

\*Excluding merged territories.

†Includes data for PEPSU, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Tripura, and Vindhya Pradesh.

Production of Tobacco in India  
(1'000 Maunds)

Year	Production
1947-48	6,369
1948-49	6,941
1949-50	7,186
1950-51	6,832*
1951-52	5,825†

\*Supplementary Estimate }  
†Final Estimate } Subject  
to revision

MAHATMA GANDHI (MEMORIAL)

**628. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received any gift money from the Ford Foundation of the U.S.A. for building in Delhi a suitable memorial to Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the value of the gift;

(c) where that memorial will be constructed; and

(d) what would be the chief features of that memorial?

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** (a) A donation has been made by the Ford Foundation but not to the Government of India. The money was given to me and I have formed a Committee for purposes of administration.

(b) \$85,000. (Rs. 4,04,761/14/6).

(c) Bhangi Colony, New Delhi.

(d) The memorial will be a functional community centre for the social and educational benefit of the residents of the Colony.

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

**629. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government propose to reduce the procurement prices of foodgrains during the current year?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):** The Government of India are of the view that State Governments should take advantage of falling market prices and improved supply position. The U.P. Government, at the instance of the Centre, reduced the procurement price of wheat, barley and gram by Re. 1/- per maund from 20th

June, 1952. Since then, foodgrains have been decontrolled in U.P., Punjab and Pepsu Governments have also been requested to effect some reduction in their prices.

CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
CUTTACK

**630. Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the working of the Central Rice Research Institute in Cuttack (Orissa)?

(b) How many varieties of improved paddy seeds have been invented since its inception?

(c) Whether the improved paddy seeds invented by the institute have been tried anywhere in the country other than Orissa State?

(d) If so, what are its results?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) The Institute was started in September, 1946, for undertaking fundamental researches on all aspects of rice on all-India basis with a view to increasing its production in the country. The research work is conducted in five sections—Botany, Agronomy, Chemistry, Mycology, and Entomology. There is also a farm section which is in charge of development work in a block of about five thousand acres (5,000) of private land adjoining the Institute. In this area the improved practices such as green manuring, use of improved seeds, transplanting the crops as opposed to broadcasting, growing two crops of paddy in the same land wherever irrigation facilities exist, are being demonstrated and the cultivators are encouraged to adopt these practices for increasing the yields.

The programme of work in each section is described in the annual reports of the Institute. Two reports printed so far have been supplied to the Parliament Library. The report for 1950-51 is awaiting publication.

In addition to those normal activities, a scheme for the preparation of a bulletin on the various experiments on rice, financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and two hybridization schemes, one financed by Food and Agriculture Organisation and the other by the I.C.A.R., are in progress at the Institute.

The Institute also functions as an International training centre for research work in rice.

(b) The Institute has been in existence for only five years it has not