

१९५१-५२ में ६.२ प्रतिशत था, १९५२-५३ में घट कर ५.७ प्रतिशत रह गया; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):** (a) and (b). Information regarding the actual quantity of cargo carried by ships of different nationalities is not available and hence it is not possible to indicate the actual proportion of the trades carried by Indian ships in relation to foreign ships. A statement showing the percentage share of the tonnage of Indian and foreign ships to the total tonnage which entered and cleared the cargoes at Indian ports during 1951-52 and 1952-53 is, however, laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 35]

The figures in the statement will indicate that there has been a steady increase in the share of Indian shipping companies.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम फारिन शिप प्रोसेस को फ्रेट के रूप में कितना रुपया देते हैं ?

**Shri Alagesan:** I think the hon. Member means the freight that goes to foreign companies. I do not have the figures with me.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Is it not a fact that shipping charges on export from India and import into India had been raised in 1951-52, and further increased in 1952-53 by foreign shipping, which virtually holds the monopoly of India's foreign trade?

**Shri Alagesan:** A reference to the statement will indicate that the percentage of Indian tonnage has increased—that entered and cleared with cargoes at Indian ports. This is, however, only a rough indication, because we do not have figures as to the actual amount of cargo that was carried by Indian ships. We have appointed a Shipping Statistics Committee, which

is going into the compilation of the statistics. We will be able to take action after we get the recommendations of this Committee.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** My question was about the charges. I wanted to know whether the charges of shipping have been increased in 1951-52 and further increased in 1952-53 by foreign shipping interests.

**Shri Alagesan:** Unless the hon. Member puts down a separate question, I cannot answer him.

**Shri Muniswamy:** May I know whether it is a fact that foreign ships leave India fully loaded, while Indian ships go partly loaded?

**Shri Alagesan:** This question was put on a prior occasion too and then I was able to show that Indian ships left our shores better loaded.

#### चावल

\*१८७१. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या साख तथा कुर्चिमंत्री २५ फरवरी, १९५४ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३५७ के उत्तर को ध्यान में रख कर यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रंगून से कोलम्बो हो कर जो चावल भारत या रहस है उस का, तथा भारत से कोलम्बो आने वाले चावल का भाड़ा तथा अन्य खर्च का क्या अनुमान है ?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** The Sea freight for rice diverted by Ceylon Government from Rangoon to Cochin Port was Rs. 33/- per ton and the discharging etc. expenses at Cochin for this rice were about Rs. 5/- per ton. Rice in replacement has not yet been sent from Madhya Pradesh to Colombo. We are now considering the diversion of equal quantity of rice to Colombo out of the rice purchased by us from Burma, if Ceylon Government would agree to it.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know if the transport charges and other

incidental charges were taken into consideration while calculating the price of rice as imported into India?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Every point was taken into consideration—transport charges, incidental charges that we will have to spend, etc.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know whether that price has been included in the issue price here?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** The question of price does not arise here, but it is a question of replacement by our own rice. Whatever be the price, we have maintained a fixed issue price of Rs. 17 per maund.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** With regard to the payment of the debt by Burma, may I know whether future conditions of the repayment of debt were also talked about or not?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** This question refers to the replacement of rice that we borrowed from Ceylon and it has nothing to do with the second deal with Burma. This refers to the 30,000 tons of rice from Ceylon, out of which we got only 22,000 tons, which we have to return out of the rice purchased from Burma.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Is it a fact that the price of rice that we are purchasing from Burma is valued at £48 per ton and the rice which we have unloaded and diverted from Ceylon was valued at Rs. 38 per maund?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** We have not yet diverted even a single grain of rice to Ceylon. We have asked the Ceylon Government about this. We ought to have repaid by our Madhya Pradesh rice, but since we are getting rice from Burma, we want to take the consent of the Ceylon Government and it is hoped the Ceylon Government will agree.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** My question was whether the rice which we got from Ceylon and the rice which we are proposing to divert are of the same price.

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** They are of the same price. The Ceylon rice was purchased at £50, £48 and £46 and so the average comes to £48 and it is the same price at which we are getting rice from Burma.

#### "GROW MORE FOOD" SCHEMES IN MYSORE

\*1872. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant made by the Centre to Mysore Government for "Grow More Food" Scheme during 1953-54; and

(b) whether the whole amount was spent during the year?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) Rs. 5,48,832.

(b) The State Government had reported that upto the end of December, 1953 they had spent Rs. 3,16,720/- and that the balance would also be utilised by the end of March, 1954.

**Shri N. Rachiah:** May I know the basis on which these grants are made to the ryots in the Mysore State?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** That is the concern of the State Government. Our grants to State Governments are governed by certain rules which have been accepted by the State Governments as well as the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Shri N. Rachiah:** Are the Government aware that the applications of the small holders of lands are not promptly considered by the State Government, with the result the scheme is not a success?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** That is for the State Government to answer.

**Shri Shivananjappa:** May I know what is the additional extent of land which is brought under cultivation under this scheme?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I have got these figures under different heads; it will take a long time to give them.