

Import of Foodgrains

36. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains in terms of wheat and rice imported from other countries, country-wise, including that under P.L. 480, during the last three months up-to-date;

(b) the terms on which it has been imported; and

(c) the extent to which the shortage will be met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon)**: (a) The quantities of wheat and rice imported from various countries during the last three months (November 1965 to January 1966) are as under:

(’000 metric tons)

Country	Wheat	Rice	Total
U.S.A.			
(i) P. L. 480	1524.2	}	1619.6
(ii) Commercial purchases	95.4		
Canada	40.1		40.1
Burma		9.5	9.5
Thailand		67.4	67.4
U. A. R.		7.6	7.6
TOTAL	1659.7	84.5	1744.2

(b) The cost of wheat imported from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 Agreement is wholly payable in Indian rupees. The cost of wheat purchased commercially from U.S.A. has been paid for in dollars. Wheat from Canada has been imported against the allocation made by that country under their international Food Aid Programme.

The payment of rice imported from Burma and Thailand is made in Pounds Sterling. For the rice imported from the U.A.R., the cost was paid in non-convertible Indian rupees to be utilised by U.A.R. for purchase of specified commodities from India.

(c) The major portion of the shortage during the year is likely to be met by import of foodgrains from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480. Since, however, the U.S. Government has not made any long-term commitment so far, it is not possible to say at present to what extent the shortage will be met. With the commitments already made by the U.S.A. and certain other countries, our requirements for the next three months would be met.

Training of Pilots by Flying and Gliding Clubs

37. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while addressing the annual Conference of the Flying Clubs in December, 1965, the former Union Minister for Transport had urged the Flying and Gliding Clubs to help in training the large reserve of commercial pilots who could be employed during emergencies; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to assist these clubs to train more pilots in the country and also to train them for defence purposes?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The former Minister of Transport, while inaugurating the Annual Conference of Flying Clubs in December, 1965, had urged upon the Flying Clubs to play their role effectively by providing adequate facilities for training pilots upto Private Pilot's Licence stage as well as training of N.C.C. Cadets, so as to provide a potential reserve of candidates who, with further training, could become Commercial Pilots or Air Force Pilots.

(b) Facilities for flying at subsidised rates are already available at a number of Flying Clubs in the country. Clubs which fulfil the prescribed conditions of eligibility, are given grant-in-aid by Central Government in the shape of fixed Annual Subsidy and monthly Subvention related to the number of flying hours done by the clubs. Further, Government have made some relaxation in the existing restriction on number of hours under the subsidised scheme so as to enable a trainee to complete 250 hours of flying in four years which is the basic requirement for further training for a Commercial Pilot's Licence.

Rationing in Delhi

38. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that rationing in Delhi started in the second week of December, 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the incomplete arrangements, most of the people had to face difficulties due to the non-availability of rationcards and also due to non-availability of foodgrains in ration shops; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter and the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Even in those pockets of the city where people did not get their ration cards before the introduction of rationing, cards were issued as soon as applications were received without any loss of rations. The ration shops were selected well in time and they were issued atta, rice and sugar during the week preceding the introduction of rationing.

(c) Does not arise.

Punjab's demand for Fertilizers

39. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government demanded 2 lakh tons of fertilizers from the Central Government in the year 1965; and

(b) if so, how much quantity was actually supplied?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:

(Figures in Tonnes)

Kind of Fertilizer	Qty. demanded for April, 65 to March, 1966	Qty. allotted for April, 65 to March, 1966	Qty. supplied till 31-1-66
Sulphate of Ammonia	78,500	59,200	57,000
Urea	3,500	2,635	131
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	5,55,540	2,11,072	1,00,000

Note.—Against the all-India average of 45 % of supply against demand in case of Punjab it is 49 % of Supply against demand.