

they were going to hand over the communications by the 1st June and that they did not do so?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: This first June?

PROF. G. RANGA: 1st June, 1953.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, as a matter of fact, the Jammu and Kashmir Government never resiled from the position that they would hand over the system to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There has been some delay. That is all.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know if the Indian Government is to receive any compensation from the Jammu and Kashmir State for the transmission of these messages through our lines?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is by mutual adjustment.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether we gain any profit or we lose anything in the telegraph system in the Jammu and Kashmir State?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: According to the preliminary estimates, it has been found that the system will work at a loss of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum in the beginning.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: From that are we to understand that because of the delay in its taking over, the Government of India has not suffered any loss?

PROF. G. RANGA: We are losing Rs. 30 crores every year.

EXPERT OPINION ON THE JAPANESE METHODS OF CULTIVATION

*223. SHRI S. MAHANTY: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether expert opinion in India has expressed itself against the adoption of the Japanese method of rice cultivation in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA): NO.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Sir, is it not a fact that some experts attached to the Central Rice Research Institute have expressed themselves against the Japanese method of cultivation?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Nobody has, up till now, expressed any opinion against the Japanese method of cultivation.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Has it not been pointed out that basic differences existed between the agricultural conditions in Japan and the agricultural conditions in India?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: If at all there is any country in the world where the agricultural conditions are similar to those of India, that country is Japan.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: May I know what amount of identity exists in the irrigation facilities between Japan and India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: "What is the identity"?

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Identical irrigation facilities.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: This refers to rice, and in Japan rice is grown. In India, the major crop is rice. Out of a total acreage of 20 crores in India, rice is grown in more than 40 per cent, of that area. In Japan they grow rice where they get heavy rainfall and in India we grow rice where we get heavy rainfall. They have got small holdings in Japan; similarly, our holdings in India are also small. In Japan there is enough of manpower and in India also we have got surplus manpower. In all these respects, in the fundamental things, our conditions are similar to those of Japan. We have to follow Japan in many respects and learn from them many things.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Am I to understand that the cultivation of rice does not depend on irrigation in Japan but that it depends solely on rainfall?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: They have got surplus water and they also get rains throughout.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: That is exactly what I want to ask. How do they divert the surplus water? Through canals or something else?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I do not follow the question, Sir. Probably my friend is thinking of conditions existing in Orissa.

SHRI N. PRASADA RAO: The Minister said that no rice expert has given any opinion against the Japanese method of cultivation. Has the Government seen the article written by Dr. B. Viswanath, one of the few agricultural experts whom India possesses?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I have not seen it. I do not remember.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: What is the difference per acre of cultivation between our method and the Japanese method?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: The cost? The difference will come to Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per acre. The Japanese method of cultivation costs Rs. 60 more than the ordinary method. There are some agriculturists who, by practice this year, were prepared to change even though the Japanese method of cultivation costs more than the ordinary method. There is another fact. If we spend more, we reap more.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: What is the extra yield?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: The average yield in India comes to 1,000 lbs. whereas under the Japanese method of cultivation the yield is above 3,000 lbs. It ranges from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs., 5,000 lbs., 6,000 lbs. according to the land and other conditions.

SHRI O. SOBHANI: Does not the extra yield compensate for the extra cost?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: It is more than that. We are prepared to

pay more but we want more grains and more rice.

SHRI D. NARAYAN: May I know how much land has been sown according to this method?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: More than 2 lakhs of acres in all the different States in the country.

SHRI D. NARAYAN: How much in Bombay State?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: In Bombay, 22,189 acres have been sown. These are the demonstration plots and they have followed strictly the principles of the Japanese method but there are some agriculturists who have copied this method but have not followed all the principles. Some have taken only spacing and manuring.

SHRI D. NARAYAN: Is the Government giving any encouragement for this?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We are giving and we want to give all encouragement for the Japanese method of cultivation.

SHRI D. NARAYAN: Is any subsidy given?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We are making available manure on loan to all those people who are adopting the Japanese method of rice cultivation. For each acre of land we give Rs. 60 on loan which he is to repay after harvesting the crop. In all we have distributed eight crores of rupees worth of fertilizers this year to the agriculturists, not only to those who are adopting the Japanese method but to those who are adopting other methods also.

SHRI B. RATH: Last year the Minister said that they had not been able to estimate the cost of cultivation for the paddy grown under the Japanese method. Now may I know from the Deputy Minister whether he has been able to assess the cost of cultivation under the Japanese method, and, if so, at which places such cost of cultivation has been calculated?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Even Y?day it is an unfortunate feature of our igopulture, Sir, that we are not fiWe tg arrfvS at fte correct cost of j cultivation course, we have got rough estimates and I may tell you that in Bombay we have tried it in the breeding station at Karjat and the cost of cultivation I have given is according to that figure.

AGREEMENT FOR IMPORT OF FISH

*224. SHRI S. MAHANTY: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any agreement with Mr. George Dawson, a London millionaire, for the import of fish into India; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the said agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

I.L.O. HELPTO TACKLE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

♦225. KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleas- ' ed to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation had offered to assist India to tackle the problem of unemployment in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of assistance proposed to be rendered to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): (a) and (b). No.

The Asian Field Office of the I.L.O., however, had suggested to the Government of India to make a request under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for the services of an expert to assist in setting up an employment information programme within the Indian Employment Service. The Government did not

consider it necessary to obtain ffi» services of such an expert for this work,

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: May I ask as to what machinery exists at the present moment for the Government to find out the exact state of unemployment in any particular area?

SHRI ABID ALI: Some survey is being conducted through the Planning Commission, Sir, and the information which we obtain from the Employment Exchanges is also helpful fortius purpose.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: May I ask if there is any scientific method available to the Government today to undertake a survey of unemployment from time to time in the different industrial areas?

SHRI ABID ALI: This is being attempted by the Planning Commission.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: So no machinery exists today?

SHRI ABID ALI: It is true.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: May I ask my hon. friend whether he has any intention of setting up machinery for the purpose of finding out correctly the state of unemployment from time to time in the industrial areas?

SHRI ABID ALI: There is the attempt, Sir, which is being made through the Planning Commission agency.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Does my hon. friend realize that it is utterly inadequate and that the Government at the present moment have no information regarding unemployment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a matter of opinion.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES FOR DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

*226. KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of district headquarters in Orissa which are still not provided with telegraph facilities?: