

- (4) Trends in market prices.
- (5) Demand and Supply situation.
- (6) Inter-Crop price parity.
- (7) Effect on industrial cost structure.
- (8) Effect on general price level.
- (9) Effect on cost of living.
- (10) International market price situation.
- (11) Parity between price paid and prices received by farmers (Terms of Trade)

Based on the recommendations of the CACP and also taking into account the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries as well as other relevant factors, the Government announces each season the minimum support prices for major agricultural commodities including soybean and gram.

Disparity In Per Capita

4186. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI ASHOK NAM DEORAO MOHOL:
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is disparity in the per capita income/ expenditure in rural and urban areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government propose to appoint a Commission for conducting survey to bridge this gap; and
- (d) if so, the time by which the Commission is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The estimate of income in rural and urban areas are not available. However, as per the latest Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in its 50th Round

(July, 1993 to June, 1994), the per capita consumption expenditure in urban areas is 62.8 per cent more than that in rural areas.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to appoint a Commission for conducting survey in this regard. The survey on rural and urban expenditure will continue to be conducted by the NSSO.

(d) Does not arise.

Oil Seeds

4187. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the annual production and per capita consumption of oil seeds in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any study regarding the acreage under oil seeds in the country;

(c) if so the details thereof State-wise;

(d) the acreage, production and consumption of oils, in comparison with other developing countries for the last three years;

(e) whether the Government propose to import oil seeds to save the oil mills in the public sector from closure and make full use of their installed capacity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) State-wise annual production of oilseeds in the country during 1995-96 to 1997-98 is given in the Statement-I enclosed. State-wise per capita consumption of oilseeds in the country is not maintained. However, the approximate requirement of edible oil in the country is assessed at the present rate of 8.00 kgs. Per capita per year consumption.

(b) and (c) A well established crop estimation methodology of complete enumeration for reporting the area and crop cutting experiment for production and productivity of oilseeds is already in existence in the country due to which the need to conduct any study is not felt.

(d) The cooperative figures of production and consumption of oil in India and some of the neighbouring countries during 1994-95 are given below:—

(Qty. In '000 tonnes)		
Country	Production of edible oil	Consumption
India	5430	6150
Pakistan	343	1706
Bangladesh	109	759
China	5948	9143

(Source: USDA estimates)

(e) and (f) Mostly, the oil mills are in private sector. No mill in public sector has made any demand for the import of oilseeds. However, the Oil Crushing Units, particularly Solvent Extractors Association (SEA) and Soyabean Processors' Association (SOPA) have been writing to the Government for import of oilseeds particularly soyabean in order to utilise their installed capacity. It has been found that import of soyabean could be allowed only in split form to eliminate dangers of importing dangerous pathogens. It was also decided that the association of industry would create splitting facilities at the port of entry i.e. at Kandla Port, before the import of soyabean takes place. The Association has been conveyed the decision, who has yet to take necessary action to create the splitting facility at the port of entry.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Annual Production of Oilseeds in the country from 1995-96 to 1997-98

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3029.9	2425.5	1447.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.8	24.2	—
3.	Assam	155.7	155.0	172.0
4.	Bihar	142.2	160.7	143.0
5.	Goa	1.9	2.7	—
6.	Gujarat	2164.4	3808.9	4056.0
7.	Haryana	782.9	1003.8	866.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	9.5	11.0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	43.6	43.8	42.0
10.	Karnataka	1741.9	1714.2	1380.0
11.	Kerala	11.4	11.3	17.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4949.6	4997.6	6041.0
13.	Maharashtra	1980.6	2384.0	1971.0
14.	Manipur	1.4	1.5	—
15.	Meghalaya	6.4	6.5	—
16.	Mizoram	7.1	7.0	—
17.	Nagaland	15.5	21.5	—
18.	Orissa	243.2	177.2	180.0
19.	Punjab	306.1	310.0	303.0
20.	Rajasthan	3070.0	3524.6	3222.0
21.	Sikkim	7.6	7.6	—
22.	Tamilnadu	1593.6	1929.0	1468.0
23.	Tripura	8.5	8.5	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1423.8	1772.0	1668.0
25.	West Bengal	372.1	450.9	619.0
26.	Dadra & Nagar haveli	—	—	—
27.	Pondicherry	2.3	2.1	—
28.	Delhi	1.1	0.8	—
29.	Others	—	—	83.0
All India :		22106.1	24960.4	23689.0