

Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi and at some of the agricultural universities on studying the impact of feeding *Leucaena* to animals. The preliminary studies on feeding show that the palatability of this species is very high and that the animal weight gain is quite substantial per unit of time.

(c) Government is aware of the presence of toxic substance 'mimosine' in the leaves and twigs of this plant. Through the adoption of appropriate varieties of this plant, systems of production and forage utilisation, the adverse effects of the toxic substance can be overcome and substantial animal gains can be achieved. On the basis of the studies, it is recommended that the total quantities of leucaena fodder in the total feed for the animal, should not exceed 20-25%. However, the feeding of subabool to poultry, is not recommended. The other uses of this plant such as for fuel, fertilizer, gum and pulp and its utility in Agro-Forestry Systems are being brought out by the BASF, Urlikanchan, Pune and IGFRI, Jhansi.

(d) No instance of any adverse effect because of feeding Subabool (*Leucaena*) to cattle/Buffaloes has been reported to the Government. The Government is fully aware about its usefulness and due attention is being given to this plant.

(b)

#### Import of edible oil

143. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation did not import edible oils during the months of August-September 1983 ; if so, the reasons for the same ;

(b) the details of yearly import of edible oils during the last three years, the name of the country from which purchased and rate at which purchased during the above period ;

(c) the reasons for the scarcity and price hike in respect of edible oils and the steps taken by Government to keep down the prices and maintain adequate supply ; and

(d) on how many occasions there was price hike during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :  
(a) No, Sir. The S.T.C. imported 1,02,000 MTs edible oils during August, 1983 and 1,51,000 MTs during September, 1983.

Financial Year	Quantity imported (in lakh MT)	Average purchase price (Rs. /M.T.)
1981-82	10.23	4872
1982-83	9.80	4259
1983-84 (Provisional)	12.17	5761

The oils are purchased on the basis of tenders. The contracting parties are free to ship the oils from any country. The purchase price varies from contract to contract and from oil to oil and as such it is not

possible to indicate price at which the oils were purchased.

The names of countries from which edible oils are normally shipped are given below :

Name of Edible Oils	Countries from which oils are normally shipped
S.B.O.	USA, Brazil and Europe
RSO	Canada, Europe
Palm Oil, Neutralised Palm Oil and Palmolein	Malaysia and Indonesia

(c) There is no scarcity of edible oils in the country as Central Government have been making increased allocation of imported edible oils to the States/Union Territories for issue through the public distribution system and to the vanaspati industry for the manufacture of vanaspati. These measures have a sobering effect on the prices of indigenous edible oils. Imported edible oils are also being sold by the State Governments and the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation in small packs at fixed prices. The end retail price of vanaspati, which is also a cooking medium, has been fixed and is uniform throughout the country.

Apart from the steps taken by the State Governments to increase production of oilseeds, the Central Government has taken the following measures :—

- (a) Exports of edible oils/oilseeds/oilcakes were strictly regulated in consultation with the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce ;
- (b) Stock limits of edible oils/oilseeds as fixed in the Pulses, Edible oilseeds and Edible Oils Storage (Control) Order, 1977 at the level of the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer were continued to ensure that cornering of stocks did not take place. Imported edible oils which had hitherto been exempted from stock limits were also brought within the purview of the Storage Control Order to ensure that there was no hoarding of these stocks ;
- (c) The Prevention of Blackmarketing

and maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 is being vigorously implemented in order to check, inter-alia, black-marketing in edible oils/oilseeds and to deal firmly with traders indulging in speculative trading in these essential commodities of mass consumption.

- (d) The vanaspati industry has been forbidden to use groundnut and mustard oils in the manufacture of vanaspati so that these oils are available for direct consumption.
- (e) The use of minor oils has been made compulsory in the manufacture of vanaspati.
- (f) Increased allocation of imported edible oils is being made to the vanaspati industry to relieve pressure on indigenous oils and to ensure its availability in sufficient quantity.
- (d) Government have no control over the indigenous edible oils. Their prices vary from time to time. The issue price of imported edible oils was revised on two occasions, firstly in February, 1982 and secondly in May, 1984. In the latter case the increase was made by Re. 1/- per Kg.

### राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति

144. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :  
श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती  
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :