

Chandrasekhar): (a) The scheme is under consideration and has not yet been finalized.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coarse Grain in Delhi

1013. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is short of coarse grains like gram, bajra and moth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being undertaken to ease the situation

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. There is no shortage of coarse grains in Delhi markets at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cultivation of Grapes

1014. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiments carried out at several places in U.P. and elsewhere in the cultivation of grapes have revealed that grapes can very successfully be grown in northern India; and

(b) if so, the places where experiments were carried out, and what success has been achieved in making the cultivation of grapes popular with the farmers in the North?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Early maturing varieties of grapes have good prospects of cultivation in northern India.

(b) The experiments on grape cultivation have been carried out at the

following Research Stations in different States of North India.

(1) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(2) (a) Horticultural Research Institute, Saharanpur.

(b) National Hortorium, Circuit House, Meerut.

(3) Different centres in Punjab viz., Atari, Jullundur, Patiala, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Abohar, Karnal and Panchhi Gujran (Rohtak).

(4) Regional Research Institute, Gwalior.

(5) (a) Government Gardens, Durgapur (Jaipur).

(b) Sriganganagar.

(c) Government Gardens, Kota.

(d) Chopasani (Jodhpur).

As a result of these experiments the following promising varieties have been isolated for growing in North Indian conditions:

Pusa Seedless, Gros Colman, Bharat Early, Black Prince, Kandhari, Himrod, Chandigarh, Delight, Perlette and Beauty Seedless.

An area of 450 acres has been brought under grape cultivation in Punjab with incentives of loans and subsidies being offered to the prospective growers.

In Rajasthan, incentives in the form of taccavi loans and planting material are offered to the grape growers. A target of 100 acres has been fixed for 1964-65.

In Uttar Pradesh demonstration plots of promising varieties have been established in 12 progressive growers' fields at selected centres with a view to popularise grape cultivation in these areas.