

is a Publicity Section. In that context my question is very relevant and I think an answer should be given here.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: The hon. Member finds a place on the committee and he will have ample opportunity to know these things.

Sum K. C. GEORGE: I am not a member of that committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He wants to know what publicity arrangements are made with regard to these things?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: With regard to any particular item or as a whole?

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: As a whole.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: The information has been placed on the Table of the House. I may add that, in addition to whatever recommendations these various committees make and the Central Government decides we are going to have the National Extension Service which will, I think, fulfil the functions that all of us want it to perform so far as agriculture is concerned.

SHRI K. C. KEORGE: In the statement that has been supplied in the first paragraph it is said. "It is one of the conditions of the I.C.A.R. grant that approved results of applied research schemes should be exploited by the State Governments". May I know what results of applied research schemes have been applied by the Travancore-Cochin State?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I am afraid I must ask for notice.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the results of the research be published in all the languages of India?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Yes, Sir. It is our intention and our desire that the agriculturist should be in a position to benefit therefrom.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Have they taken any steps in that direction?

SHRI P. S. DESHMUKH: Yes, Sir, it is being done.

SW K. C. GEORGE: Reference has been made in the statement in reply to this question to a Conference on Agricultural Information. May I know who attended that conference?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: It is a big List. Some 200 to 300 people attended and if the hon. Member wants the list I can give it to him.

SHRI K. C. GEORGE: Is the hon. Minister sure that there was no expert in that conference?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: There were good many experts there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Foreign or local? (Laughter).

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Foreign experts. Both. (Renewed *laughter*).

RE-IMBURSEMENT OF LOSSES TO MADRAS  
GOVERNMENT DUE TO SALE OF MILO AT  
REDUCED RATES

\*307. SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madras had to sell milo at a reduced price towards the end of 1952;

(b) if so, for what reason;

(c) whether the Government, of Madras, had requested the Government of India to reimburse the losses incurred in selling milo at the reduced rates and if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether the Government of India have agreed to the request of the Government of Madras if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA) :

(a) and (b). Following the slump in prices, the price of *local* millets went down and the Government of Madras decided to sell milo below its economic cost towards the end of July, 1952.

(c) Yes, the Government of Madras requested the Government of India for sharing at least 50 per cent, of the resulting loss of about Rs. 99.6 lakhs.

(d) No. Milo was supplied to the State Governments at a subsidised price of Rs. 11-8-0 per maund resulting in a loss of about Rs. 6-6-0 per maund to the Government of India. It was not possible for the Government of India to bear any further subsidy.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is it a fact that the Government of Madras asked for rice and the Government of India supplied milo instead?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Last year all the rice which we had promised to Madras had been allotted. But the question is this. In Madras there was the decontrol of foodgrains and a relaxation was brought about by the middle of June and by the end of July they had 1,30,000 tons of milo left with them because, when free market was allowed in rice, people preferred to eat rice instead of milo. If there had not been free market on account of the relaxation in control, people would have taken this milo also from the same ration shops from which they obtained their rice. When the people were allowed to have a free market the milo offtake went down and the result was that at the end of December 1,30,000 tons of milo were left with the Madras Government and it was very difficult for them to dispose of that milo. So they had to reduce its price. Another reason was the general slump in the market and the offtake had been considerably affected. So they had to reduce the price from Rs. 11-8-0 to Rs. 8-6-0 and sell it to the consumers.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: My question is whether Madras Government asked for rice and whether instead of rice the Government of India supplied milo and it is only as a result of it that the Madras Government had to sell milo at a reduced rate?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: No. last year we supplied to Madras as much rice as we had allotted to them and I

am not aware of milo having been supplied in place of rice. We had supplied as much rice as they wanted last year.

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN: Is it a fact that the milo supplied to the Madras Government was of an inferior quality and as the stocks were deteriorating the Government of Madras was forced to sell it at lower rates.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Whenever our milo ships arrive at the Indian ports half of it will be unloaded in Madras and the other half will go to the rest of the country. Always it is done so just to have a comparative idea how these deficit States react. Whenever ships arrive in India we don't exclusively distribute it to one part or one State only. Some goes to other parts and some goes to Madras. The other deficit States have not raised that objection and so Madras can have no reason to raise the objection that bad milo was supplied to them.

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN: -Is this logic?

SHRI B. RATH: What is this milo?

SHRI D. NARAYAN: May I know if the Bombay Government was badly in demand of milo during the last few months?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Yes. milo consuming States in India are three, namely, Madras, Mysore and Bombay and all the milo that we get is distributed to these three States in proportion to their demand.

SHRI B. RATH: What is milo?

SHRI D. NARAYAN: Was milo supplied to the Government of Bombay according to their demand?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Yes. in proportion to their demand, and my friend from Bombay may rest assured that Bombay has got enough of milo.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know whether any other Government-

has asked for a similar subsidy and it has been granted by the Government of India?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: No other Government except Madras has asked for further subsidy. We have already subsidised. For each maund our landed cost on milo is Rs. 17-14-0 and we have reduced it to Rs. 11-8-0. That means that at a reduction of Rs. 6-6-0 per maund we are supplying it to the deficit States. I do not know whether it will be possible for us to give further subsidies.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Will Government take into consideration the idea of not importing any more milo when it is so costly?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Unfortunately there are people, Sir, in these parts who want to eat Jowar or milo.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: What was the effect of decontrol of rice in Madras State?

(No reply.)

SHRI B. RATH: Sir, my question stands. What is milo?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is milo? You ask what is Colombo Plan; what is milo? And then you will ask what is rice?

9 A.M.

FOUR MEN MISSION OF CANADIAN SPECIALISTS IN CO-OPERATIVE AND AGRICULTURAL FARMING

\*308. SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Four-Men Mission of Canadian specialists in Co-operative and Agricultural farming has arrived in India;

(b) if so, at whose invitation;

(c) what are the names of these four specialists and the subjects in which they have specialized; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to send a team of co-operative officials from India to study the co-operative movement in Canada or in any other foreign country?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Mission expressed the desire of coming here on a study tour and we arranged to give them all necessary facilities.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Four officers have been deputed to Israel to study the methods of cooperative farming in that country.

*Statement showing the names of the Canadian Agricultural and Cooperative Mission with their special subjects.*

Name and designation.	Special subject.
Mr. Howard L. Trueman, Director, Administrative Services, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa (Leader).	Agricultural Extension"
Mr. J. Edward O'Meara, Specialist on Co-operative Marketing Organizations, Agricultural Economics Division, Canadian Department of Agriculture.	Marketing.
Rev. Michael Joseph Machinon, Director of Extension, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.	Education.
Mr. Rosario H. Toerrblay, Chief Inspector of the Federation des Caisses Populaires Desjardins, Levis, Quebec.	Rural Savings and Credit.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is the Government of India incurring any expenditure on these four individual\* from Canada?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: None at all.