

विद्यरण

विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 1970-71 के लिये गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य के बारे में की गई सिफारिशों का सारांश :

	सुभाया गया प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	रु० 9.00
2. असम	रु० 7.37
3. बिहार	रु० 9.00
4. गुजरात	कोई विशिष्ट मूल्य नहीं सुभाया गया ।
5. हरियाणा	9.4 प्रतिशत की उपलब्धि पर रु० 7.37 ।
6. महाराष्ट्र	8.4 प्रतिशत या इससे कम उपलब्धि पर 10.00 रुपये लेकिन उपलब्धि में प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पर 10 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल अधिक देने की व्यवस्था ।
7. मैसूर	9.4 प्रतिशत की उपलब्धि पर 7.60 रुपये ।
8. पंजाब	रु० 10.00
9. राजस्थान	9.4 प्रतिशत की उपलब्धि पर 7.37 रुपये ।
10. तमिल नाडु	9.4 प्रतिशत की उपलब्धि पर 7.37 रुपये ।
11. उत्तर प्रदेश	9.4 प्रतिशत की उपलब्धि पर 9.00 रुपये ।

Quota of Imported Foodgrains Earmarked for Drought-Affected Areas

*95. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import about four million tonnes of foodgrains from U. S. A. during 1970-71 despite record production of 99.5 million tonnes of foodgrains in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any additional quota of foodgrains is proposed to be allocated to the drought-affected areas in the country as a result of the import of foodgrains and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) For the year 1970-71, the total requirements for imported foodgrains have been worked out at about 4 million

tonnes out of which about 2.5 million tonnes only may come from the U. S. A.

(b) Some imports are still necessary not only to meet current consumption requirements but also for building up a buffer stock of appropriate size.

(c) Allotment of foodgrains to various deficit States are made for the States as a whole, taking into account the drought-affected areas in the State, if any. Demands for additional allotments, if any, for drought-affected areas in any State are also considered on merit.

Agricultural Research in Cooperation with Australia

*96. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Australia are in dialogue over achieving greater co-operation in agricultural research on the basis of a phased programme ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. India and Australia are in dialogue over achieving greater co-operation in agricultural research and some important aspects are under consideration. Some proposals regarding import of scientific equipment for strengthening micronutrient research, dry farming research and sheep research, are under consideration.

(b) A statement indicating the broad outlines of the proposals under consideration is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Outlines of the proposals for which assistance from Australia in the field of agricultural research is under consideration :

I. Phytotron for Indian Agricultural Research Institute :

The Phytotron is a climate house in which experiments to determine the respective effects of light, temperature and humidity on the growth and development of

plants could be conducted as these would be under control and could be varied independently. Accordingly, the Australian Government has been approached to supply phytotron to the I. A. R. I. to help in their research programme.

The establishment of a Phytotron will help the Indian scientists to find a speedier solution to many of the problems that are baffling us. This will help in evolving and studying the performances of varieties of crops suited for different agro-climatic regions, specially the rainfed and drought areas. Some of the important problems which can be studied speedily and critically if such a research tool becomes available are :

(a) The utilisation of chemical and solar energy by wheat varieties when grown under barani conditions ; problems of fertilizer application ;

(b) Boll shedding in cotton ;

(c) Low yield of sugarcane in North India ;

(d) Nitrogen utilization by rice ;

(e) Alternate bearing and fruit drop in mango.

II. Assistance for the Co-ordinated Scheme for Micronutrients Research :

Australia is one of the pioneering countries in research on micronutrients. The ICAR has also drawn up a Co-ordinated Micronutrients Research Project which is in operation at nine Centres. The micronutrient deficiencies are becoming more manifest because of the intensive cropping and high yielding varieties programme. Eight units of atomic absorption spectro-photometers complete with accessories with arrangements for analysis of copper, manganese, zinc, cobalt, iron, molybdenum, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium and other micro elements would be required to facilitate the research programme. Services of a foreign expert from Australia are also to be secured. The first batch of scientists for training in micronutrient research is going in April, 1971. Steps have also been taken to procure the atomic absorption spectro-photometers from Australia.

III. Facilities for the Central ARID Zone Research Institute :

It is proposed to set up some new Divisions at CAZRI Jodhpur, particularly