

[English]

Research Institute engaged in Oil Seeds

*283. PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Research Institutes engaged in various research works for improving the quality of oil seeds particularly of mustard and rapeseed oil;

(b) the facilities provided by the Government to these institutes during 1995 and 1996, State-wise; and

(c) the details of seeds developed by these institutes till-date and the rate of average production increased as a result thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) The National Research Centre on Rapeseed-Mustard, Bharatpur, All India Coordinated Research Project on Rapeseed-mustard and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are engaged in research work for improving quality of rapeseed-mustard oil. Research work on this aspect is also being done at Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi and Nagpur University, Nagpur. Besides, quality work on other annual oilseeds is being specifically undertaken at Directorate of Oilseed Research, Hyderabad; National Research Centre on Soyabean, Indore; National Research Centre on Groundnut, Junagarh and various All India Coordinated Research Projects of different Oilseed Crops located at various State Agricultural Universities.

(b) The State-wise funds provided for development of improved oil quality of rapeseed-mustard specifically and exclusively during 1995-96 are as under:

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	1995	1996
Rajasthan, NRC RM Bharatpu.	—	8.94
Punjab, PAU, Ludhiana	—	19.34
Haryana, HAU, Hisar	—	4.97
U.P., GBPUA&T, Pantnagar	—	4.91

	1995	1996
Maharashtra, Nagpur University, Nagpur	—	11.22
Delhi, IARI, New Delhi	—	5.94
TERI, New Delhi	—	10.72

Besides funds provided for overall research work on nine annual oilseed crops including quality improvement work for the year 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in Annexure-I

(c) Over 320 improved varieties of different oilseeds are released and notified for commercial cultivation. Crop-wise varieties released during the last two years are given in Annexure-II. Consequent upon use of improved varieties and hybrids the production of oilseeds has increased from 21.34 m tonnes in 1994-95 to 22.43 m tonnes in 1995-96 (Annexure-III). The compound growth rate of area, production and productivity of each of the nine annual oilseed crops is presented in Annexure IV. The yield increase through adoption of improved varieties and technology in different oilseed crops demonstrated in farmers field through Front Line Demonstrations are presented in Annexure-V.

Annexure I

Funds provided to Oilseed Research Institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Plan	
	1995-96	1996-97
1. All India Coordinated Research Project on Oilseeds including Directorate of Oilseeds.	251.30	259.79
2. All India Coordinated Research Project on Soyabean.	34.17	35.10
3. All India Coordinated Research Project on Groundnut.	58.96	60.98
4. All India Coordinated Research project on Rapeseed-Mustard.	76.74	78.84
Total (Plan)	421.17	434.71

	Non-Plan			Non-Plan	
	1995-96	1996-97		1995-96	1996-97
5. National Research Centre on Soyabean, Indore	31.00	38.00	7. National Research Centre on Groundnut, Junagadh	62.00	70.00
6. Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad	100.00	135.00	8. National Research Centre on Rapeseed-Mustard, Bharatpur.	—	—
			Total (Non-Plan)	193.00	233.00

Annexure II*Improved varieties of Oilseeds Crops released during last two years*

Name of the Variety	Year of Release	Seed Yield (q/ha)	Oil content (%)	Area of adaptation
1	2	3	4	5
Rapeseed-Mustard				
KBS-1	1995	15-18	44	Himachal Pradesh
Laxmi	1995	17-19	40.4	Haryana
RTM 314	1995	10.5	35	All India
Narendra Sarson	1995	12-17	43	Uttar Pradesh
GM-2	1996	24	40	Gujarat
PBR-97	1996	19-22	42	Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, North Rajasthan
Hyola-401	1996	12-16	42	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Northern Rajasthan
Rajendra Sarson-1	1996	15	43	All India
Jawahar Toria	1996	24	43	Madhya Pradesh
Sunflower				
Jwalamukhi	1995	16	42	All India

1	2	3	4	5
Linseed				
Nagarkot (KL-31)	1995	Seed (11.66) Fibre (9.5)	43	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam (Most suited to north western States)
Surbhi (KL-1)	1995	10	—	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and adjoining Rajasthan
Soyabean				
PK-1029	1995	20	19.98	Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka
VLS-21	1995	15	22.5	Hills of Uttar Pradesh
CO 2	1995	15	—	Tamil Nadu
Sneha (KV 79)	1995	15	17.5	Karnataka
MAUS 1	1995	20	17	Maharashtra
MAUS 2	1995	20	20	Maharashtra and Southern zone
NRC 2	1996	20	14.8	Madhya Pradesh
NCR 12	1996	20	17.8	Madhya Pradesh
NCR 7	1996	20	19.1	Madhya Pradesh
PK 1042	1996	25	21.5	North Plain Zone
Groundnut				
TG 26	1995	16 (K) 24 (R)	49	Gujarat, North Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh

Annexure III*All India Area, Production and Productivity of Oilseed Crops*

Year	Area (M. Hects.)	Production (M. Tonnes)	Yield (Kgs/Hect.)
1985-86	19.02	10.83	570
1986-87	18.63	11.27	605
1987-88	20.13	12.65	629
1988-89	21.90	18.03	824
1989-90	22.80	16.92	742
1990-91	24.15	18.61	771
1991-92	25.89	18.60	719
1992-93	25.24	20.11	797
1993-94	26.90	21.50	799
1994-95	25.30	21.34	843
1995-96	26.35	22.43	851

Annexure IV*Annual Average Compound Growth Rates (%) of Oilseeds
(1965—85 to 1985—94)*

Crop	1965—85			1985—94		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Groundnut	0	1.7	1.7	2.76	2.35	5.17
Rapeseed mustard	1.62	1.6	3.24	7.42	2.27	10.3
Sesame	- 0.6	1.7	1.1	1.09	4.06	5.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sunflower	61.6	- 4	55.7	14.5	6.04	21.42
Safflower	3.1	7.6	10.9	- 4.4	4.63	0.01
Soyabean	22.1	1	23.3	16.3	5.63	22.83
Niger	1.38	1.6	3.01	- 0.5	1.68	1.15
Castor	2.04	5.5	7.66	2.96	12.1	15.42
Linseed	- 0.6	1.3	0.7	- 5	2.38	- 2.76
Kharif Oilseeds	0	1.1	1.07	4.67	4.45	9.32
Rabi Oilseeds	2.19	3.8	6.1	5.16	3.48	8.82
Total Oilseeds	0.79	1.9	2.74	4.99	4.05	9.25

A = Area; P = Production; Y = Yield

Annexure V

Possible yield increase by adoption of improved technology of oilseeds demonstrated in farmers field through Front Line Demonstration

Crop	Average yield		% increase in yield over Farmers practice
	Improved Technology (kg/ha)	Farmers practice (kg/ha)	
1	2	3	4
Groundnut	1958	1445	35.49
Rapeseed Mustard	1568	1117	40.40
Sunflower	1351	967	39.67
Safflower	1349	891	51.37

1	2	3	4
Castor	2137	1536	39.12
Sesamum	627	400	56.60
Niger	402	201	100.31
Linseed	851	487	74.80
Soyabean	1857	1345	44.78

*Based on Front Line Demonstration conducted from 1989 to 1995 in different States.

PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by Agriculture Minister to my question No. 283 is very alluring. A common man who has not seen the village, the mustard field, and even the farmers, will think that India is producing adequate quantity of oilseeds. But after going through it and comparing it I have seen that during the last 15 months they plundered the whole country. It will not be

surprising if the Government also falls down in few days. The production of Ramtil has increased 100%. I would like to know whether edible oil has been exported during the year 1995, 1996 and 1997 and if so the quantity thereof?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is right that we have not become self reliant in matter of oil till now. The reason for this is that the production is increasing but consumption is also increasing and expenditure is also increasing. Due to this we import edible oil from foreign countries. So far as import is concerned we have imported edible oil worth Rs. 3000 crores in the previous year. If you want to get the details of these figure, we can show.

PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : I would like to know that if an aid of Rs. 3000 crores is provided to all agriculture scientists, researchers, agriculture schools and colleges then a base can be developed and this capital can be utilized in the country itself. But we import from foreign countries. Second question is that whether the quality of edible oils of our country have the capacity to compete with the edible oils of foreign country.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I have already told you that we have been spending in oils.

PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : It is not the reply of my question. I am again saying that whether after improving quality of our edible oil, they have capacity to compete with foreign edible oils or not?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : So far as the quality is concerned, different variety of edible oil is consumed in different areas. Therefore, I would like to say that some people are consuming coconut oil and other are consuming mustard oil.

PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not the reply for my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mandal, please take your seat.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : You are not listening what I am saying. What can I do? The quality of oil can not be applicable to all. We import palm oil. People purchase it because it is available at cheap rates Mustard rapeseed & sunflower oil have different qualities. Quality is not a uniform thing. It is not like completing the syllabus and passing the matric examination. It is not the quality. All have their own qualities. We import palm oil because it is cheaper. We have started its cultivation in our own country. It will take five-seven years time. We should try to increase its production. A huge quantity of soyabean

is produced to make our country self-reliant. We should help the area in which the production of particular crop take place. You have rightly said that we should become self-reliant.

SHRI LUXMAN SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has said that he has allocated amount for the research in the field of oil seeds. An amount of Rs. 31 lacs, which is allocated to National Research Centre on Soyabean, Indore, is a very small amount. Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of soyabean. What efforts you are making for increasing the production of the same? How much amount you are going to sanction for its research? Since the factories of soyabean are on the verge of closure. Soyabean is not available there. That amount you have allocated for the research work is not adequate. What effort you propose to increase it.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : The hon'ble Member's contention that the production of soyabeans in the country is not compatible with the capacity of its factories is true. It is resulting in the closure of these factories. We are not in favour of importing soyabean seeds because other type of weeds also reach along with them which create lot of problems. That's why we have asked them to import it in the shape of pulses for which permission can be given. So far the augmentation of its production is concerned, the owners of such factories are not prepared to extend help to the farmers. We want to provide assistance to them. We want to provide front line demonstration to them. We want to extend scientific assistance to them. We will provide information to them about the areas where soyabean production is in abundance. I had a discussion with their representatives only yesterday and told them that they are working in personal interest. You are not providing any help to the farmers. The production of soyabean in the country can be increased only if they help the farmers. It has great potential and our scientists are also of this opinion.

SHRI LUXMAN SINGH : My question was what is being done to enhance the amount meant for research? Less amount was sanctioned for it. Kindly enhance it further. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister through you that whether the institutions engaged in the field of oilseeds release more than 320 varieties of improved seeds for commercial cultivation or endeavour made by your Agriculture Ministry or Research Institutions to provide know-how to those farmers who are engaged in the production of oilseeds-mustard or soyabean, especially in Rajasthan? Not a single penny has been given to the National Mustard and Toria Institute, Bharatpur under non-plan whereas an amount of Rs. one crore approximately

is paid each to Indore, Hyderabad and Junagarh. In some places the amount of Rs. 62. lakh is paid. I would like now from the hon'ble Minister as to what are the reasons for not paying this amount to Rajasthan where you have promoted the production of oilseeds in the recent past.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have already given the Statewise figures. Right now I am unable to answer the question about a particular place for which less amount is sanctioned. I can answer about the inadequate sanction only after going into the details. Though I have received the materials, but it is also necessary that a Minister, himself is satisfied. That's why I have said that I will reply this question later on.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Deputy Speaker, Sir, the information regarding high yielding varieties is not reaching the farmers.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Agricultural Science Centres responsible for its dissemination of information and its demonstration is done through the universities. If there are any place where demonstration has not taken place, the hon. members are required to write me about such place. We shall extend help.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : In his long and elaborate reply the hon. Minister has enumerated a long list of nine oilseeds and the steps being taken by the Government to step up production as well as productivity of these oilseeds. Unfortunately, coconut has not found a place in this long list of nine oilseeds. May I know from the hon. Minister whether benefits have been given to coconut under Technology Mission by the Government of India?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : The point is that I am giving coconut the highest amount of Rs. 80 crore.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : My specific question is whether under Technology Mission you are going to give any benefits.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Yes, it has been decided. For coconut we have a separate Board. There are two types of oilseeds; one is tree-based oilseeds and another is small plant-based oilseed. Coconut is tree-based oilseed. We have a separate Board for that. Any Member can come; I will open the book before him and show that the highest amount is being given on that account.

Recently also, the day before yesterday, I was in Kerala. I have given them for coconut alone, if I remember correctly, Rs. 12 crore because of the wilt disease from which it is suffering. So far as the Centre is concerned, I am giving this fund. They should examine it properly. No other oilseed has been given so much money as coconut is being given.

**Extension of Essential Commodities
(Special Provision) Act, 1981**

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*284. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI JAYSINH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review further extension of the Essential Commodities (Special Provision) Act, 1981;

(b) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUVANS PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government has reviewed the matter regarding further extension of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and has introduced a Bill in Lok Sabha on 1.8.1997 for extending the validity of the Act for a period of five years w.e.f. 1.9.1997.

(b) and (c) In this regard the State Governments were consulted. All States except Bihar and Manipur have responded and have unanimously expressed the view that the Act has proved to be useful and effective and should be continued to ensure expeditious disposal of cases and to serve as a deterrent against hoarders and blackmarketeers.

[English]

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister three aspects, Firstly, in the reply, the Minister has stated that all the States except Bihar and Manipur have responded and have unanimously expressed the view that the Act has proved to be useful.