

उत्पन्न करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री कर्मरकर : शायद हो रही हो, हमें तो पता नहीं ।

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether the system now prevailing as regards the procurement of coffee seeds does not exempt even the smallest grower even though he produces only to the extent of what is needed for his own consumption? I want to know whether Government are taking any steps to protect the interests of those who produce only for their own use.

Shri Karmarkar: I have not that information under this question. If the hon. Member puts a question, I will find out.

Shri Neswi: Is this land fit for the growth of food crops?

Shri Karmarkar: Coffee is grown under peculiar circumstances as regards land and climate. If my friend is curious, I can tell him that Indian experience shows that coffee prefers land situated at 1500 to 5500 feet above the sea level, the exact altitude being controlled to a large extent by latitude which may be put down roughly at 25th parallel of latitude north and south. The temperature best suited would appear to range from 55 to 80.

Shri N. Somana: What is the area under 'Arabica' coffee?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got the exact figures.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, the varieties of coffee that are grown in India and which variety is liked very much?

Shri Karmarkar: I understand there are two varieties: Robusta and Arabica. I understand one of the varieties is grown wildly in the hills and the other is cultivated.

"GROW MORE FOOD" COMMITTEE

*2108. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how many times the "Grow More Food" Committee sat and what are the final recommendations of the Committee?

(b) Have the Members of the Committee toured all over India?

(c) What are the non-official agencies that were consulted by the Committee?

(d) How much has been spent in connection with the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Committee had three sessions. A summary of the final recommendations of the Committee is given at pp.69-77 of its report which has already been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No.

(c) Non-official agencies like the Chambers of Commerce, Universities, Political Organisations, Co-operative and Land Mortgage Banks, eminent persons having experience in agriculture and private individuals and organisations associated or interested in the G. M. F. work including practical farmers and agriculturists, were consulted by the Committee.

(d) About Rs. 21,000.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether the recommendations of this Committee will be compared with the recommendations of the Maitra Committee and what steps will be taken by Government?

Shri Karmarkar: Primarily our attention is devoted at the moment to the report of this Committee. All other relevant material will also be considered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether copies of the report of this Committee will be supplied to the Members of the House.

Shri Karmarkar: I said a copy has been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want to know if copies will be supplied to the members of the House.

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot promise. It depends upon the number of copies available. We are all interested in it and we shall certainly place some copies in the Notice Office.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have derived any advantage out of this Committee, and if so, what it is?

Mr. Speaker: I have not been able to understand the question.

Shri S. N. Das: With regard to the answer to part (b) of the question, may I know, Sir, why the Committee did not go to the States with a view to enquire into the working of the Grow More Food scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I understand the members of the Committee did a little touring. But in view of the fact that they got full information from the States and from as many as 107 persons and organisations, it was not considered necessary for them to roam about the country.

Shri S. N. Das: On the floor of the House so many times various complaints were made regarding the working of this scheme in the various States. May I know, Sir, whether this point was included in the terms of reference or not?

Shri Karmarkar: This question was doubtless considered from all points of view and if the hon. Member will kindly read the report, he will find that it is fairly exhaustive and accurate.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कुछ प्रान्तों में यह ग्री मोर फूड कम्पेन एक प्रहसन मात्र था ?

श्री करमरकर : माननीय मेम्बर के डम आरोप को मैं स्वीकार नहीं करता और उससे इंकार करता हूँ। कमेटी की फाइंडिंग यह है : The grow more food campaign has proved a success.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know, Sir, whether the results of the grow-more-food scheme in the States are up to the satisfaction of Government?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, 100 per cent satisfaction is 100 per cent, and 60 per cent satisfaction is 60 per cent.

INDO-BURMA TRADE AGREEMENT

*2109. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of Burma rice so far imported into India under the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): Under the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement entered into in May 1951, 2,11,000 tons of rice was imported in 1951, and 2,34,000 tons in 1952 upto the 15th July, 1952.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, the total quantity of rice to be imported from Burma under this Indo-Burma agreement?

Mr. Speaker: Was this not answered before?

Shri Sarmah: May I know the landed cost of Burma rice in India?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not in the public interest to disclose the price.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the total quantity to be imported under this agreement?

Shri Karmarkar: The total quantity to be imported during 1951 was 2,40,000 tons out of which I find 2,30,000 were actually imported. During 1952, the total quantity programmed to be imported, was 3,50,000 tons out of which the quantity that has been received has been about 2,00,000 tons.

श्री पि० एन० राजाभोज : बर्मा से आयात होने वाले चावल की तुलनात्मक कीमत क्या है, क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान में चावलसे बहुत अच्छा होता है ?

श्री करमरकर : इसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। It is not in the public interest to disclose it,

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it stipulated in the agreement that a specified quantity of rice shall have to be imported to the end of 1955 or every year a new allocation is to be made?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, the hon. Member is right. We have at the present moment made an agreement from 1952 to 1955, for four years. In fact, the agreement was for five years. The agreement will last till 1955. During the four year 3,50,000 tons are programmed to be imported.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether the Government is allowing any private import of rice from Burma?

Shri Karmarkar: Private imports through private trade channels?

Mr. Speaker: This question was also answered before.

Shri Damodara Menon: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that it is not in the public interest to disclose the price of Burma rice. I want a ruling on that. After all we should know the price of articles the Government are importing.

Mr. Speaker: The point is, what is there to be kept away under the plea of public interest, that the price should not be disclosed.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I think in this matter the explanation that I give will