

in transport cost due to hike in prices of diesel and petroleum products, it has contributed to the inflationary pressures.

Non-availability of tickets to pilgrims visiting Ayodhya

247. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railways stations in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and other States in the country where passenger tickets for Ayodhya were not available to the pilgrims, etc. intending to go to Ayodhya on the occasion of annual Parikarma there on October 30 last; and

(b) the estimated number of total persons in all who have thus been deprived of their freedom to practice the religion of their belief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE **MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS** (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b) At all Railway stations wherever tickets for Ayodhya were demanded, these were issued to the pilgrims. **Oil Palm Cultivation**

248. SHRI VIREN J. JHAH:

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:-

(b) whether an Expert Committee under Dr. K. L. Chadha former Horticulture Commissioner, has identified the land nearly six lakh hectares spread over nine States as suitable for oil palm cultivation;

(c) whether Government are planning to promote oil palm cultivation as independent viable plantations which could be taken up by Corporations and Cooperatives; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to a cess for oilseed development payable to the apex body NDDB or alternatively, associate NDDB in planned expansion of oil palm plantation so that it does not hurt Indian farmers in terms of depressed prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH). (a) A Working Group with Dr. K. L. Chadha as Chairman in its report has identified 5.75 lakh hectares spread over nine States as suitable for oil palm cultivation.

(a) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has prepared a plan to promote oil palm cultivation by farmers primarily through cooperatives during the 8th Plan.

(b) In the plan prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, NDDB has been suggested as the nodal agency for promoting oil palm development in the areas recommended by the Working Group.

Mixing of edible oils with imported oils

249. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH;

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "NDDB for legalised mixing of edible oils" which appeared in "The Economic Times" dated December 12, 1990, regarding the suggestion, of Dr. Kurien to legalise mixing of edible oils with low prices imported ones to hold the edible oil price line;

(c) what is the time schedule conceived for effecting the needed legislation;

(d) whether NDDB would be allowed to import edible oil, against exports of extractions from the NDDB assisted State Federation and **also** exports of skimmed milk in order to intervene effectively in the market; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NDDB's proposal for mixing of edible oils with low priced imported oils has been cleared by the Department of Civil Supplies and recommended to the Ministry of Health. It is expected that Ministry of Health would shortly issue the necessary notification.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to allow import of edible oil against export of extractions by the NDDB assisted State Federations. Government has however, permitted import of edible oils against the export of milk powder by NDDB. Government has released foreign exchange for import of 30,000 tonnes of palmolein and NDDB has received 24,000 tonnes of palmolein already.

(d) In view of (c) above the question does not arise.

कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन का मूल्यों पर प्रभाव

250. डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :
श्री बलराम सिंह यादव :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 नवम्बर, 1990 के दैनिक "टेलीग्राफ" में "नो पोजिटिव इम्पैक्ट आन प्राइस फ्रंट" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष देश में कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अधिक होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भरपूर उत्पादन होने के बावजूद पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में इस वर्ष अक्टूबर तक आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं

और अक्टूबर, 1989 की तुलना में अक्टूबर, 1990 में कीमतों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लखवर हुसैन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यद्यपि पिछले वर्ष (1988-89) की तुलना में 1989-90 में खाद्यान्नों की कुल पैदावार मामूली-सी ही (0.4%) अधिक होने का अनुमान है, लेकिन गेहूँ की पैदावार में 8.2% दलहन 8.9% और मूंगफली में 16.3 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है । अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1990 के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन की दर 11.7 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है, जबकि वर्ष 1989 को इसी अवधि में 4.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर थी ।

(ग) इस अवधि में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि के जो मुख्य कारण हैं, वे नीचे दिए गए हैं:--

(1) तलहन और दलहन जैसी कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं की पैदावार में कमी;

(2) खरीफ और रबी दोनों फसलों के लिए घान, गेहूँ, दलहन तिलहन इत्यादि की न्यूनतम खरीद/समर्थन मूल्यों को बढ़ाया जाना ।

(3) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों को पहले 1990-91 के केन्द्रीय बजट में और बाद में 14-10-90 को बढ़ाया जाना ।

(4) रेलवे बजट 1990-91 में रेलवे ढुलाई भाड़ा तथा किरायों में वृद्धि ।

(5) अन्य कारण जैसे अत्यधिक नकदी और मुद्रा पूर्ति में वृद्धि का सम्मिलित प्रभाव, बढ़ती हुई उपभोक्ता मांग और दलहन तथा खाद्य तेलों जैसी वस्तुओं की मांग व पूर्ति में अंतर ।

अक्टूबर 1989 और अक्टूबर, 1990 में कुछ चुनी हुई वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक और इस अवधि में कीमतों में हुए परिवर्तन दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।