

the Government after comparing the two has not been arrived at.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know what percentage of the Indian peasantry who are dying without being dead can afford to purchase this extraordinary novelty?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it needs to be replied to. The hon. Member has put it in a language which is not proper.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any other alterations have been made excepting the two mentioned by the hon. Minister?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have fully described the plough and I have nothing to add.

Shri B. P. Sinha: May I know whether this plough is being manufactured in Bombay on a large scale?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. It is going on in Kanpur.

Shri B. K. Das: Question No. 65, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I request that you may permit Question No. 84 also to be answered along with this? Both relate to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Before I do so, I want to request Members to take the same seats that they were occupying during the last session. I was going to pass over Mr. Samanta during the previous question, because I did not see him in his original place. I was almost under the impression that he was absent from the House.

Shri Syammandan Sahaya: There are many displaced persons, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: This is a general request to all. Members will appreciate the difficulty of the Chair. Unless they stick to their seats, the Chair will not be able to allocate the seats it cannot locate the Members.

Shri Dabhi: Our seats have been occupied by others.

Mr. Speaker: I know. Every Member can advance the argument that his seat has been occupied by somebody else. Therefore, my general appeal is to all Members to stick to the seats which they were occupying during the last session. Then the whole thing will be orderly. It is a question of mutual adjustment. If not, the only other alternative would be for me not to allow any Member who has changed his seat to put questions or supplementaries.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Our seats have been taken by the Deputy Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: I know that there will be some changes of seats because of the increase in the number of Deputy Ministers. Barring that, which is a justifiable reason, there is no other reason why Members should not take their old seats. Unless a Member sits in his usual seat, I find it difficult to know whether he is present or not.

An Hon. Member: What happens to my seat which has been vacated by my predecessor?

Mr. Speaker: Every Member need not ask questions of this type and take away the time of the House. It can be more usefully spent in obtaining information.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I renew my request to take Questions 65 and 84 together.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may answer them together.

SUPPLY OF RICE TO WEST BENGAL

*65. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice so far supplied this year to West Bengal; and

(b) the quantities supplied from the imported rice and from the rice procured in other States and their respective average prices?

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

(a) Up to 20-10-1952, the latest date up to which figures are available the West Bengal Government has been supplied 1,02,848 tons of rice.

(b) These supplies were arranged from imported stocks, Orissa and U.P. and the quantity supplied amounted to 79,217 tons, 15,532 tons and 8,099 tons respectively. The price of imported rice depends on its quality and is Rs. 28/5/- per md. for fine rice and Rs. 24/- per md. for coarse rice export. The average prices of rice supplied from U.P. and Orissa inclusive of the cost of gunny are Rs. 23/14/11 and Rs. 16/5/2 per md. respectively.

SUPPLY OF RICE TO WEST BENGAL

*84. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his last visit to West Bengal, the Minister undertook to supply to West Bengal any quantity of rice in fulfilment of the

Centre's responsibility for feeding the population of Calcutta; and

(b) how that quantity of rice has been supplied to West Bengal, month by month?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri (M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plan worked out in consultation with the West Bengal Government to meet the rice requirements of the Calcutta Industrial area from August to December 1952 envisaged a supply of 60,000 tons of Orissa rice (46,000 tons common and 14,000 tons superfine) in the following manner:

August 1952	20,000 tons
Sept. "	10,000 "
Oct. "	10,000 "
Nov. "	20,000 "
	60,000 tons

Against the 30,000 tons of rice due for supply in August and September 1952, Orissa has despatched 10,363 tons upto 20-10-52. All possible steps have been taken to expedite despatches. To meet the situation caused by the delay in supplies from Orissa, the Central Government have already supplied West Bengal 49,000 tons rice from other sources upto end of October and are arranging a further supply of 15,000 tons during November, 1952.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know, Sir, what will be the total supply upto the end of this year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The allotment we have made is about 1,45,000 tons.

Shri B. K. Das: Am I to understand that this supply made is for the rationed area of West Bengal and is not meant for the distress area?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It includes both.

Shri B. K. Das: Does it include also rice that is being sold from the cheap grain shops in the distress areas.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It does not include that.

Shri B. K. Das: May I have an idea of the quantity supplied for that?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have not the figures just now. If the hon. member wants them I shall supply them.

Shri B. K. Das: What is the plan settled for 1953—what quantity will

be supplied to West Bengal for that area?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): On the basis of details of its requirements made by Bengal Government for Calcutta, supplies will be made by the Centre.

Shri B. K. Das: What about the policy.

Shri Kidwai: About three and a half lakhs tons of rice—two and a half lakh tons for ration and one lakh tons for free sale.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it a fact that West Bengal will have to give a quota of one and half lakh tons to the Central pool for supply to West Bengal?

Shri Kidwai: That is a fact.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is the hon. Minister satisfied that the arrangements that were made as regards supply of rice to West Bengal for the industrial area of Calcutta and for the partially rationed areas in rural parts have been fully implemented?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, we are implementing it. Beginning from January to August we had one plan and from August on we have another plan. We have two plans, one for Calcutta and another for West Bengal minus Calcutta.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that some of the rationed rural areas have been derationed and if so what is the reason for that—is it because the *aus* crop has not yet been harvested?

Shri Kidwai: I do not know what arrangements the West Bengal Government are making.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know what are the rural areas which are going to be derationed now and what effect this is likely to have in the price of rice?

Shri Kidwai: I have no report from West Bengal as to what are their proposals for the next year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister knows that already in the rationed rural areas of Bengal the quantity of rice has been reduced recently?

Shri Kidwai: I have no information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the hon. Minister please find out about it from the West Bengal Government.

Shri Kidwai: Certainly.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how far it is true that rice not fit for

consumption in West Bengal was re-directed to Madras?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That question relates to boiled rice which was called by the hon. member as 'rotten' rice, because he was not used to it. But it is commonly used in Madras and they like and want it.

Shri Gidwani: On what basis do they say.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, I am calling upon the next member.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know the special reasons which compelled the Government of India to assume responsibility for feeding the people of Calcutta alone in preference to areas like Rayalaseema to whom even the promised rice was not given properly.

Shri Nambiar: With regard to boiled rice and rotten rice, is it a fact that Madrassis are eating only rotten rice?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Raghavaiah: I want my question to be answered, because the people of Rayalaseema.....

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is to be used for eliciting information and not for arguments....

Shri Raghavaiah: My question did not elicit information from the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He is only arguing the point.

Shri Gidwani: How does the hon. Minister know that this rotten rice is popular?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is trying to argue. What is the reason for the presumption that it was rotten rice—a mere press statement?

Shri Gidwani: That matter has been admitted.

Shri Raghavaiah: Sir, my question has not yet been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Mr. Chatterjea. The hon. member will not put any more questions.

SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICERS

*66. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Government of India have appointed two Social Security Officers from U.K.?

(b) What are the terms of their appointment?

(c) Are there no Labour Officers or Trade Union functionaries in India capable of fulfilling the work for which these experts are coming?

(d) Were attempts made to get or train Indians for this particular work?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) The services of three officers of the United Kingdom Ministry of National Insurance and Health have been procured by the Government of India for six months on the basis of an agreement between the International Labour Organisation and the Government of India to advise them and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as experts on social security under the Technical Assistance Programme.

(b) The Government of India is liable to pay only expenses on travel within the country, daily allowance for days of travel, living and office accommodation, medical care and hospitalization and other necessary Secretariat assistance. Their salaries, and travel costs outside India, are being met by the International Labour Organisation.

(c) No.

(d) Since the scheme is the first of its kind in India it was not possible to get Indians with requisite qualifications who could undertake this work.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know, Sir, for what particular aspect of social security work for which services of Indians cannot be obtained, have these officers been brought?

Shri V. V. Giri: These experts are brought into the country in order to make us understand the administration of this particular kind of insurance which has not been in existence here and, therefore, they have been particularly brought here.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know Sir, how far the help of the trade unions has been taken to meet the needs of the U.K. experts?

Shri V. V. Giri: The help of the trade unions is being taken.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is the total expenditure that has to be incurred by India for the sojourn in India of these experts?

Shri V. V. Giri: During the six months about Rs. 25,000.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: May I know, Sir, what steps were taken to find out whether young men with practical experience of this work are available in this country or not?