

नहीं है, लेकिन हम लोग इसको करने के लिए तत्पर हैं और कम से कम समय में सारा इंतजाम किया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस करिए।

श्री कौदार पाण्डे : जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की बात है हम इसका नहीं लेंगे। राज्य सरकार ही इस कार्य को करेगी।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि पहले ही बताया जा चुका है कि इस क्षेत्र में 2 लाख हैक्टर में दाल का उत्पादन होता है। (व्यंग्य)

पाण्डे जी तो बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री रह चुके हैं, उन्हें तो सारी जानकारी है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अलग से इसके लिए कोई मांग नहीं की गई है। मैं एक रिपोर्ट जो इनके पास आई है, कृषि विभाग, बिहार सरकार की ओर से उसका एक अंश पढ़ना चाहती हूँ। मैं इसके लिए एक मिनट का समय चाहती हूँ क्योंकि यह इस प्रश्न से संबंधित है।

The State Government had sent a proposal to the Government of India in June 1981 to sanction plant protection measures for the Tal year under the 'Endemic Area Scheme'. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India by the middle of January 1982 by which time the stage of pod borer had passed."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले भी इस पर सदन में काफी विचार-विमर्श हुआ। मैं जानती हूँ कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है, लेकिन नये बीस सुत्री कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखते हुए नया भारत सरकार इंटेंसिव एग्रीकल्चर स्कीम जिस प्रकार से गुजरात आदि राज्यों में चलाई गई है, के अन्तर्गत इस 410 वर्गमीन एरिया

को अपने अधीन लेकर शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस स्कीम को लागू करने का विचार रखती है? क्योंकि इस से बिहार स्वयं तो आत्म निर्भर होगा ही बल्कि पूरे देश को दाल दे सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब मा गया है।

श्री कौदार पाण्डे : मैं इसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत 528 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। करीब 100 लाख खर्च किया जा चुका है और 125 लाख 1982-83 में किया जाना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको लेंगे या नहीं इसका जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री कौदार पाण्डे : मेरा कहना यह है कि इस ओर सरकार का पूरा ध्यान है और माननीय सदस्या से मेरी इस बारे में चर्चा भी हुई है। सारी बातों की जानकारी हमको भी है और उनको भी है, शास्त्री जी को भी है। इस लिए इस सवाल की गंभीरता को हम सब समझ रहे हैं।

Import of Edible Oil through Calcutta Port

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*230. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to step up import of edible oil through Calcutta port and restore the system of local refining of the imported oils before distribution through the PDS

which would ensure considerable savings on transit loss, freight and carrying charges;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). Having regard to the requirements of edible oils for the States and Union Territories in the hinterland of the Calcutta Port, imports of edible oils being made through the Calcutta Port are, by and large, adequate.

In deciding the order of import through the Calcutta Port, all relevant factors are taken into account, particularly (i) the draft restrictions in Calcutta Port where large tankers cannot be received; (ii) freight charges of ships coming from Europe and America (iii) facilities for refining crude rapeseed oil under Government management. These arrangements are kept under constant review.

The West Bengal Government is setting up its own refining unit to undertake refining of crude rapeseed oil and other oils.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my question I wanted to know whether import through Calcutta port has some comparative advantages or not. If my information is correct, nearly nine lakh tonnes of oil is imported through the port of Bombay and that is being sent to Kanpur and Delhi for refining; and after that it is despatched to the Eastern States. I wanted to know how is it that it becomes more economic than directly importing through Calcutta and refining it locally where you have ample opportunities and to despatch them for consumption to the Eastern States. In the answer, that has not been made clear. Secondly, at present out of the import of roughly one million tonnes of oil you import nine lakh tonnes through Bombay Port and Calcutta only gets 1 to 1.2 lakh tonnes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Bombay workers are more hard working.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That may be. There has been a demand—a very modest demand—that it should be raised to at least three lakh tonnes so that you can cater to the needs of the people of the Eastern States. Now, my question is, how do you come to this conclusion that Calcutta Port offers you no facilities when they have offered you special facilities for vessels which come to the port? Why is it that it is not imported in Calcutta and refined locally which will be of a comparative advantage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): As against 25,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil imported through Calcutta last year in the year 1980-81, in 1981-82, 41,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil has been imported through Calcutta Port. The quantity has increased. The Government has been, since last year following a policy of getting the crude rapeseed oil refined through the public sector undertakings; or if need be through co-operatives. I am surprised to hear the hon. Member pleading the cause of private undertakings. It is only in West Bengal that three private factories have been given this refining work, on the understanding that the West Bengal Government will set up its own refineries under the West Bengal Essential Commodities Corporation. And we have told them that if they do not do it by the end of this oil year, these private factories will also stop receiving crude for refining. The Government wants to accept more responsibility for the quality of the refined oil that is being supplied to the consumers, and it is with that view that we have adopted this policy of using the public sector undertakings for the purpose. There have been complaints. Formerly, the STC used to get it done all over the country through private mills. That has been stopped since last year. If West Bengal Government does not set up its own refineries in the public sector, this will also stop. As at present, the refining capacity in West Bengal, which is being utilised, is enough to look after the needs of West Bengal and some eastern region.

States, so far as rape seed oil is concerned.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: My question pertains to oil, generally, and not rape seed alone. Then I gave the comparative figures of import through Bombay and Calcutta. Anyway, the answer is satisfactory. The next question is of general nature.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: You said the answer is satisfactory?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yes, the answer is satisfactory. Normally, we do not get satisfactory answers from you. In the normal course, your answer does not carry more than 20 per cent of the marks. That is the maximum.

MR. SPEAKER: The Professor has the habit of giving marks. He has not got over it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: So far as edible oils are concerned, the gap between our demand and supply is widening and we are compelled to import more and more of edible oils. According to statistics, the production or growth rate of oil seeds has declined from 3.46 per cent in the period 1952—65 to 1.6 per cent in the subsequent period. It is also estimated that by the end of this decade the import of edible oil will be to the tune of 2 million tonnes. We are spending Rs. 600 crores every year. After petroleum, this is the largest import bill. What are the measures which you propose to take to reduce the import of edible oils and to make the country self-sufficient, particularly so far as edible oil is concerned, taking into account both the traditional methods...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question. This is a discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I was talking of imports and the country becoming self-sufficient.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If we become self-sufficient, Calcutta port will get nothing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Bombay will also get nothing.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: The question relates only to imported oil and import through Calcutta Port.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too general a question.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Our indigenous production of oilseeds is steadily increasing. Within the last 3-4 years, from about 8 million tonnes it has already gone up to 11.5 million tonnes or so. It is expected to be around 1.2 million tonnes this year.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But the percentage of growth has declined.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: The demand is increasing; the population is increasing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You do not understand; I say the percentage of growth is declining.

MR. SPEAKER: No further questions.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: On the other point raised by the hon. Member, I would like to inform him that only rape seed oil is imported in crude form. Except that, all the other oils that we are importing, RBDs palm oil, RBD, Palmolive they are imported in refined form. They do not need any refinement. So, only rape seed oil is imported in crude form, which has to be refined before it is distributed to the public. I have given all the information with regard to that.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: In view of the reply of the hon. Minister, I want to know (a) whether it will not be cheaper to import oilseeds, rather

than oil. Will the Government consider that proposal?

(b) There is a custom duty of 150 per cent on the oil. Will the Government consider whether it is too big or unrealistic?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: These are suggestions, Sir.

(Interruptions)

श्रमति प्रमिता वंडवते : मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है कि हम इम्पोर्टेड आयल का इम्पोर्ट करना कब बन्द करेंगे। इसके पहले मेरा एक सवाल यह है कि जो एगमार्क लगाया जाता है, उसके बारे में मेरा खुद का अनुभव है कि कानून के मुताबिक यह सिर्फ इंडीजिनस आयल के लिए दिया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में काफी इम्पोर्टेड आयल लाया जा रहा है जो कि वनस्पति के लिए और बाकी रिफाइनड आयल्स के लिए जैसे पोस्टमेन वगैरह है, उनके लिए भी दिया जाता है। लेकिन उस पर जो एगमार्क की निशानी की जाती है कांसश कंज्यूमर के लिए, जब तक आप इस कानून में तबदीली नहीं कर लेते हैं, तब तक इम्पोर्टेड आयल पर एगमार्क लगाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वह एग-मार्क के कानून में तबदीली करके इम्पोर्टेड आयल बिल्कुल अच्छी तरह से सफाई से लोगों को मिले और उसमें कुछ कमी न रहे इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि इम्पोर्टेड आयल जहाँ भी यूज होता है वह सही कंज्यूमर्स को मिलने की व्यवस्था हो सके।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: इम्पोर्टेड आयल कुछ तो रिफाइनड आ रहा है जिसके मुताबिक पूरी तसल्ली और इतमिनान कर केलिया जाता है कि वह अच्छा है,

अच्छी तरह से रिफाइनड है और इस्तेमाल के लिए ठीक है दूसरा जो सजेशन है कि सरकार उस पर एगमार्क लगा सकती है या नहीं तो वह मैं दिखला लूंगा।

सदस्या ने जो यह पूछा है कि इम्पोर्टेड आयल मंगाना कब बन्द होगा तो वह तो जब हमारी प्रोडक्शन काफी हो जाएगी तब बन्द होगा या लोगों की कंजम्पशन कम हो जाएगी यह जितना अपने यहाँ होता है, उससे काम चला लें तब होगा, इसके लिए मैं कोई वक्त मुकर्रर नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

Vegetable Processing Plant

*235. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "MAF Plant boon to Gurgaon" published in Indian Express, dated 7th April, 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have selected the site for setting up of Vegetable Processing Plant at Pataudi in Gurgaon District;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at least 1,000 kitchen gardens are to be set up in the Gurgaon and Mahendergarh Districts this year;

(d) if so, what will be the cost involved in construction of the plant, the time by which it would be completed for production and what are the various schemes, Government are going to introduce in this regard for the benefit of farmers of the area;

(e) whether the "son of soil" policy would be patronised in this case also; and