

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: 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. Krishnappa: 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. Krishnappa: In March 1953.

PRODUCTION OF SUBSIDIARY FOOD

*475. **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. Krishnappa):

(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. Krishnappa: 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. Krishnappa: 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. Krishnappa: 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. Krishnappa: 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.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that because of these restrictions, the tapioca cultivators there are suffering a great deal?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Since tapioca happens to be the poor man's food in Travancore-Cochin, the cheaper the value of tapioca the better for the poor people there. But I take this information from my hon. friend and I shall find out whether the restriction has in any way affected the production of tapioca in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has affected production.

Shri Damodara Menon: Is it a fact that the activities of the All India Women's Council are confined only to urban areas and to the upper classes?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Their Cofeteria is open for all sorts of people to come and take food.

Shri Damodara Menon: Whether it is confined to the urban areas—he has not answered that, Sir.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: At present they are only in the urban areas, but they intend to extend them as soon as possible in the rural areas.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government had given any aid for the increased production of tapioca?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not to my information, Sir. I want notice for that.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether India is importing tapioca from anywhere?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I want notice for that.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether, and if so to what extent, demands for cereals have decreased as a result of the progressive increase in the production of subsidiary foods?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I cannot give the exact figures, but this much is certain that the very fact that our offtake has decreased and that we are able to build up a stock of food-grains in the country may to some extent be due to the fact that people are now taking to other subsidiary and supplementary foods.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question. Mr. V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, with regard to this question (No. 976) may I point out to you that as it is printed in the list it seems to be substantially different from the question which I have put? I have a copy of the Question as I put, before me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may say that in admitting a question, hon. Members may table it in a particular form, but strictly under the rules it cannot be put in that form, and instead of rejecting those questions they are modified and admitted. If sometimes it is so modified as to be absolutely different from the original question, the hon. Member will try to table another question. I will allow it later.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the point, Sir. Certain items of information which I had required are not in the question, and certain other items of information which I had not requested for are included in the question. I did not want any information on the number of medical students who go abroad at Government expense. I wanted some information about the medical students of India, who study abroad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me see. ".....the number of medical students from India who are at present studying medicine abroad at Central Government expense". That is not what he wanted?

Shri V. P. Nayar: No, Sir, I wanted the number of medical students who go abroad.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow this to stand over.

An Hon. Member: May I suggest that the question may be answered as it is?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The gentleman who asked the question wants a different question to be answered.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is now the property of the whole House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is open to the hon. Member not to put that question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is necessary, Sir, that in such cases where there is such a mutilation of the question, advance notice should be sent to the Member concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into it. First of all let me satisfy myself that there is a mutilation.

Next question.

MONTHLY TICKETS

*977. **Sbri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that daily passengers coming from the suburbs of Delhi to attend to their duties in different offices in Delhi are charged 24 single fares for monthly tickets while such passengers in Calcutta and Bombay Zones are charged only 12 single fares?

(b) What are the reasons for such discrimination?

(c) Has any representation on behalf of the passengers been received and considered?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Sbri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Charges for monthly tickets issued in the Delhi area are calculated at 24 single journey mail fares whereas charges for monthly suburban season tickets in the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras areas are calculated on lower bases which vary according to the three zones in the light of local conditions but not at 12 single journey fares.

(b) Delhi is not comparable to the large cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where very large number of persons come daily for work or business from their homes in suburbs.

(c) Yes.

Sbri S. N. Das: Arising out of the answer to part (a) of the question, may I know what are the special conditions prevailing in the Calcutta and Bombay Zones?

Sbri Shahnawas Khan: Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are very big metropolitan cities and Delhi cannot be compared with any of those cities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Passenger traffic has not yet so much increased in Delhi. That is what he means.

Sbri S. N. Das: In view of the great disparity between the fares charged from passengers in the suburbs of Delhi and those in the suburbs of Calcutta and Bombay, may I know whether Government is going to consider and review the present rates?

Sbri Shahnawas Khan: The very low rate of fares in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras is very uneconomical and it is a legacy of the past

which the Government do not intend to follow.

Sbri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether the Government intends to introduce a uniform policy with regard to the grant of season tickets?

Sbri Shahnawas Khan: There is a uniform policy already with the exception of these three cities.

Sbri Nambiar: In view of the fact that the employees working in the various offices in Delhi should also have the benefit of these concessional fares, may I know whether the same sort of concessions as are obtaining in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta will be extended to Delhi also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Sbri Alagesan): Sir, it has been replied to in the negative already.

Sbri Nambiar: Why? What is the particular reason? When the employees are getting the same sort of pay, the same privileges may be extended to them also. Why is it denied in Delhi?

Sbri Alagesan: Sir, I think it has been sufficiently answered. These low charges at the three big cities have been deliberately fixed with a view to developing the suburban areas and encouraging large bodies of city workers to live in the suburbs. The same conditions do not apply to other cities. In fact there has been a demand for these low charges in Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Tiruchirappalli etc. But we are not in a position to accept it.

Sbri Nambiar: In view of the great shortage of houses in Delhi.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good developing this into an argument.

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

*978. **Sbri N. P. Saha:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many houses have been built in the year 1951-52 in the coal fields in India out of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund?

(b) What amount as subsidies has been paid by the Government of India to the colliery owners in the year 1951-52?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Sbri Abid Ali): (a) 334.

(b) No payment has been made, as no claim for the payment of subsidy has so far been received from colliery owners.