

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Did the U.S.S.R. charge the same price as did the U.S.A.?

SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI: Yes. When we tried to enter into a barter agreement with the U.S.S.R., they insisted—and we had to make our purchases—that we should pay them the open market prices obtaining in the U.S.A., i.e. the international price, and then in getting goods from us on barter, they insisted on our own Indian prices.

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH: May I know whether we paid the U.S.S.R. the same price that we paid to the U.S.A., or whether there was any difference between the then market prices that obtained in these two countries?

SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI: The U.S.S.R. has different prices for different consumers. For labour, the price is very cheap. For leizured people, the prices are high, and the prices that we were charged were even higher than those prices.

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH: Were prices cheaper in the U.S.A. or U.S.S.R.?

SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI: We paid the same price. How can they be cheaper in one country than in the other?

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Does the U.S.A. dictate open market price so far as wheat is concerned?

SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI: Because they have been the largest producers.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: In regard to the solution of our food problem, will the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture take my suggestion of taking with him one of the Members of the Opposition to the U.S.S.R. to carry on negotiations for wheat from that country?

SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI: I am prepared to 'export' the hon. Member to the U.S.S.R.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: I suggested that a Member from the Opposition Benches should be taken. Perhaps the hon. Minister does not know that I do not belong to the Opposition.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARNAND: Does not charging different prices to different consumers amount to blackmarketing?

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH: Yes, surely.

#### JAPANESE METHOD OF PADDY CULTIVATION

\*522. SHRI B. RATH: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas, where the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has proved successful in India;

(b) what has been

(i) the cost of agricultural operations per acre, and

(ii) the average yield of paddy per acre,

in each of these areas according to the Japanese method of cultivation; and

(c) what was the per acre

(i) yield of paddy, and

(ii) cultivation cost,

in each of these areas before the Japanese method was adopted?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) The method has been tried with success at the following places in Bombay State:—

1. Village Shimpavalli near Borivali at the farm of Kora Gramodyog Kendra.

2. Government Rice Breeding Station, Karjat.

3. Government Agricultural School Farm, Kosabad.

(b) (i) (1) Kora Gramodyog Kendra Rs. 286-8-0 per acre.

(2) Rice Breeding Station, Karjat Rs. 304-2-0 per acre.

(3) Agricultural School Farm, Kosabad. Information is not available.

(ii) (1) Kora Kendra—3,292 lbs. per acre.

(2) Rice Breeding Station Karjat—3,804 lbs. per acre.

(3) Agricultural School, Kosabad over 6,000 lbs. per acre. Exact figure not available and has been called for.

(c) (i) Average yield in these areas is between 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. per acre. Exact information is being gathered.

(ii) This will vary from place to place depending on cost of manure, labour, etc. and no information is available.

SHRI B. RATH: May I know what has been the maximum yield in the different States by following the usual method of cultivation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given it.

SHRI B. RATH: He has given the prices.

SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI: He has given the production also.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: The Krishipandits have given us a yield of 11,000, but recently there was a report that according to the Japanese method, it is 17,000.

SHRI B. RATH: In the best interests of increasing the production of paddy and other crops, is it not better to go in for our own indigenous methods than to go in for some other method and then face difficulties? We are getting, according to our Krishipandits, 11,000 and 15,000. Why should we not benefit from our own experiences in the different areas?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Because there are distinct advantages in following the Japanese method.

SHRI B. RATH: May I know whether the cultivation of paddy after harvesting will not stop the absorption of oxygen and nitrogen into the soil when the fields are muddy?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a long argument.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: May I know whether the method extensively followed in South India somewhat approximates to this miraculous Japanese method?

SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI: Not miraculous.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Some of the procedure and practices are common.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: What is the agency by which Government are trying to introduce this Japanese method of paddy cultivation?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: The State Governments through their Agriculture Departments.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: Is it adequate for spreading such highly improved method?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: It will be spread only where adequate arrangements have been made.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: Have you called a meeting of the Directors and Deputy Directors of Agriculture and convinced them that this method is the right method?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Only the hon. Member does not know. We have convinced everybody and only those who are convinced will undertake it.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: My information is that they are not convinced of it.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: It is wrong.

SHRI M. S. RANAWAT: What is the cost of manuring per acre according to the Japanese method?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: It has been given in the statement.

SHRI M. S. RANAWAT: Is the Indian cultivator in a position to find finance for that?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Yes. After all, if we analyse the statement it will be found that the labour charges and the manure are the chief expenditure. In the case of manure, we are giving them loans and we are not insisting on ready payment and therefore I think that this assistance would be sufficient for all good cultivators who alone are expected to adopt this method.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is the hon. Minister aware that the hon. Minister for Agriculture of Madras has not talked highly of this Japanese method of cultivation?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: My hon. friend is completely wrong. He has taken it most enthusiastically and gone from place to place. Every Minister of Agriculture in every State is enthusiastic, the Chief Ministers are enthusiastic and the whole staff of the Agriculture Departments are enthusiastic about it.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: How does the average yield per acre—not the highest yield per acre—according to the Japanese method of cultivation compare with the average yield from the non-delta areas of Andhra?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: It is at least double of that.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: What is the average yield from the non-delta area of Andhra?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I require notice of that.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: How does he base his contention that it is double without knowing it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is double but the figures are not there.

#### GRANTS TO WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY WELFARE AGENCIES

\*523. SHRIMATI SHOILA BALA DAS: Will the Minister for HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any grant to any Women's Voluntary Welfare Agencies working for the maternity and child welfare; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the number of such agencies and in which States they are functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing grants given to Women's Welfare Agencies working for maternity and child welfare is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, Annexure No. 150.]

9 A.M.

SHRIMATI SHOILA BALA DAS: I would like to know the basis on which these grants had been made.

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: The various institutions apply for grants and they also send annual reports of the institutions. We also receive the reports from the State Governments about these institutions and also the statement of the audited accounts and after due consideration is given to the merits, the grants are given.

SHRIMATI SHOILA BALA DAS: Are these grants recurring?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: No.

SHRIMATI SHOILA BALA DAS: Which are recurring and which are non-recurring grants?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: None in this is recurring.