

Shri Alagesan: In 1951 it was about 20,000. Last year it was 25,000. It is increasing.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether any reduction in fares was granted to these tourists?

Shri Alagesan: Not that I am aware of.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the M.R.A. group which came recently were treated as tourists and any concessions granted to them?

Shri Alagesan: No concessions have been granted to them.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: What steps Government are taking to attract tourist traffic in India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a general problem. Hon. Members have received pamphlets.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: These pamphlets do not attract tourists.

Dr. Amin: May I know whether the prohibition policy of the State Government is affecting the tourist traffic?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are going from one to the other.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any of these tourists have been provided with special trains?

Shri Alagesan: If they are provided with special trains, they will be paying for them.

REBATE TO SUGAR FACTORIES

*915. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether rebate from the minimum price of sugar-cane fixed for 1952-53 has been granted to any sugar factory and if so, to how many and on what grounds?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Yes. The sugar factories have been allowed a rebate of 3 pies per maund mile, subject to a maximum of 3 annas per maund in the minimum sugarcane price of Rs. 1/5/- per maund fixed for gate cane in case of sugarcane transported by them from a road centre to the factory gate in their own transport. A statement showing cases in which rebate in excess of As. -/3/- per maund has been allowed to cover extra transport charges in consideration of either long distance and/or bad condition of road or for some other special reasons is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 32]. In all these cases higher rebate was allowed with the consent of the cane growers of the area or their cooperative societies.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know what is meant by the term "other special reasons" mentioned in the answer?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The wording is expected to cover any special circumstances recommended and accepted by the Co-operative Society of the State Government.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know how this grant of rebate has been reacted to by the growers and manufacturers in those areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not follow the first part.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Whether the reaction of the Growers and Manufacturers has been favourable or unfavourable?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There has been no complaint so far made against this. I think it is satisfactory.

Shri Gopala Rao: Were the cane growers consulted?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri Gopala Rao: Can you mention names?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They are given in the statement. I think they are mostly from U.P.

Shri Shivananjappa: Are Government considering the abolition of cane cess?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. It belongs to the State Government. We have nothing to do with it.

Per Capita CONSUMPTION OF FOODGRAIN

*916. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rationing of foodgrains during the period of scarcity has been based on a calculation of 9 to 12 ounces per adult per day; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the result of the last Sample Survey in the country revealed the consumption per person at over 18 ounces per capita per day including minors?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Normally, the scale of foodgrains ration allowed from Government shops is 12 ounces per adult per day. No distinction is generally made between the periods of scarcity and non-scarcity in respect of the overall scale of ration.

(b) The National Sample Survey estimate of per capita cereal consumption.

of 18.3 ounces per day relates to rural population only and not to the country as a whole.

Shri P. T. Chacko: Is not the *per capita* amount of foodgrains supplied in the Travancore-Cochin State far below 12 oz?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Wherever there is statutory rationing, the *per capita* is 12 oz. Where there is moderate rationing the supply there is a little less.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know the average quantity of grain supplied in areas for which these figures have been given?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: You mean for the whole of India you want figures? It is a big list. I can go on giving the list.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the *per capita* consumption per day State-wise in rural areas and whether it is a fact that consumption *per capita* is lowest in Bombay and Madras?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The first report of this National Sample Survey presents only a tentative figure. This is derived out of the results of the first round of enquiries which are tentative in character. According to N.S.S. Report some more enquiries are necessary before the final figures are ascertained. It is not the final figure but anyhow it is a fact that people in the rural areas consume more than the urban population.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The hon. Minister said that where there is modified rationing, a lesser quantity is allowed. I want to know what is the reason for this.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is because in the statutory rationing areas free market is not allowed and they have got to buy from the Government shops. Wherever moderate rationing is allowed, free market exists and one can purchase any amount of grains in the free market.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that in the Five Year Plan it is stated that the *per capita* consumption of grains is lowest in Madras and Bombay States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: According to the National Sample Survey, I can give out the figures. For North India they have calculated it as 20.7 oz. *per capita*; in East India, including Andaman and Nicobar it comes to 18.4; in South India it comes to 16.5; in West India it comes to 14.5; in Central India

it comes to 16.5; in North-West India, it is 25.4.

Shri Gopala Rao: May I know how near are the figures obtained through this Sample Survey, to the realities?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have already replied that they are tentative figures. They are not final figures.

Shri P. T. Chacko: Are the Government aware that for the last several years, *per capita* amount of foodgrains allowed to the people of Travancore-Cochin was only below 6 oz?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Last year they were getting about 9 oz. Now we have increased it to 12 oz.

Shri P. T. Chacko: Four and a half ounces last year.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Four and a half ounces is the rice portion of the overall ration.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S FOOD COUNCIL

*917. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent on the Organisation and running of the All India Women's Food Council up-to-date;

(b) the profit gained or loss incurred thereon; and

(c) the nature and extent of its achievements in relieving food shortage?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Grants-in-aid given to the All India Women's Food Council from 1950-51 to 1952-53 are detailed below:—

1950-51 (6 months ending March, 1951)—Rs. 70,000.

1951-52—Rs. 1,50,000.

1952-53—Rs. 1,50,000.

(b) A net profit of Rs. 83,500 is estimated up to the end of March, 1953.

(c) The main function of the Council is to popularise the consumption of supplementary foods, and the Council's efforts in this direction have met with considerable success.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know what will be the percentage of profits on the net amount granted to the Council?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I cannot give the figure because it is an aid that we are giving. It is a semi-official organisation. All the money that we give to them they do not invest only