

allocations of rice are made directly to Kerala State. Allocations are made to FCI depots in Kerala based on quantities expected to be available each month from other States and from imports. FCI also arranges the unloading and des-

patch of rice arriving in Kerala ports from abroad. The quantities of rice allotted from other States to FCI depots in Kerala and the quantities of rice imported from abroad that arrived in ports that served Kerala were as follows:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Quantity allotted from other States	Quantity arrived from imports	Total
March, 1967	48.5	25.3	73.8
April, 1967	No formal allocation was made.	18.6	18.6
May, 1967	38.0	15.3	53.3

(b) Allocation-wise figures of receipts are not available. The total actual receipts were as follows:—

Month	Quantity received from other States	Quantity received from imports	Total
March, 1967	41.2	25.4	66.6
April, 1967	31.8	18.4	50.2
May, 1967	21.3	15.7	37.0

(c) A notional allotment of wheat is made to Kerala every month but the issues from the FCI depots in the State depend on the demand from the fair price shops and are not re-

lated to these allocations. The quantities of wheat allotted and actually issued in Kerala during the months of March April and May are as under:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Name of Month	Quantity allotted	Quantity actually issued
March, 1967	20.0	15.4
April, 1967	20.0	17.0
May, 1967	20.0	33.1 (Up to 27/5)

RICE IMPORT FROM BURMA

439. SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHA-RAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to get rice from the United States of America outside the P.L. 480 scheme, Soviet Russia, Burma and any other country;

(b) what was the quantity of rice imported into India from Burma during the year in which the import was made last; and

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(c) what are the reasons for which there is no import of rice from Burma now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE): (a) Arrangements exist for the import of rice from Burma, Thailand, U.A.R., Cambodia, Spain, Guyana and Nepal. Negotiations are also in progress for the import of rice from some other sources. A small quantity of

rice from the U.S.A. (outside PL-480) has also arrived during 1967 as the balance of the quantity purchased during 1966. Soviet Russia has not offered any rice.

(b) and (c) India is importing rice from Burma year after year. The quantity of rice to be imported from Burma during 1967 under the existing arrangements is 215 thousand metric tons of which over 100 thousand metric tons has already arrived. There was, however an unexpected stoppage of export of rice from Burma recently because of their own difficulties.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

440. SHRI HARJSH CHANDRA MATHUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan and programme for making the country self-sufficient in food by 1971 has been drawn up;

(b) if so, what is the outline of the plan and what are the pre-requi-sites for the programme; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure effective implementation of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes. The production of foodgrains is proposed to be raised during the Fourth Plan period by 30 million tonnes to the level of 120 million tonnes at which the production would match the requirements. For this purpose a New Strategy for Agricultural Development has been drawn up under which the principal programmes are as below:

(i) Applying a package of practices, comprising water management, high-yielding varieties of seeds, pest control and a sufficiency of fertilizer application along with good cultural practices covering an area of 32·5 mil-

lion acres in 1970-71.

(ii) Introducing short-term varieties in the major cereals of the country which are as good yielders as the long-term varieties under a suitable package of practices, thereby allowing for the growing of a major second crop in the irrigated areas of the country where only one crop was being grown under irrigated conditions. This programme U expected to reach 30 million acres in 1970-71.

(iii) Increasing the consumption of fertilizers to the level of 24 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 10 lakh tonnes of phosphorus and 1 lakh tonnes of potash by 1970-71.

(iv) Extending the benefit of minor irrigation over 17 million acres including 12 million acres to be newly irrigated and giving benefit of stabilized irrigation and drainage to another *> million acres.

(v) The area to be benefited by plant protection measures to be raised to the level of 210 million acres (gross).

(vi) Benefit of soil conservation on agricultural lands to be extended over an additional area of 20 million acres.

(vii) Substantial increases in the supply of short, medium and long term credit to farmers through institutional sources, re-orientation of agricultural research, education and training, organisation of farmers' training and other supporting policies on agricultural prices, marketing, storage and transport.

(c) The following among other steps are being taken to ensure the effective implementation of the plan:

(i) Preparation and adoption of annual Action Programmes as a result of discussions by Central Teams visiting States. An Action Programme for 1967-68 was drawn up when earlier in the year teams from the Agriculture Department visited the States. Similar action will be taken in subsequent years.