

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

in the cafeterias. They spend the money that they got from the Government on organisation also. If the hon. Member wants that figure, I am prepared to give that later on.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** How many branches of the All India Women's Food Council are working at present in the country? May I know whether each of them is getting a grant and if so what is the amount that each is getting?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** They have got a net work of 35 branches all over India. They are running about 17 permanent cafeterias throughout the country. The 35 branches carry on some sort of temporary Exhibition cafeterias in Exhibitions, fairs and such places where people gather: not of a permanent nature.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether the Bihar Branch of the All India Women's Council has got some grant or has it been stopped?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** All the organisations which are affiliated to this Central Women's Food Council get the grants.

**Shri Bansal:** If there is any net profit, how is this money grant being utilised?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** It is utilised for extension of the service. They are doing excellent service. We want to see that the benefit of the service is extended throughout the country.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** May I know how this profit is utilised?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** I have already replied that it will be utilised in extension of the same service.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether the amount granted as grant-in-aid to this Council includes the amount paid by the State Governments also?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Yes. They do get some grants from the various State Governments. Our grant is the major grant.

**Dr. Amin:** May I know what is the percentage of the total population of India which is benefited by the activities of this Council?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** They say that in each of the permanent cafeterias the average daily attendance is from 1,500 to 5,000 nearly. The hon. Member can calculate and have an idea of how many people are deriving benefit.

#### CANADIAN MISSION

**\*918. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Canadian Specialists in co-operative and Agricultural Farming have been invited to train in co-operative and agricultural methods and if so, when will they arrive?

(b) How many men will be in that Mission and what are their names?

(c) What expenditure Government will have to bear for this Mission and how many places the Mission will visit?

(d) Do Government propose to include Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh in the tour programme of the Commission to see the various types of co-operative societies being class I co-operative societies which are run there?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) Canadian Specialists have not been invited to give training in co-operative and agricultural methods but a Canadian Agricultural and Co-operative Mission has come here on a study tour.

(b) The Mission consists of Mr. Howard L. Trueman, Mr. J. Edward O'Meara, Rev. Michael Joseph Mackinnon and Mr. Rosario H. Tremblay.

(c) No expenditure will be borne by the Government of India. The Mission will visit 20 places. A copy of their tour programme and the list of societies to be visited by them is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 33].

(d) No.

#### TORTOISE EGGS

**\*921. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that tortoise eggs, nearly forty thousand are being consumed in Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that the State Government of Delhi approached the Government of India to amend the Food Adulteration Act, so that such offences may be brought within its purview?

(c) What is the hitch in not amending the Act stated in part (b) above?

(d) Have Government conducted any laboratory test and if so, with what result?