

**Black-Marketing of Essential Commodities in F.P.S.**

\*400. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH  
MALAVIYA: SHRI  
DIGVJJAY SINGH ;

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that black marketing of essential commodities like kerosene oil etc.; is going on a very large scale through the Fair Price Shops in the country in both the urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to check the malpractices; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTONY) : (a) Functioning of Public Distribution System is a vast operation involving distribution of millions of tons of foodgrain, sugar, edible oil, kerosene throughout the country and as such a few shortcomings cannot be ruled out. Certain instances of black marketing in essential commodities like kerosene oil etc., have also come to the knowledge of the Government.

(b) and (c) Chacking of malpractices is a continuous process. Central and State Governments are continuing their efforts to check malpractices effectively. The Central Government has enacted Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 to tackle such problems. The operational responsibility of proper distribution of PDS commodities as well as enforcement of EC Act and PB Act lie with the State Governments. The Central Government has delegated the powers to the States/UTs to issue control orders in order to maintain smooth supply of essential commodities. With these delegated powers, the State Governments have issued various control orders providing licensing of dealers, display of prices, fixation of stock limits

etc. The State Governments have also set up Vigilance Committees at the Fair Price Shop level, village level, district level as well as the State level ensuring representation from customers, women and Voluntary Organisations: The Union Government monitors enforcement operations of the State Governments/UT Administrations and advises them from time to time to intensify action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and similar legislations to check malpractices/ black marketing of commodities meant for Public Distribution System.

**Prices of edible oils**

4237. SHRI SOM PAL:  
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prices of edible oils have been showing an uptrend during recent months;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a decision, has been taken by the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee to import edible oils during the current year to meet the shortage as has been reported in 'The Hindu' of 28th March, 1994;

(d) if so, what are the details and rationale thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that production of oilseeds in our country is going to touch a new record this year;

(f) if so, what are the crop-wise estimates thereof; and

(g) what is the estimated demand for edible oils in the country during the current year and what is the basis of assessing if ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Some uptrend in the prices of selected edible oils has been noticed during recent months. The month end wholesale prices of selected edible oils are given in the enclosed Statement I. (See below)

Some of the factors responsible for the rise in the prices of edible oils during the recent months are reduced kharif groundnut crop, increased demand for edible oils, and gap between the demand and supply of edible oils in the country.

(c) and (d) The decision regarding the import of edible oils is taken by the Government. The Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee monitors the prices and availability of essential commodities and suggests to the Government the proposed action from time to time. In order to control the rising trend in the prices of edible oils in the country, the Government has decided to import

palmolein. This would augment the supply of edible oils and would also meet the coming festival demand during the lean supply season.

(e) As per the latest estimates of Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation the total oilseeds production during the year 1993-94 is likely to be 218.5 lakh tonnes.

(f) The crop-wise estimates of production of oil seeds are given in enclosed Statement II (See below).

(g) As per the estimates of the planning Commission, the demand for edible oils during 1993-94 works out to 68.36 lakh MT.

#### Statement-I

##### Wholesale Prices of edible Oils

(Rs. per quintal) (Tax extra for Bombay)

Month Ending	G. N. Oil	Mustard Oil	Soyabean Oil	Cottonseed Oil	Sesame Oil
	(Bombay)	(Hapur) (Low)	Delhi	(Delhi) (Mill Delivery)	(Delhi)
31-1-94 . . . . .	2950	2275	2350	2420	2620
25-2-94 . . . . .	3020	2350	2340	2430	2750
31-3-94 . . . . .	3370	2500	2590	2680	2970
20-4-94 . . . . .	3440	2625	2750	2850	3000

#### Statement II

(Lakhs tonnes)

##### Likely Production of nine Oilseeds

Crop		1993-94(Likely)
Groundnut . . . . .	Kharif . . . . .	53.4
	Rabi . . . . .	22.6
	Total . . . . .	76.0
Castorseed . . . . .		7.4
Sesame . . . . .		7.4
Nigerseed . . . . .		1.8
Rapeseed & Mustard . . . . .		57.0
Linseed . . . . .		3.4
Safflower . . . . .		4.6
Sunflower . . . . .	Kharif . . . . .	5.2
	Rabi . . . . .	8.5
	Total . . . . .	13.7
Soyabean . . . . .		47.2
Total Nine Oilseeds . . . . .	Kharif . . . . .	122.4
	Rabi . . . . .	96.1
	Total . . . . .	218.5

Sources : Directorate of Economics & Statistics.