

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That was about 25th August 1949.

**Shri Gidwan:** How long is it proposed to wait?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** In the meanwhile there have been counter-proposals which we have not accepted. Then there have been our old proposals on which we have not got replies, so far.

#### RADIO LICENCE SCREENING

\*973. **Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state when was the radio-licence screening done last?

(b) How many persons have been found in the country using their radio sets without licences?

(c) Have Government taken any action against those who were not having radio licences?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Screening is done throughout the year by the special anti-piracy staff employed to check the unauthorised use of Broadcast Receivers.

(b) During the last ten months January to October, 1952, 1,87,106 persons were found using their sets without licences.

(c) Yes.

**Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:** May I know Sir, whether a licence covers more than one receiving set of a person or family, if all those sets are located in a single premise?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** In one building it generally covers, the same may be said of commercial broadcasting receivers or community receivers.

**Shri Bogawat:** How many persons have so far been prosecuted or penalised?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The number of prosecutions launched is 283.

**Shri Raghuvaran:** May I know the number of licences issued as against the number of sets imported into the country?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I learn on good authority that sets as such are not imported now.

#### RICE (LOANS)

\*974. **Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice has been given as loans to some neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, to which country or countries such loans have been given;

(c) the total quantity of rice given as loans; and

(d) when these loans are likely to be returned?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Ceylon.

(c) 15,000 tons.

(d) In March, 1953.

**Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:** When was the rice made available to Ceylon?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** 7,500 tons was given in the month of September and another 7,500 tons was given last month.

**Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:** Has any other Government approached the Government of India for rice?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** About three months back the Government of Nepal asked us for some rice. By the time we were able to give it to them their internal position improved.

**Shri P. T. Chacko:** May I know, Sir, whether the Government knew at the time the loan was made to Ceylon that in some of the Southern States the ration per head was only about 5 ounces?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Yes, Sir. Our food situation was far from satisfactory at that time. But in view of the consideration of good neighbourly relationship and the fact that Ceylon had loaned us about 10,000 tons of rice in 1950 when we were in dire need of rice in South India, we agreed to give them 15,000 tons. They had asked for 40,000 tons but we agreed to give them only 15,000 tons.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** May I know, whether any standard quality is fixed for the rice that is loaned and the rice that will be received back?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** We insist on the return of the same quality and delivery at the port from which we supplied it.

**Shrimati Tarakshwari Sinha:** May I know whether the rice was Indian-grown rice or foreign imported rice that was sent to Ceylon?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** The rice we loaned them was got by us from Burma.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Was the rice loaned because of the recommendation of any international organisation, or body or because of the friendly relations existing between India and Ceylon?

**Shri M. V. Krishnaappa:** Because of the friendly relationship that exists between India and Ceylon.

**Shri P. T. Chacko:** May I know when costlier rice that is imported from other countries was distributed in the Southern States, why this comparatively cheaper rice was diverted to Ceylon?

**Shri M. V. Krishnaappa:** The question of price does not arise because it is a loan. They will have to return us the same quantity of rice and if it is cheaper the same rice will be distributed to the Southern States.

**Shri P. T. Chacko:** The question of price arises in this way.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member can only get information. If hon. Members are not satisfied with the reply and think that Government have made a bargain and got some profit, they will take some other opportunity.

**Shri Kasthal:** When is the loan expected to be repaid?

**Shri M. V. Krishnaappa:** In March 1953.

#### PRODUCTION OF SUBSIDIARY FOOD

\*975. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of giving effect to the recommendations of the Subsidiary Food Production Committee, the various State Governments have been able to organise the production of subsidiary food on an appreciable scale;

(b) if so, to what extent the areas and productions under different subsidiary food in each State have increased; and

(c) whether the results of the campaign carried on for production of subsidiary food have been assessed?

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

(a) Almost all the States have tried to increase the production of subsidiary foods.

(b) A statement giving available information about the area under and production of subsidiary foods in the various States, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 54]. In those States from which complete information is available, there has been an increase generally in the production of certain types of subsidiary food crops like potatoes, sweet potatoes and tapioca.

(c) It is not possible to say how much of the increase is attributable to the campaign.

**Shri S. N. Das:** From the statement laid on the Table of the House it appears that in Bihar only sweet potato has been grown. May I know, Sir, whether other varieties of subsidiary food, such as mango, plantains and other food are not grown, or whether figures are not available for them.

**Shri M. V. Krishnaappa:** All the available figures we have placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri S. N. Das:** May I know whether the All India Women's Council for Supplementary Foods played any part in the increased production of these products or whether the activities of that body were limited only to the consumption of subsidiary foods?

**Shri M. V. Krishnaappa:** Their activities are to organize a vigorous popular drive for encouraging the production and consumption of subsidiary foods throughout the country.

**Shri S. N. Das:** May I know whether any part of the Fund for the Grow More Food campaign was spent over this, and, if so what percentage of that Fund has been spent over this?

**Shri M. V. Krishnaappa:** Yea, some part of the Fund for the Grow More Food campaign has been spent on this, and the figures are:

		Rs.
1951-52	Assam	15,200
	Bihar	2,063
	Madras	12,050
	Ajmer	550
	Coorg	7,875
1952-53	Assam	15,200
	Coorg	1,125

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** May I know whether restrictions exist in the movement of subsidiary foods like tapioca within the country itself, from one State to another?

**Shri M. V. Krishnaappa:** Yes, restriction exists because the tapioca that is grown in Travancore-Cochin was formerly supplied to Bombay for the manufacture of starch. Then the prices of tapioca, which is the poor man's food in Travancore-Cochin, went up and there was an agitation on that. Therefore there is a ban imposed in Travancore-Cochin over the export of tapioca to Bombay and other places for the manufacture of starch.