

Branch ने 5 केस रजिस्टर किए, 2014 में CBI ने 10 किए, Anti Crime Branch ने 8 किए, जो जवाब आया है, मैं उसे पढ़ रहा हूँ। 2015 में CBI ने 3 किए, Anti Crime Branch ने भी 3 किए। इसमें 2013 में 46 ऑफिसर्स को book किया गया, 2014 में 24 ऑफिसर्स को बुक किया गया, 2015 में 9 ऑफिसर्स को बुक किया गया। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि CBI और Anti Crime Branch ने कितने ऑफिसर्स को अभी तक convict किया और अगर नहीं किया, तो क्यों नहीं किया?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, मैंने इसमें पूरा डिटेल दिया है कि कितने ऑफिसर्स involved हैं, कितनों को penalize किया गया। North MCD में 178 ऑफिसर्स involved थे, इनमें से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: मैंने पूरे फिगर्स दिए हैं। अभी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट investigation कर रही है। हम इसके ऊपर vigilance रखते हैं, direction देते हैं। हम इसका जल्दी से जल्दी निपटारा करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. T. S. Tulsi.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great regret that 300 officials were charged with corruption between 2012 and 2015. This information has been obtained under the Right to Information Act. There are, otherwise, 4,299 cases pending, pertaining to corruption with regard to MCD Vigilance Department and they remain pending for some time. 1,435 cases of Anti Corruption Bureau are pending. 2,877 cases with CBI are pending. How is the Government hoping to tackle the menace of corruption? Delhi and Delhi local bodies are said to be the most corrupt in the country.

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, हमारे पास MCD से जो आंकड़े आए हैं, उनके अनुसार total cases 1,332 हैं। इनमें अभी 630 में जांच चल रही है। जो विभागीय कार्रवाई की जाती है, उनकी संख्या 194 है। विभागीय कार्रवाई में जो final किए गए, उनकी संख्या 29 है। Pending cases 165 हैं, जिनके बारे में हमारे माननीय सांसद महोदय ने बार-बार प्रश्न उठाया है। जो अधिकारी involved हैं, ऐसे 362 अधिकारी involved हैं। जिनको सजा दी गई, ऐसे 24 हैं और निर्दोष 26 हैं। अभी 312 केसेज में inquiry चल रही है। हम इनके ऊपर कड़े कदम उठाएंगे।

Import of edible oil

*182. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, quantity-wise and country-wise import of edible oil into the country in the last three years;

(b) the year-wise details of edible oil produced in the country in the last three years;

(c) whether the edible oil producers in the country are struggling with unprecedented cheap palm oil imports from Malaysia; and

(d) how does the import impact the Prime Minister's call for self-sufficiency in edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The year and country-wise quantity and value data on import of edible (vegetable) oil into the country in the last three years is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) Year-wise details of edible oil available produced in the country in last three years are as under:—

Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Edible oil availability (net of exports and industrial use) from domestic sources (in lakh MT)
2012-13	92.19
2013-14	100.80
2014-15	89.78

Source: Department of Food and Public Distribution

(c) Data on Import of palm oil from Malaysia as compared to total import of edible oil into India is as under:—

(In lakh MT)			
Year	Palm Oil (both crude and refined) Imports from Malaysia	Total global import of edible oil (including Malaysia)	% of total imports
2013-14	23.04	104.67	22.01
2014-15	32.95	127.32	25.87
2015-16 (Provisional)	38.40	156.38	24.55

Source: DGCIS

The above data on the import of crude and refined palm oil from Malaysia shows a fluctuating position over the last three years with regard to the percentage imported from Malaysia and does not indicate uniform trend. Further, Malaysia is one of the many countries from which India imports palm oil/edible oil. Some other countries like Indonesia also supply comparable quantities of palm oil/edible oil to India. Palm Oil constitutes the major part of the total edible oil imports and is one of the cheapest edible oils due to the high productivity per hectare in its production. Due to this its imports have the maximum impact relative to other edible oils. Government Policy has, however, attempted to harmonize the interests of farmers, processors and consumers. While meeting domestic consumer demands necessitates imports, the import duty structure on edible oils is reviewed from time to time to balance and harmonize various policy objectives. Current import duties on crude and refined edible oils are 12.5% and 20% respectively.

(d) While edible oil imports are required to bridge the gap between domestic production and consumption, consistent with the emphasis on self-sufficiency in edible oils, Government Policy targets enhanced domestic production of oilseeds and edible oil through steps like bringing more areas under oilseeds cultivation, improving productivity of oilseeds cultivation, tapping new sources of edible oil and market intervention through Minimum Support Price.

Statement-I

Import of Vegetable Oils during last three Years

Year	Qty. (lakh MT)	Val. (Million USD)
2013-14	104.67	9389.74
2014-15	127.32	10621.48
2015-16*	156.39	10485.18

*Figures for 2015-16 is provisional.

Statement-II

Country-wise import of Vegetable Oils during last three years

Sl. No.	Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty. (Ton)	Val. (US \$)	Qty. (Ton)	Val. (US \$)	Qty. (Ton)	Val. (US \$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Afghanistan	948	1027965	—	—	—	—
2.	Argentina	1091678	1110498679	1738594	1582677103	3024225	2246203175
3.	Australia	22	41123	170	320603	243	255930

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Austria	2	10996	—	—	—	—
5.	Bangladesh Pr	5147	7492099	2837	3992247	87	90788
6.	Belgium	—	—	23	35644	0	1004
7.	Brazil	225743	228173783	440105	408185831	760548	570350458
8.	Bulgaria	—	—	3004	2769221	—	—
9.	Canada	211	314127	7912	7361414	212	282079
10.	Chile	—	—	1	8103	—	—
11.	China P Rp	40	271437	23	253075	29	400496
12.	Colombia	—	—	2	206357	1	77795
13.	Czech Republic	—	—	3	4464	9	16297
14.	Denmark	65	209655	124	580225	136	640732
15.	France	48	131447	154	324592	35384	30393420
16.	Germany	20	51674	23	114091	42	173763
17.	Ghana	—	—	80	97643	1688	1808238
18.	Greece	170	686601	32	103745	35	136004
19.	Hong Kong	5	6716	25	64349	2	16097
20.	Indonesia	5431250	4611477075	4930877	3887695638	5988517	3631503876
21.	Iran	—	—	12630	9855433	—	—
22.	Israel	0	221	—	—	2	22314
23.	Italy	3343	11563291	3558	11178703	3114	9394552
24.	Japan	4	49514	3	33461	3	45996
25.	Kazakhstan	1200	2275214	—	—	—	—
26.	Korea Dp Rp	—	—	0	694	—	—
27.	Korea Rp	0	1196	2	4252	4	5192
28.	Malaysia	2303972	1968012201	3294711	2587899939	3839591	2295985051
29.	Mexico	—	—	5518	10108378	5581	10082453
30.	Morocco	—	—	17	126478	8	30469
31.	Nepal	142	128859	609	535076	202	167290
32.	Netherland	—	—	3	2062	660	756627
33.	New Zealand	0	501	—	—	1	9017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34. Nigeria		0	409	—	—	—	—
35. Paraguay		2500	2556859	91697	83387898	135982	103920453
36. Philippines		26142	21694165	30063	24073476	27193	16528658
37. Poland		1	2476	1	3378	—	—
38. Portugal		83	195421	22	40223	68	106921
39. Romania		—	—	—	—	10250	8350139
40. Russia		—	—	56050	50958822	6607	5721794
41. Saudi Arab		3000	3079261	5000	4442420	—	—
42. Singapore		782	1722599	752	1755683	196	486661
43. South Africa		1	2515	—	—	0	488
44. Spain		5301	20900379	42816	58746324	37257	53041097
45. Sri Lanka DSR		—	—	0	306	—	—
46. Switzerland		1	6156	0	429	2	6795
47. Taiwan		—	—	3	3644	12	19384
48. Thailand		196697	159044974	90329	81445600	4999	4927489
49. Tunisia		36	139011	565	672910	30	245617
50. Turkey		129	595659	129	730354	104	579678
51. U Arab Emirates		64860	65394779	239843	216889943	244903	200893118
52. U K		19	55480	5	6440	4	4514
53. U S A		24113	30653303	1164	2395389	1374	2493682
54. Ukraine		1074635	1135730315	1728141	1578157125	1489843	1274490303
55. Unspecified		1	1251	—	—	17	14865
56. Vietnam SocRep		4992	5539531	3975	3233138	19772	14494394
GRAND TOTAL		10467303	9389738917	12731595	10621482323	15638937	10485175163
GRAND TOTAL (in lakh MT and million US \$		104.67	9389.74	127.32	10621.48	156.39	10485.18

Note: Figures for 2015-16 is provisional.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, Government of India is working towards self-sufficiency in edible oils. Yet, the third highest amount of foreign exchange that we

are spending is on import of edible oils, after crude oil and gold. ...(*Interruptions*)... Our major imports are from Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia and Malaysia, and they have gone up from 30 per cent to nearly 70 per cent. So, instead of becoming self-sufficient, we have become more dependent on imports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she would consider increasing the import duty on crude and edible oils from 12.5 per cent to 25 per cent and that on the refined variety from 20 to 45 per cent. If not, the reasons may be given.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to hon. Member's concern that our dependency on imported edible oil is growing, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government is taking every step to make sure that there is greater production of oilseeds in the country. However, till such a time we are able to divert more acreage under oilseeds, we still have to be importing edible oil. In that the broader policy is to bring in a kind of a balance between the requirement of the consumer, the requirement of the farmer and also the millers who are in between the two. So, in order to bring in a balance we do have import duty structure which has brought a certain balance between what we impose on the crude oil which comes in and what is imposed on the refined oil which comes in so that we maintain the balance and also create opportunities for employment creation in this country. Seven and a half per cent balance is maintained between the crude palm and the refined palm which come into this country. Crude being cheaper, in the sense, less duty is imposed on it and more duty is imposed on the refined.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said that palm oil is the major part of total edible oil imports. So, a better option is to promote cultivation of oil palm, which can produce four tonnes or more of oil per hectare. There is potential to bring up to 20 lakh hectares under it, mainly in the upland paddy-growing areas of coastal Andhra Pradesh where you have adequate rainfall as well as irrigation facility. This can straightway lead to double the country's existing edible oil production of about 90 lakh metric tonnes. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what help she is planning to extend to Andhra Pradesh to make Andhra Pradesh oil palm hub of the country.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has raised a very important question. Palm definitely is one of the cheapest edible oils because of the productivity per hectare. Rightly, the upland areas of coastal Andhra Pradesh are very conducive placed for the production of palm. I am glad to say that it is only last month, with the intervention of the Agriculture Minister and the encouragement of the Prime Minister, that the procurement prices have been given historically high. We have given ₹ 7,888 per metric tonne for palm in order to encourage the production of palm and in order that the farmers do not suffer because

of the fall in the international fresh food berries of the palm and also the crude palm which comes into the country, we have given them a good package through which this year the palm growers will be encouraged to continue in the practice. Even more, the Foreign Direct Investment policy has been opened up in such a way that plantation such as palm can receive investments and the Government has opened up potential for it. That is one of the ways in which we have encouraged production and cultivation of palm crops.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: चेयरमैन सर, क्या यह सच है कि पहले पाम ऑयल देश में PDS system में सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दिया जाता था, लेकिन बाद में उसको बंद कर दिया गया? क्या यह सच है कि देश के जो Left Wing Extremism districts हैं, वहां पाम ऑयल पर सब्सिडी देने के लिए एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री तैयारी कर रही है? इसके तहत आपने कितने जिलों और कितने ब्लॉक्स को शामिल किया है? ओडिशा में Left Wing Extremism से 23 जिले प्रभावित हैं, क्या ओडिशा के लिए भी आप पाम ऑयल पर सब्सिडी दिए जाने पर कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree that this is a question related to palm, but we are talking about palm, crude palm import and edible oils, and not so much on the distribution through PDS network. It may be a very important question to raise and I am willing to answer that question some other time, but this doesn't relate to the germane *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the Agriculture Ministry has started this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Since it doesn't relate to the core element of this question which is being asked, I would request the hon. Member to approach...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether there was any time limit put up by the Central Government to see that the farmers receive their remunerative price. Is the Centre aware whether the process of giving the subsidy to the farmers has started or not? If not, what are the steps that they are going to take? To the best of my information, the farmers have not received this announced remuneration yet.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there was a time-limit of one month given from the day when the announcement was made. But even on that very day, I had explained that it was subject to an extension by one more month, which would be sometime early July with the extension period. So, there is still time for the farmers to have their crops procured by the millers. And, as far as the information that I have is concerned, the farmers have started receiving the subsidy

which is being given, or the price which has been announced. If there are farmers who have not received it, I welcome the hon. Member to inform us, and we will certainly go into the details.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, मंत्री महोदया ने एक बात बतायी कि डोमेस्टिक मार्केट में पाम ऑयल की जो रिक्वायरमेंट है, वह हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। आपने जो डेटा दिया है, उसमें भी यह शो होता है कि इसकी रिक्वायरमेंट हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन मैडम, एक चीज़ समझ से बाहर है कि सरकार ने यह जानते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की रिक्वायरमेंट हमारी एक बेसिक रिक्वायरमेंट है, जैसे दालों की है, ऐसे ही पाम ऑयल की है, यह हमारे खाने का एक हिस्सा है। तो इसके प्रोडक्शन को इंक्रीज़ करने के लिए आप यह जो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी में फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी रखते हैं, उसका क्या कारण है?

श्रीमान् जी, अगर आप इस डेटा में देखें, तो इसके अनुसार पाम ऑयल यूएई से इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है। यूएई के 4,000-5,000 किलोमीटर के आस पास पाम ऑयल के प्रोडक्शन की कोई पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं है, सब रेगिस्तान है, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं। श्रीमान् जी, वर्ष 2014-15 में यूएई से 2,39,843 टन इम्पोर्ट हुआ और वर्ष 2015-16 में यह बढ़कर 2,44,903 टन हो गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पाम ऑयल की जो इम्पोर्ट पॉलिसी है, यह एक कंट्रोवर्शियल इश्यू रहा है, मैं इस चीज़ के बारे में जानता हूं। लेकिन आप कुछ होता ऐसा करिए, ताकि उसके डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जा सके और इम्पोर्ट कम किए जा सकें। हमारे foreign exchange का outgo होता है। अगर यहां फार्मर्स को पैसा ज्यादा मिलेगा, तो इसमें कोई नुकसान नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हमारा पैसा विदेश में जाता है, एक चीज़ पर, जिसका कोई substitution नहीं है, तो उसके लिए आप एक long-term policy क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं?

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण: सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर सही विषय उठा रहे हैं, मगर मैं सिर्फ एक क्लेरिफिकेशन के नाते बोलना चाहती हूं कि आपने यह टेबल जो शायद रेफर किया है, वह वेजिटेबल ऑयल इम्पोर्टर्स के हैं, सिर्फ पाम ऑयल के इम्पोर्ट का नहीं है। इसीलिए आपने जो यूएई का रेफरेंस दिया है, वह...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Does it make any difference? Whether it is any edible oil, palm oil, desi ghee, or vegetable oil, it makes no difference.

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I take hon. Member's point, but it is a matter of clarification that the table did not refer to palm oil. We have given you the vegetable oil's table. His concerns that UAE could not be exporting and all that are well taken. But, regarding the larger point that if there is so much dependence on imported edible oil, whether the Government is doing anything at all in coming up with strategies so that this dependence can come down, I thought I did refer to that point in my initial answer. The Government is definitely having plans to extend the acreage under palm, bring in more acreage under groundnut, under oilseeds such as sesame and sunflower and also looking at kokum seed oil, rapeseed and mustard oil. Certainly, the importance for diverting more acreage towards growing of oilseeds

is a serious matter of concern for this Government and we want more oilseeds to be grown. Of course, I am happy to refer here a matter which happened yesterday in the other House. Mananiya Ramvilas Paswanji also gave a detailed reply highlighting how the Government is looking at greater oilseeds' growth in this country.

State-of-the-art sports arenas in Smart Cities

*183. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mission guidelines for Smart Cities include provision of state-of-the-art sports arena in accordance with the international standards;

(b) if so, which are the cities where such sports arenas have been shortlisted; and

(c) the city-wise list of games for which such sports arenas are being constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The objective of Smart Cities Guidelines is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart Solutions. Further, 'Health' is included as one of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City. Besides, 'Preserving and developing open spaces – parks, playgrounds and recreational spaces in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens' is one of the Smart City Features.

(b) and (c) Proposals of the smart cities are based on consultations with citizens of the proposed smart cities. Selected 20 Smart Cities of the Round 1 have not proposed sport arena in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs).

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is well appreciated and as per the guidelines of the Smart City Mission, it is clearly stated that decent quality of life is to be provided to its citizens. Also, Sir, health has been included as one of the core infrastructure elements in a smart city. But, as my little knowledge goes, and, quite logically speaking, Sir, decent quality of life of citizens is not possible without good health and good health can never be possible without physical activities and sports. Sir, a healthy body has a healthy mind. Will the Government make it mandatory for the States to include development of sports infrastructure in their proposal for the smart cities? It is my question to the hon. Minister.