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty."
- The Joint Statement of South Asia issued on June 27 during US President Clinton's visit to China stated, "recent nuclear tests by India and Pakistan and the resulting increase in tension between them, are a source of deep and lasting concern." The Joint Statement called upon India to "adhere immediately and unconditionally to the CTBT, to refrain from weaponisation or deployment of nuclear weapons and from the testing or deployment of missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons."
- In a speech on July 3 at the 5-nation summit held in Alma Ata President Jiang said, "China is deeply concerned about the tense situation in South Asia."

President Jiang has not made any direct references to PM's communications to leaders of other countries.

(c) The sixth meeting of the Expert Group, a sub-group under the Joint Working Group was held on June 8-9, 1998 in Beijing. There are continuing contacts between the two foreign offices. Exchanges in diverse fields are taking place. Bilateral trade continues to show impressive growth with an increase of 18% in the first half of the current year over the corresponding period last year.

We seek a friendly, co-operative, good-neighbourly and mutually beneficial relationship with China, our largest neighbour, on the basis of Panchsheel. We see our relationship with China as one in which both sides are responsive to each other's concerns. We remain committed to the process of dialogue to resolve outstanding differences.

Pests and Insects Menace

6172. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :