

## FOOD PRODUCTION AWARDS SCHEME

[\*144. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the types of produce for which awards were announced in 1951-52 in pursuance of the Awards Scheme;

(b) the names of *Kisans* who received first awards from the Government of India and the types of produce in respect of which they got them; and

(c) how the *Kisans* in general are reacting to this Scheme?]

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Crop Competition awards were announced in 1951-52 for the following:—

- (1) Paddy, (2) Wheat, (3) Jowar,
- (4) Bajra, (5) Gram and (6) Potatoes.

(b) The recipients of awards for 1951-52 have not yet been selected.

(c) The farmers are reacting favourably to the scheme.

श्री कन्हैया लाल बाल्मीकी : क्या यह सच है कि यह इनाम शहरी किसानों को मिले हैं ?

[Shri Balmiki: Is it true that these awards have been given to urban *Kisans*?]

श्री कियवाई : यह इनाम हर किस्म की पैदावार करने वालों को मिले हैं ।

[Shri Kidwai. These awards have been given to all sorts of cultivators.]

श्री कन्हैया लाल बाल्मीकी : जहां तक जानकारी में आया है यह इनाम ज्यादातर उन किसानों को मिले हैं जो कि अमार नी हैं और रंगया की खर्च कर सकते हैं और उनके खेत शहर के आसपास हैं । आम देहात में इन इनामों का कोई प्रभाव नहीं हुआ है ।

[Shri Balmiki: From reports available, these awards have been given to those *Kisans* who are rich, who can spend money and whose fields are near the towns. These awards have had no effect in the villages in general.]

श्री कियवाई : मैं शकमुजार हूँ इस इतला के लिये और कोशिश करूंगा कि और देहातों को भी यह खबर पहुंच जाय ।

[Shri Kidwai: I am grateful for this information and would see to it that this information reaches the villages as well.]

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

\*132. Shri Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual procurement of foodgrains during the year 1951-52 has fallen short of the target for the year; and

(b) what were the reasons for this short fall, if any?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) During 1951 a total quantity of 3,770 thousand tons of foodgrains was procured in India against a target of 3,958 thousand tons. During 1952, up to 26-4-52, the quantity procured amounts to 1,927 thousand tons, against the target for 1952, of 3,646 thousand tons.

(b) The shortfall was mainly in the case of Madras, Rajasthan, PEPSU, Orissa and Bombay, it was due to the conditions created by failure of crops in the area.

## BIRTH RATE

\*145. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what is the birth rate in India;

(b) whether the percentage of birth rate has been increasing and if so, at what rate during the last two decades;

(c) what is the comparative percentage of increase in birth-rate in different States; and

(d) whether there is any planned parenthood scheme working in any part of the country and if so, with what effect?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The birth rate in India based on information available from Part 'A' States and the Part 'C' States of Delhi, Aimer and Coorg, during the year 1950 was 24.8 per thousand. The respective figures for the years 1946-49 were 29.2, 26.6, 25.2 and 26.4.

(b) No. The birth rate decreased during the last two decades, viz. 1931-1940 and 1941-1950 at the average rate of 0.26 and 0.76 per millennium respectively.

(c) A statement showing the birth rates per thousand of population from 1946 to 1950 in the various States of India for which figures are available, is placed on the Table of the House. It will be seen therefrom that there has been a general decline in the birth rates except in Orissa where there has been an increase at the rate 0.2 per millennium.

(d) Three pilot projects, two in New Delhi at the Lady Hardinge Hospital and Lodi Road Colony and one in Mysore at Ramanagaram Health Unit, based on the "rhythm method" of family planning will start work shortly. The projects are experimental at this stage and are intended for the scientific study of the effects and possibilities of this method of family planning. The question of assessing results will arise only after the projects have been in operation for some time.

#### STATEMENT

*The comparative rates of birth in various States of India.*

	Birth rate per thousand.					Annual rate of increase (+) or decrease (-)
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	
Ajmer.	33.4	38.9	25.7	26.6	29.2	-2.5
Assam.	*18.9	15.6	15.3	15.1	13.1	-6.1
Bihar.	23.0	18.6	18.3	17.7	17.8	-4.5
Bombay.	33.8	33.6	32.5	33.5	31.0	-1.7
Madhya Pradesh.	37.2	34.9	33.2	25.5	28.6	-4.6
Coorg.	18.8	17.8	15.1	17.6	16.9	-2.0
Delhi.	35.5	29.8	25.6	31.2	31.0	-2.5
Punjab(I).	*38.3	32.8	35.0	38.4	38.0	-0.2
Madras.	32.1	33.2	30.8	30.9	29.7	-1.5
Orissa.	28.5	27.8	27.2	26.6	28.8	+0.2
U. P.	25.3	23.3	20.6	22.3	20.9	-3.5
West Bengal.	23.8	19.2	20.4	21.1	18.6	-4.4
Total.	29.2	26.6	25.2	26.4	24.8	-3.0

\* Figures relate to the period before partition.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

\*146. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what is the contribution of the World Health Organisation to India during the last three years;

(b) what is their programme of work in India during the year 1952-53; and

(c) what amount they propose to spend on the programme?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The World Health Organisation have given to India advisory and demonstration services in various fields of health and have incurred on such services an expenditure of \$178,208, 242,447 and 399,465 during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively. A statement showing the particulars of the assistance given during these years is laid on Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 37]

(b) and (c). A statement containing information regarding World Health Organisation programme of work in India for the year 1952 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 38]

Similar information for the year 1953 cannot be given at present as the World Health Organisation have not so far arrived at a decision regarding their budget for that year.

#### PROCUREMENT PRICES OF PADDY

\*147. Shri P. T. Chacko: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed a uniform price for paddy procured from various States in India;

(b) what is the procurement price for paddy in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin;

(c) what is the approximate cost of production of paddy in each of the States referred to above; and

(d) what is the price Travancore-Cochin had to pay for rice supplied from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in 1951-52 per maund?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 39]

(c) The data regarding cost of production of paddy are not available from any of these States.