

(b) if so, what is the *per capita* milk consumption in the country;

(c) what are the reasons for such low consumption; and

(d) what efforts are being made to increase the *per capita* consumption of milk?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):

(a) No.

(b) The daily *per capita* availability of milk was 131 grams in the year 1961. No recent estimates are available.

(c) The reasons for low daily *per capita* consumption of milk are inadequacy of milk production as a result of low yield of milch animals, shortage of cattle feeds and fodder, non-existence of milch breeds of cattle in most of the States and rapid increase in human population.

(d) Several schemes for development of animal husbandry and dairying have been sponsored by the Central as well as the State Governments under the Five Year Plans, the total provision for the same being Rs. 90 crores in the Third Five Year Plan as against an outlay of Rs. 33 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 15 crores in the First Plan. The important schemes which are intended to bring about increased production of milk directly are (1) Key Village Schemes for cattle development, (2) Goshala Development Scheme, (3) Feeds and Fodder Development Scheme, and (4) Cross breeding of cattle with bulls of exotic breeds in hilly and heavy rainfall areas. The special development programme recently sponsored by the Government of India provides for the setting up 12 intensive cattle development blocks, each covering one lakh breedable cows/she-buffaloes. The establishment of 12 such blocks in Hyderabad and Vijavawada (Andhra Pradesh), Patna and Barauni (Bihar), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Madras

(Madras), Amritsar and Rohtak (Punjab), Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Bulandshahr (U.P.) and Bangalore (Mysore) has already been sanctioned while more such blocks are expected to be set up in Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

PRODUCTION OF MANGOES AND BANANAS

7. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under cultivation of mangoes and bananas in the country prior to 1960 and during 1963; and

(b) the quantity so produced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):

(a) The total area under mangoes increased from 433 thousand hectares in 1955-56 to 454 thousand hectares in 1960-61. Estimates for the subsequent years are not available yet. The area under bananas increased from 157 thousand hectares in 1955-56 to 163 thousand hectares in 1960-61 and further to 165 thousand hectares in 1962-63.

(b) Estimates of production of mangoes in the country are not available. Production of bananas was placed at 1938, 2,212 and 2,258 thousand tonnes during 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1962-63 respectively.

LOSS OF PADDY IN HUSKING

8. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of paddy is lost while being husked out in the mills in our country; and

(b) if so, what will be the approximate quantity of the loss and what are the proposals under Government's consideration for its prevention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Modern rice milling units are more efficient than the mills in India in securing a higher outturn of rice from paddy and are reported to be capable of increasing the yield of rice by about 8 to 10 per cent. The Government have initiated a pilot study for evaluating the performance of different units so that suitable equipment of higher efficiency could be chosen for a large programme.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

9. { SHRI D. THENGARI:
SHRI G. K. KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL SECURITY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions in India run for the welfare of the deaf and dumb people;

(b) the total number of the deaf and dumb in the country;

(c) the total number of the deaf and dumb being served by these institutions;

(d) the details of the benefits received by them;

(e) how many of these institutions are (i) State-managed and (ii) privately managed; and

(f) the break-up of the Governmental expenditure on these institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY (SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) 68.

(b) No reliable estimates of the deaf in the country are available. It is generally believed that the number may be about 8 lakhs.

(c) About 4,000.

(d) Academic and vocational trainings, award of scholarships through the institutions for their education beyond primary stage, and assistance for employment through special employment exchanges.

(e) (i) 13.

(ii) 55.

(f) The information is not readily available but approximately Rs. 5 lakhs were spent by the Central Government in 1963-64 for all groups of the physically handicapped including Rs. 46,533 as grants to institutions for the deaf.

RATE STRUCTURE OF LANDING FEES FOR BOEING-707 AND NEW AGREEMENTS FOR LANDING RIGHTS

10. SHRI BIREN ROY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prevailing rate structure in respect of landing fees and other technical assistance fees for BOEING 707 at London, Moscow, Prague, Geneva, Frankfurt, Cairo, Rome, Tokyo and New York;

(b) what are the present rates for such fees in India after these were raised recently;

(c) whether the Air India has recently proposed landing at Schipol (Amsterdam); and

(d) whether any new agreement has been entered into with any country regarding fresh landing rights, payments etc. during 1964; and if so, on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) The prevailing rate structure in respect of landing fees for Boeing 707 at the airports mentioned is as follows:—

	Fees per landing
	Boeing 707-437
	Rs.
London	3473
Moscow	460
Prague	935
Geneva	776
Frankfurt	1318
Cairo	498
Rome	937
Tokyo	1392
New York	1380