

the supply as compared with the demand for bakery products? And if there is no shortfall, then the establishment of these bakeries will have an extremely adverse effect on some of those small bakeries which are already eking out a precarious existence and are somehow living on the production of these goods. Has this aspect been kept in mind?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, this was examined by a body of experts. "We know some of these problems, but the idea is that the bakery industry also needs modernisation, and especially the health of the people is very dear and important for us and we wish that hygienically clean bakery products are made available to the public.

SHRI P. C. MITRA: May I know, Sir, whether the private bakeries are now making exorbitant profits though Government supply them maida at controlled rates? May I also know why no place in Bihar has been selected for starting this bakery? There are areas as in Chota Nagpur which are rice-eating areas and where the people are not accustomed to take wheat, and now when rice is scarce there, such bakeries should be set up there so as to make these bakery products popular with the people there, to make them eat these in place of rice.

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: I have no information as to whether any bakery is profiteering, but if the hon. Member has any specific information, that can be enquired into. I think we are having a series of plans to organise modern bakeries all over the country, and I think the States which do not figure in the present plan can be taken into consideration.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: The Hon. Minister has shown great concern for the health of the people. May I know, Sir, whether the bread that will be got out of these bakeries will, in any way be different from the

ordinary bread that we eat and, if so, what will be the difference?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The idea is to use less of wheat flour and to reinforce it by using more vitamin-contained things like groundnut-cake, and also other vitamins so that the otherwise normally used quantum of wheat flour will be saved to an extent, and it will be reinforced with more vitamins and more proteins now.

मेक्सिकन गेहूं तथा ताईचुंग धान का
उत्पादन

*409. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चौरङ्गिया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मेक्सिकन गेहूं तथा
ताईचुंग धान के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में हाल
में देश में जो प्रयोग किए गए, उनके नवीनतम
परिणाम क्या निकले ?

PRODUCTION OF MEXICAN WHEAT AND TAICHUNG PADDY

*409. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, be pleased to state the latest results of the experiments carried out recently in the country with regard to the production of Mexican wheat and Taichung Paddy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): Based on the results of the trials on Taichung Native-I variety of paddy and Sonora-64 and Lerma Rojo of Mexican wheat conducted during 1965-66, the cultivation of these crops was taken up on an extended scale in the kharif and rabi seasons of 1966-67. The total area covered under Taichung Native-I during kharif, 1966, was approximately 5.34 lakh acres. The expected coverage under

t [] English translation.

Mexican wheat during the rabi season 1966-67 would be about 9.8 lakh acres.

According to the reports received so far from the various States, the Taichung Native-I paddy has shown a decidedly better performance in terms of yields as compared to the traditional varieties during the last kharif season. The yields of this variety generally ranged between 3,000 lbs. to 6,500 lbs. per acre. In fact, even under adverse conditions like drought, Taichung Native-I paddy showed greater resistance and fared better than the local varieties.

As regards Mexican wheat, the crop has just been harvested. Though the detailed reports on its performance are still awaited from the State Governments the periodical reports indicate very satisfactory performances.

†[**लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० एरिन) :** 1965-66 की अवधि में धान की ताईचुंग नेटिव 1 तथा मैक्सिकन गेहूं की सोनारा 64 तथा लरमा राजो किस्मों पर किये गये परीक्षणों के परिणामों के आधार पर 1966-67 की अवधि में खरीफ तथा रबी में इन 3 किस्मों की विस्तृत रूप में बुवाई की गई। 1966 के खरीफ के मौसम में लगभग 5.34 लाख एकड़ भूमि में ताईचुंग नेटिव 1 की बुवाई हुई। अनुमान है कि 1966-67 में मैक्सिकन गेहूं की रबी की फसल 9.8 लाख एकड़ भूमि में बोई गई।

अब तक राज्यों से प्राप्त हुई सूचनाओं के आधार पर परम्परागत किस्मों की तुलना में धान की ताईचुंग नेटिव 1 किस्म से अच्छी उपज हुई है। इस किस्म के धान की उपज 3,000 से 6,500 पौंड के बीच हुई। प्रतिकूल तथा सूखे की परिस्थितियों में भी अन्य स्थानीय किस्मों की तुलना में ताईचुंग नेटिव 1 किस्म अच्छी सिद्ध हुई है।

†[] Hindi Translation.

जहां तक मैक्सिकन गेहूं का सम्बन्ध है अभी फसलों की कटाई हुई है। इस किस्म की उपज के विषय में विस्तृत जानकारी अभी राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त होनी है परन्तु समय समय पर प्राप्त होने वाली रिपोर्टें बड़ी उत्साहवर्धक हैं।]

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालाल जी चौरड़िया :

क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो उस सारे क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में आपने बताया कि प्रोडक्शन डिसाइडेडली इनक्रीज हुआ है, मगर फिर यह भी आपने बताया है कि प्रति एकड़ 3,000 से 5,000 पौंड तक पैदा हुआ, परन्तु जिस पूरे क्षेत्र में वह पैदा किया गया, उस क्षेत्र में जो पहले आपका लोकल पैडी सीड बोया जाता था, उसकी कितनी पैदावार होती थी और इसकी कितनी पैदावार हुई? वैसे ही ह्वीट के बारे में भी बताने का कष्ट कीजिये।

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Sir, the results differ from State to State and from area to area. What has been given is an overall assessment for the country as a whole. The average increase in the case of Tai-chung Paddy has been 50 to 100 per cent, over the traditional strains. In the case of wheat it is anything between 100 and 300 per cent in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and a number of other areas.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया

क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसा अभी आपने बताया कि अलग अलग प्रांतों में अलग अलग तरह के परिणाम मालूम हुये, तो इस बात का अध्ययन करके कि किन प्रांतों के किन क्षेत्रों में और किन परिस्थितियों में यह अधिक उत्पादित हो सकता है और उसी स्थान पर इसका विशेष कंसंट्रेशन किया जाय, इसके बारे में क्या कोई योजना बनाई गई है? दूसरी बात यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा

कि आप के ताईचुंग नेटिव और आदि के मैक्सिमम द्वीट में साधारण जितना पानी देना पड़ता है, उसके मुकाबिले में कितना अधिक पानी देना पड़ता है और उसके लिए क्या-क्या विशेष व्यवस्थाओं की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: The plan for 1967-68 has been chalked out on the basis of the experience that was available in the different States. A central team visited the States and discussed with the State Governments, and made an evaluation of the performance last year of the high-yielding varieties programme. On the basis of all that the new programme has been chalked out. This programme is mainly confined to the irrigated areas, not that they require very high irrigation, but normal irrigation is necessary for carrying out this programme.

श्री विमलकुमार मसालालजी, बीरड़िया :
 क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि हमारे यहां पर लगभग दो वर्षों से पानी की कमी पड़ रही है और इस वर्ष भी ऐसी रिपोर्ट्स हैं कि संतोषजनक पानी पड़ सकेगा और यह किसी के हाथ की बात नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार इस बात का भी कोई प्रयास कर रही है कि इस किसम के बीजों को कड़ी से खोज कर के, ला कर के और इस तरह की चीज यहां उत्पादित की जा सके जिन से कम पानी में उत्पादन हो सके और इनके बारे में क्या कोई योजना बनाई गई है और अगर बनाई गई है तो उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: In fact, this Taichung Paddy is standing well to drought conditions. We had last year's experience when there was no normal rainfall in a number of areas and yet this variety stood well. But our effort should really be to try and develop a strain which can do without such irrigation because large

areas are outside these irrigated areas and so I think the hon. Member's suggestion is in the right direction.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE: The hon. Minister stated that the results were different in different States. I would like to know whether there was any State or any place in any State where the results of these Mexican wheat and Taichung paddy were less than those noticed in the original strains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: As far as wheat is concerned, its performance has been successful all over the country. Nowhere has it come to our notice that the yield per acre is lower than that from the traditional variety. As far as Taichung paddy is concerned, there were reports from certain areas or certain pockets that as a result of late transplanting or inadequate rainfall, etc., the yields were low. But they were not comparatively very low and the fields only had to be ploughed up again.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या श्रीमान यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या ताईचुंग धान के लिए यह एक्सपेरिमेंट कर के देखा गया है कि जहां पर पानी अधिक गिरता है वहां पर तो यह धान अधिक होता है और जहां पर साधारण पानी गिरता है वहां पर यह धान बिल्कुल पैदा नहीं होता ? मध्य प्रदेश में महाकोशल के क्षेत्र में पिछले वर्ष साधारण पानी जहां गिरा वहां पर यह धान बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ और वहां पर यह एक्सपेरिमेंट बिल्कुल निरर्थक और असफल हो गया ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: In certain areas and in certain pockets this has happened. But this was due to some disease, bacterial blight or similar diseases. They were not immediately detected. But as soon as they were detected and immediate action was taken it was found that they could develop well. All over

the country the programme has succeeded well and we do not take a discouraging view because of some setback in certain pockets.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Ma_v I, with your permission, Sir, ask the hon. Minister what arrangements are being made for the supply of good seeds for Taichung variety of paddy as well as the Mexican wheat to the various States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: These strains are, as they are known in scientific terminology, self-pollinating strains. That means no seed multiplication is necessary. The same grain can be used for consumption and a'so for cultivation purposes. So most of the States are expected to be self-sufficient both in Tegard to Mexican wheat and Taichung paddy. But if there are any short-falls anywhere we have requested the National Seed Corporation to look into the difficulties of the availability of seeds to the States.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Could the hon. Minister furnish any statistical information about the production qualities of Taichung paddy and ADT 27 that has been developed in Madras State?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: In Madras we are recommending ADT 27 and not Taichung I or Taichung 65 etc. This strain has been developed in the State and it has become very popular in Madras.

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI: May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister is aware that the Punjab Agricultural Institute has evolved new varieties of seeds for wheat and other grains, a reference about the great possibilities of which was recently made by the London Economist also and, if so,...

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Yes; the variety known as Kalyan 227.

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI: If the hon. Minister is aware, may I know what steps the Government is taking

for extensive cultivation of these seeds, also?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Yes, Sir, we are really proud of our scientists and recently there has been such commendable progress in evolving new varieties in India, especially by our young scientists, in various research centres including the one in Punjab. The work is being directed mainly from the ICAR and we have really achieved very good success. There is a Central Variety Release Committee which takes into consideration all these factors when new strains are evolved and as soon as these seeds are reported as being ready for being released to the general public this Committee makes recommendation and on the basis of their recommendation we release these strains to the general public.

♦410. [The questioner (Sardar Ram Singh) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 3363-64 infra.]

*411. [The questioner (Shri K. Sundaram) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3364 infra.]

*412. [The questioner (Shri A. P. Chatterjee) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3365 infra.]

RISE IN PRICES OF WHEAT AND RICE

*413. SHRIMATI USHA BARTHA-KUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of wheat and rice have gone up during April and May this year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the rise in prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) The price of rice showed an upward trend whereas the price of wheat showed a decline as compared with the previous months.