

lowed by prompt mutations, issue of certificates, pattas, physical demarcation on spot and handing over possession etc. need special attention.

- (d) Creation of tribunals under article 323(b) of the Constitution and/or creation of Special Courts/Benches in High Courts in consultation with the concerned High Courts for quick disposal of ceiling cases may be considered.
- (e) States may ensure that post of officials revenue as well as judicial concerned with the disposal of ceiling cases do not remain vacant.
- (f) A campaign to detect cases to evasion and avoidance of ceiling law should be taken up seriously. Review of the existing legislation may be undertaken to plug any possible loopholes.
- (g) Vigorous action to investigate and determine the types of banami-transfers and the circumvention of law has to be followed by concrete remedial measures, legislative and otherwise, as may be necessary.
- (h) Steps have to be taken to ensure that classification of land under the ceiling law and as in land records are similar.
- (i) Review of application of the ceiling laws in newly irrigated areas, irrigated by projects and schemes financed by public exchequer should be taken up to subject them to the appropriate ceiling.
- (j) Lowering of the ceiling limit and inclusion of major sons in the definition of the family may be considered by the States. The major sons may be taken as members of the family for the computation of the ceiling of land holdings of their parents as on 24.1.1971. In modification of the present provision in the natio-

nal guidelines for giving to each of major sons and entitlement to a separate family unit of ceiling.

- (k) A revision of ceiling limit may be considered. For a family of 5 members a ceiling limit of 5 hectares for the best category of land with assured irrigation and capable of raising atleast 2 crops a year, 7.5 hectares for next category of land with assured irrigation for atleast one crop a year and 12 hectares for other lands may be considered.
- (l) States may also consider bringing land with religious and charitable institutions within the purview of land ceiling laws.
- (m) Provisions should be made for taking over that part of the surplus land which is not in litigation.
- (n) Legislative proposals wherever not existing may be made for barring the lawyers from representing parties in the land ceiling cases.
- (o) A scrutiny needs to be done by the States to ensure whether the surplus land said to be unfit for cultivation was really so.

[English]

Release of Imported Vegetable Oil to States

3948. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all vegetable oil (commercial imports or gifts) is being distributed and released to States/Union territories by the Centre and if not, the reasons thereof (Business Standard dated 28 June, 1985);

(b) whether any quality check is being kept by the Centre on all imported vegetable oils (commercial or gifts) on receipt

and release after storage and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether release price is being fixed of all imported vegetable oil (imports or gifts) by Centre and if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether surplus release of imported (gifts or commercial) vegetable oils have led to decrease in production specially in surplus States; and

(e) whether Government will put all imports of vegetable oils and their distribution under one Central authority and quality control to protect consumer producer interests ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The imported edible oil (commercial) is supplied to States/Union Territories for distribution to consumers under Public Distribution System and to Vanaspati industry for manufacture of Vanaspati. The gift refined Soyabean oil and crude rapeseed oil are being imported, through Cooperative league of USA and Cooperative Union of Canada from USA and Canada respectively for generation of funds for implementation of the National Dairy Development Board's (NDDDB) project for restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing. The gift oil received by the NDDDB is supplied to the State level oilseeds growers cooperative federations for distribution. At present the project is being implemented in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The crude rapeseed oil is refined before sale.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The imported edible oils (commercial) are issued to States/Union Territories at prices pre-determined by the Central Government. The gift oil is sold at the rate fixed by NDDB.

(d) The production of oilseeds has actually increased.

(e) The import of edible oil (commercial) is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India since 1978. The gift oil is imported by National Dairy Development Board for the implementation of their projects. Quality control to protect consumer interest is already being exercised under PFA Rules.

Sale of Eggs, Fish and Meat Products by Mother Dairy

3949. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy is to serve Delhi consumers through sale of eggs, fish and meat products;

(b) if so, the details regarding timetable and prices proposed; and

(c) whether Mother Dairy is introducing sale of sugarcane juice through vending booths at the end of Operation Flood-II project in 1985 as also vegetable oil received from CLUSA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to sell eggs, fish and meat products by Mother Dairy, Delhi.

(c) There is no proposal at present to sell sugarcane juice and vegetable oil through the milk vending booths of Mother Dairy, Delhi.

Conference of Shelter To Homeless

3950. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether two-day Conference on shelter to homeless was organised in New Delhi in the month of February, 1985; and