

SAMPLE SURVEY OF TOURIST EARNINGS

*272. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether sample survey in respect of tourist earnings undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India has been completed;

(b) if so, the result of the survey; and

(c) the estimated dollar earnings during the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The survey undertaken by the Reserve Bank to estimate invisible earnings on account of foreign tourist travel is a continuous one. It was introduced for the first time in January 1952.

(b) and (c). Dollar earnings in 1952 were estimated at Rs. 45 lakhs. The sampling method was not used before 1952 so that there are no corresponding figures for 1951. The figures for 1953 are not available as yet.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the survey has shown that the dollar earnings of India are increasing or decreasing?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: They are increasing.

Shri Bansal: What is the number of tourists that were responsible for giving this income of 45 lakhs to India?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The total number of tourists that visited India, during 1952 was 25,448. All of them were not Americans.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the agency employed for finding out the number of tourists that visited India, because so far as the sample survey was concerned, it was about earnings?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The Customs Department maintains very accurate record of that.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know the name of the country sending the

largest number of tourists to this country?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The largest number comes from America, Great Britain and Pakistan.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word, Sir? We do not have accurate records of tourists coming from England because they do not require visas. For others we may have records. In regard to tourists coming from Commonwealth countries, it is much more difficult to keep records.

TUBE-WELLS

*273. **Shri S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Tube Well Scheme started at the instance of the Government of India, there has been any variation in the average cost per tube-well in different States;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. The average cost per tube-well being constructed by contractors under the current T.C.A. programme in the States of U. P., Bihar, Punjab and PEPSU is the same viz., Rs. 29,000/.

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

Shri S. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is known to the Government that some of the tube-wells sunk by co-operative societies in the district of Meerut in U. P. have cost much less?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Yes.

Shri S. N. Mishra: If so, what are the reasons for that?

Shri Kidwai: Because the material used is not the same. Sometimes the pipe used is of a smaller calibre.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know the number of tube-wells sunk by contractors and the number sunk by the Government in the various States?

Shri Kidwai: I should like to have notice.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the average cost of a tube-well constructed by the Government authorities?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The average cost of a tube-well constructed by the Government authorities is about Rs. 25,000 because we do not include over-head charges.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the Government are aware that the National Tube-well Co., started in Bombay has gone into liquidation and whether the loan advanced to the Bombay Government by the Government for the purpose is secure?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I take this information from the hon. Member.

SUGAR-CANE

*277. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the factors which are responsible for the fall in the output of sugar-cane; and

(b) the output of sugar-cane from 1947-48 to 1951-52, year-wise?

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

(a) The information has been published in the July, 1953 issue of the monthly journal "Agricultural Situation in India", issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser (Ministry of Food & Agriculture).

(b) The information is available in the publication "Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops in India, 1951-52" issued in May, 1953 by the Economic and Statistical Adviser (Ministry of Food and Agriculture).

Shri Amjad Ali: Is the Government prepared to admit that there is less output of sugarcane in the country now?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): That depends upon so many factors, the price of

sugarcane, and whether there is flood or drought, as happens every year.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether cane-growers find it rather uneconomic to grow cane, and therefore the output is less?

Shri Kidwai: That is not correct because in the area where there is the largest number of factories it is estimated this year that cane has got a larger area than last year and the yield is also better.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether the reduction in the production of sugar is also due to the employment of the authorised controllers in some of the mills.

Shri Kidwai: I do not know who is this authorised controller.

सठ अचल सिंह : पारसाल के मुकाबले इस साल शूगर कितने टन कम हुई है ?

श्री किश्वरई : इस साल का तो अभी मालूम नहीं कितनी हुई, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरठ डिवीजन का ताल्लुक है, मालिबन पारसाल से दो लाख टन शूगर ज्यादा होगी। ईस्ट यू० पी० और बिहार में जहाँ फ्लड्स आये थे, वहाँ शूगर कम होगी।

सठ गोविन्द दास : गन्ने की जो कीमत मुकर्रर की जाती है, वह साल भर में सिर्फ एक बफा मुकर्रर की जाती है या बार बार उसको दुहराया जाता है ?

श्री किश्वरई : कायदा यह है कि एक फसल के लिए एक मतवा कीमत मुकर्रर की जाती है, लेकिन अगर आपकी राय हो तो हम बार बार और हर रोज़ मुकर्रर किया करें।

Seth Govind Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.