

be Rs. 1/4/- per seer in Bombay, Rs. 3 in Delhi and Rs. 2/8/- to Rs. 3 per seer in Calcutta. In Bombay fish is sold at the lowest price and we catch the maximum amount of fish from the sea by our big trawlers. We dump the fish thus caught in the Bombay Market and we dump nearly 20 to 30 tons per day and so, the price has always been cheap in the Bombay market. The second point my hon. friend, Shri Saksena, referred to, namely fish becoming scarce, might be due to the fact that we are catching more fish now than ever before.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know whether any efforts are being made to develop trout as such in places other than in Kashmir?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Trout culture is being encouraged in other hilly places.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are the places? That is what he wants to know.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I require notice. In Ooty there is some work going on.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: Is there any attempt made to find out a way to overcome the stink, bad smell, of dried fish before it is transported for consumption to various parts of the country?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Yes, Sir, we are trying to train some of our workers. There are about 300 farms in Japan and people eat fish without knowing that they eat fish. They prepare fish powder and mix it in biscuits, cakes, everything.

भारत कृषक समाज

*७८. श्री राम सहाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत कृषक समाज ने, जिसका अधिवेशन अभी हाल में दिल्ली में हुआ था, क्या कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार को भेजे हैं; यदि भेजे हैं तो,—

(क) उनके खास सुझाव क्या हैं; और

(ख) सरकार उनके बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

†[BHARAT KRISHAK SAMAJ

*78. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Bharat Krishak Samaj, which held its session recently at Delhi, has sent any proposals to Government; if so,—

(a) what are their main suggestions; and

(b) what action is being taken by Government in that connection?]

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा): जी नहीं ।

(क) और (ख). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA): No.

(a) and (b). Do not arise.]

श्री राम सहाय : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि क्या कृषक समाज के कुछ सदस्यों को बाहर विदेश भेजने की कोई स्कीम बनी है ?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We did not select anyone from the Krishak Samaj to be sent out of India. That is not our job.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या यह मालूम है कि कुछ आदमी गये हैं या नहीं ?

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा : कृषक समाज की तरफ से नहीं गये हैं । सी के लगभग आदमी फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने भेजे हैं । लेकिन टी० सी० एम० और कोलम्बो प्लान के अन्दर हम किसानों को भेजते हैं । कृषक समाज के लोगों को हम लोग नहीं भेजते हैं ।

†[] English translation.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know, Sir, whether there was any recommendation with regard to co-operative farming by this Bharat Krishak Samaj and, if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Our reply is, we have not yet received any recommendation of the Krishak Samaj.

जापानी तरीके से धान बोना

*७९. श्री राम सहाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन् १९५७-५८ में (१) जापानी तरीके और (२) साधारण तरीके से कितने एकड़ में धान बोया गया और दोनों की पैदावार में किस औसत से अन्तर रहा ?

†[PADDY CULTIVATION UNDER JAPANESE METHOD

*79. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how many acres of paddy was cultivated under (i) the Japanese method and (ii) the common method, during the year 1957-58, and what was the difference in their average yield?]

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा) : सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

७९० लाख एकड़ से कुछ अधिक भूमि में से, जिसमें अखिल भारतीय अनुमान के अनुसार १९५७-५८ में धान की खेती हुई, लगभग ३१ लाख एकड़ भूमि में जापानी ढंग से धान उगाया गया । जापानी ढंग से उगाई हुई धान की औसत उपज स्थानीय तरीके से उगाई हुई उपज की तुलना में अधिक थी, यद्यपि यह अन्तर हर एक राज्य में अलग अलग है ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA): A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Of the all-India estimate of little over 79 million acres under paddy during 1957-58, approximately 3.1 million acres were under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The average yield under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was higher than the average yield under the local method although the difference varies from State to State.]

श्री राम सहाय : क्या माननीय मिनिस्टर महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसा कि मैंने अपने प्रश्न में यह पूछा है कि उनकी पैदावार में किस औसत से अन्तर रहा है, आपने यह लिखा है कि उपज उसकी तुलना में अधिक थी, मैं यह डफिनिटली जानना चाहता था कि दरअसल एक ही जमीन में और एक ही प्रदेश में क्या अन्तर उनकी पैदावार में रहा ?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा: लोकल मैथड में २१.९ मन और जापानीज मैथड में ३६.९ मन पैदा होता है ।

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: In English, please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She wants it in English.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Under the local method the produce was of the order of 21.9 maunds of paddy per acre whereas under the Japanese method of cultivation, the produce was of the order of 36.9 maunds per acre.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know whether any report has come from the Andhra Pradesh Government about the *chilka* soil which is not suitable for the Japanese method of cultivation?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I have not received any such report. On