

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 21, 1968 /Kartika 30,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUPER BAZAR, NEW DELHI

*242. SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar in New Delhi is still running at a loss;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered during the period from 1st April, 1968 to 30th October, 1968; and

(c) the reasons for the loss and steps taken to run the Super Bazar at profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The profit and loss position would be known after the store completes its full year of operation, i.e., from 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969.

(b) The accounts are prepared according to the cooperative year; the accounts for the year ending June, 1968 have not yet been finalised and audited.

(c) The loss incurred in the first year ending June, 1967 was mainly caused by high promotional, administrative and operational costs, including the high rent of the building in Connaught Circus. The

measures adopted to improve the working include economies in establishment and operational expenses, rationalisation of the stock level, streamlining of administrative and accounting procedures and expansion of business turn over. The Managing Committee of the Super Bazar has also been reconstituted.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि नई दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडिचर बहुत ज्यादा है। क्या यह सच है कि इस सुपर बाजार में जितने भी उच्चाधिकारी और अन्य कर्मचारी हैं, उन में से 75, 80 प्रतिशत सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंडर सेक्रेटरीज और उन से ऊपर के आफिसर्स के रिश्तेदार हैं, वे वहां चोरियां भी करवाते हैं और बाकी बदइतजामी भी करते हैं, लेकिन बड़े अफसरों के रिश्तेदार होने की वजह से उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The recruitment of the staff is made through a certain procedure. There was notification in the newspapers and we had also taken into consideration the competence of the individuals at that particular point of time. But I may inform the hon. Member that we have looked into the whole matter and we have found that certain staff were surplus. We have taken certain measures as a result of which we have already saved nearly Rs. 11 lakhs in this regard.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Per year ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Yes, per year. Hereafter we will be saving about Rs. 11 lakhs every year.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैंने यह स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है कि क्या यह सच है कि सुपर बाजार में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में से 80 प्रतिशत गवर्नमेंट

जाफ़ इंडिया के अंडरसेक्रेटरीज और उन से ऊपर के अफसरों के रिश्तेदार हैं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It is not a fact.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक सुपर बाज़ार में कितनी चोरियाँ हुई हैं, उन में से कितनी चोरियों के बारे में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की गई है और कितनी चोरियों के बारे में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई है, जिन को ऊपर के अधिकारियों ने रफ़ा-दफ़ा कर दिया।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sir, whenever we find cases of pilferage...

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : I want the number.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : For that I require notice.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not number of cases...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Whenever we find cases of pilferage we do take action.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : व्यापार और उद्योग तो लाभ के लिए किए जाते हैं। जब सरकार को इस बाज़ार में घाटा हो रहा है, तो वह इस परीक्षण को लम्बा क्यों कर रही है; वह इस को समाप्त क्यों नहीं कर देती है?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sir, the main purpose of the super bazars has been to stabilise the prices in retail distributive trade. That we have achieved to a large extent. As I said, we have incurred some loss in the beginning because of certain expenditure that we incurred due to promotional and developmental activities which we undertook. We are now taking a lot of measures to economise.

श्री रवि राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उपभोक्ताओं को जिस दाम पर सुपर बाज़ार में सामान मिलता है, उस में और साधारण बाज़ार के दाम में कितना फ़र्क है और क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है

कि इन दोनों में जो पार्थक्य है, उस को कम कर दिया जाये।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sir, we have got a marketing intelligence division. They had a survey. The survey has brought out certain facts. In a large majority of cases the prices quoted by the super bazar are cheaper than elsewhere. Only in respect of few cases the prices are a little more.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Why?

MR. SPEAKER : You may please hear him.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The super bazar has got to pay a lot of attention to quality. So what we have done is this. In the case of pulses, only in certain items there is higher price in the super bazar. In these cases we have got to take certain measures. We grade them, clean them, pack them etc. before they are sold in the retail trade market this is not done. Quality is very important. We are concerned with quality as well as with price.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : The super bazar appears to have been given a conception not to serve the consumer's interests but only to patronise people. In my own constituency, Howrah Parliamentary Constituency, it is located in a building taken at a monthly rental of Rs. 13,000 or so. The whole thing appears to be a fashionable conception—not to serve the interest of the consumer but to patronise certain things, may be some vested interests also. Therefore, the utility and usefulness of super bazar is not felt in the country. The whole thing has to be conceived in a different form to serve the consumer interests. Will the hon. Minister assure the House whether a thorough probe will be made throughout the country about the functioning of super bazars? How far has it been able to serve the consumer interest or to hold the price-line?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : What the hon. Member has said is not correct. It is not a fashionable concept. It is a popular concept. The whole idea of the super bazar is to sell the goods at a reasonable price and stabilise the prices in the market, and that is being achieved to a limited extent wherever we have started the super bazars. It is true that when we started

the super bazars in the country we did not have buildings of our own. So, we had to rent the buildings wherever they were available, and we have taken the help of the State Governments....

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : At such a fantastic rate.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : If the hon. Member would help me to get some cheaper building suitable for the superbazar, I am prepared to take it.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मुझे खेद है कि मेरा प्रश्न है और मैं समय पर नहीं आया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि घाटा इसमें नहीं है, घाटा जो है क्या वह इस कारण है कि जो चीज ला कर के यहां दी जाती है, वह जहां से स्टॉक खरीदा जाता है, उस के लिए कोई टेंडर नहीं लिया जाता? जिन कपड़ा मिलों या बर्तन फैक्ट्रियों से बर्तन प्लास्टिक की कम्पनियों से प्लास्टिक के सामान लेते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने उस के लिए किन-किन कम्पनियों से टेंडर लिए और लोएस्ट वाले को क्यों नहीं दिए गए? यह जो घटिया माल ला कर बेचा जाता है, उस की वजह से घाटा है।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We do not invite tenders. The manufacturers are not anxious to sell their goods to the superbazars at all. We are making an effort to negotiate with the manufacturers to sell a part of their manufactured goods to the superbazars and we have succeeded in getting at least 10 per cent of their production to the superbazars.

As regards the prices of the items, the hon. Member is wrong. Textiles and utensils are cheaper in the superbazars than elsewhere in the market.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैंने पूछा था कि किन-किन मिलों से रेट मांगे और उस में लोएस्ट और बेस्ट का क्या रखत हुए और कमीशन का क्या रखत हुए कौन-कौन सी चीजें किन-किन जगहों से लीं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : As I have already said, we do not invite tenders at all. We have to make an effort to get....

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं आप को प्रमाण बतला सकता हूँ।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : In regard to the main manufactured items, we negotiate with the manufacturers and we take a certain percentage of the goods produced by them.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाजार कंट्रोल करने के लिये सरकार बिजनेस नहीं कर सकती है, यह फर्म ओपीनियन मैं आप को बता रहा हूँ। अलाउद्दीन के जमाने से लेकर आज तक यह नहीं हुआ। जब यह सरकार और इसके मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि वह मेम्बर हम को चीपर मकान ले कर दें तो गवर्नमेंट किस काम की है? गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती है! मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह सुपर बाजार सुपर ह्यूमन के लिए बने हैं या कामन लोगों के लिए? कामन लोगों को सामान यहां से नहीं मिलता। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कामन पीपुल के लिए भी आप इन्तजाम करेंगे। कामन बाजार बनाएंगे।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : May I clear the misconception of the hon. Member? Superbazars are co-operative societies. They are not run by Government or owned by Government. They are meant for the people, for the co-operators in the first instance, and for the customers in the second instance. All over the world, whether in the East or in the West, there is consumer co-operative movement, and we are also following the same thing in our country and we are really going ahead with the consumer co-operative movement.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : We are not concerned about the world, but we are concerned about our country.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सुपर बाजार है इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित की है कि इतने वर्षों तक घाटा होगा तब तो सरकार देती रहेगी, उस के पश्चात् घाटा होता तो सरकार उस बोझ को अपने कंधों पर नहीं लेगी? यह जो प्रति वर्ष घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है विशेषकर कनाडा

प्लेस के बगल में जो सुपर बाजार है, उस में, सरकार कब तक उस घाटे को बर्दाश्त करना चाहती है? क्या कोई इस सम्बन्ध में भी योजना बनायी है?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have started nearly 69 superbazars all over India. In the majority of the cases, we run at profit. Only in a few cases we are incurring loss. Even there, we are taking steps to see that we do not incur loss further. I have already narrated the steps that we have been taking in the Delhi superbazar, as a result of which we are saving nearly Rs. 11 lakhs. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we have been running into a loss in every superbazar. I may also say that this is an experiment that we have introduced since the last three years. We have not been having these superbazars for many years. Only for the last 25 or 26 months we have been having them.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Buying and selling goods is a trade and it requires some training. May I know whether some training has been given to these employees who are entrusted with selling goods, and if not, whether Government are going to organise some training for these employees?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have got training programme at various levels. In Poona there is a training institute. In other places also, we are training the staff of the superbazars.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There may be superbazars elsewhere also, but the main question relates to the Delhi superbazar only.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The superbazar is basically a trading concern. As far as I understand, the costing is very simple. You purchase a commodity at a certain price, add certain expenses and add a certain profit and then sell it in the market. In this conception it is very difficult to understand why any superbazar should incur any loss at all. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any system of budgeting is being maintained in the superbazar in advance before the start of the year, and whether any dead stock has been located at the end of the year and if so, the extent of such dead stock, and the loss incurred on such dead stock, and also

the extent of shortage that has been noticed at the end of the year?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : As my hon. friend knows, business involves profit and loss both. It is a trading activity. We have taken steps to see that all the operations are properly accounted and audited. We have introduced certain measures now in the Delhi superbazar to streamline the stock level and also the accounting procedures, as a result of which, I am sure that in course of time we may show better results.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : None of my questions has been replied to. Firstly, I want to know whether they are selling any commodity at a loss. Secondly, what is the dead stock and what is the shortage? Does the superbazar sell any commodity at a loss from the point of view of accounting?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : As I have said, there are cases where the stock is accumulating, we do sell them at a loss.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Therefore, it is dead stock.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Therefore, it will be a loss. But that is normal business practice, as my hon. friend is aware.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the amount of dead stock?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : There is no dead stock. We clear this stock as early as possible. We may incur a certain amount of loss thereby, but that is offset by profits made by selling other commodities or items. On the whole, we are maintaining a very strict budget check, and there is strict accounting.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Then, how does it incur a loss?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Because trading is a business activity.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : In reply to the main question the hon. Minister instead of giving directly the profit and loss in rupees, annas and pies, has mixed up several things which go to the capital account. What has been the specific gain or loss in the year ending June 1968? May I know whether the provincial superbazars are controlled by him, and if so, whether the *golmal* at the Patna superbazar has been reviewed and any step has been taken in that case?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The Government of India controls the superbazar here. In respect of the super-bazars at the provincial towns and cities, they are under co-operative wholesale stores, and to a certain extent the Governments there control their operations.

The loss incurred by the Delhi super-bazar in 1966-67 has been indicated in the House several times in the past. We had incurred a loss of Rs. 7,08,778 in 1966-67, and we have not yet the audited account for 1967-68. That is being done now.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : What is the probable loss ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : There is going to be a loss even in the second year. The position may improve in the next year.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबाल दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार का है और मन्त्री महोदय दुनिया भर में रैम्बल कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार यह कह कर खोला गया था कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और हम सुपर बाजार से कीमत नीचे लाएंगे। अभी इन्होंने कहा कि सुपर बाजार में कीमत अधिक नहीं है। मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि वह सुपर बाजार में जाकर कीमतों को देखें और फिर मार्किट में कीमतें देखें। बहुत सी चीजें जो सुपर बाजार में बिक रही हैं वह मार्किट के रेट से अधिक रेट पर बिक रही हैं और फिर यह सुपर बाजार जो है इन का जो आपरेशनल कास्ट है वह टोटल टर्न ओवर का 5 परसेंट है जबकि दुनिया भर में कहीं इतना यह कास्ट नहीं है। देश के अन्दर कहीं एक परसेंट कहीं दो परसेंट यह आपरेशनल कास्ट होता है। लेकिन यहां 5 परसेंट है। इस का मेन कारण यह है कि इन्होंने इस को एक पैट्रोनेज का अड्डा बना लिया है। जो मैनेजमेंट बनाया है उस के अन्दर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से पूछा नहीं और अपने पिटू सब उस में भर दिए हैं जो वहां मनमानी कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की जो मैनेजमेंट कमेटी बनाई है उसके अन्दर जो लोग हैं उन के नाम आप बता दीजिए

और उस में दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से आप ने पूछा या नहीं ? यदि पूछा तो उन्होंने जो नाम बताए थे वह रखे हैं या नहीं ?

दूसरा—जो यह सुपर बाजार है जब इस को प्राफिट में नहीं रन कर सकते तो क्या इस को दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हवाले करने को तैयार हैं ?

तीसरे, इस सुपर बाजारों के अन्दर जो आपरेशनल कास्ट है उस को कम करने के लिए आप ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

और चौथा—क्या यह फैक्ट है कि इस सुपर बाजार के अन्दर बहुत से सरकारी मुलाजिमों के रिश्तेदार आपने भर्ती कर रखे हैं जिन का वहां कोई काम नहीं है ? क्या ऐसे लोगों को निकाल कर इस को रिअली बिजनेस कंसर्न के रूप में चलाने को तैयार हैं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : This question is loaded with very many supplementary questions. May I say that I have got the whole list here, and I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Let him read out the names.

MR. SPEAKER : He need not read out. There are about 30,000 items. Is he to read all those 30,000 items and their prices ?

श्री बलराज मधोक : हमारा उद्देश्य नहीं दिल्ली से है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा यह चार्ज है कि दिल्ली में दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से उन्होंने वहां कोई आदमी नहीं लिया है। पालियामेंट से उन लोगों को भरती कर दिया है, जिनका उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ये दिल्ली के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कर रहे हैं। बाबू जगजीवन राम यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली के साथ ऐसा मुलूक क्यों कर रहे हैं, क्यों क्वामखाह दिल्ली और केन्द्र में सगड़ा पैदा करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता : दिल्ली का एक भी पालियामेंट का मेम्बर इस में नहीं लिया गया है। दिल्ली प्रशासन से नहीं पूछा गया है।

कहाँ के लोग इस का मैनेजमेंट करने के लिए आ गए हैं, बाबू जगजीवन राम को जवाब देना चाहिए।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : He has put several supplementary questions in one question. One was in regard to the prices quoted in the Delhi superbazar.

I have got here with me the list of commodities which were surveyed; the prices of these commodities have been surveyed by the marketing intelligence division of the superbazar on the 26th October and they have produced a list of essential commodities, mostly pulses where there has been a certain differential between the prices quoted by the superbazar and the prices elsewhere. I find that the majority of the commodities which we sell are cheaper than elsewhere. It is only in respect of a few commodities where we find fluctuations and higher prices in the superbazar. There are three reasons for this....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I challenge his statement. I am not saying anything hearsay. I have myself gone to the superbazar and I have myself seen and purchased things.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I am giving him the reasons why the prices of some of these commodities are higher. The first reason is that there is undercutting going on by the private traders. Secondly, we clean, pack and grade these commodities before selling, whereas the private trader does not do any such thing at all....

श्री रवी राय : उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The private traders do not observe these norms in regard to quality which we observe. The third important reason is that the private trader does not charge sales tax and does not give a bill at all, whereas we are bound to give a bill.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There again, the hon. Minister is wrong. Let him not blame all the traders. There may be some black sheep who may not give a bill. But let him not tar the entire trading community with the same brush.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I have qualified my statement by saying that only in respect of a few commodities our prices are higher than elsewhere. But let me tell the hon. Member one thing. The superbazar has got to maintain a steady or constant price. We are not bound by fluctuations. There are occasions when the superbazar has sold items very cheap, in fact cheaper as compared to the prices quoted elsewhere. It has become a fashion in Delhi now that all the bazars elsewhere are quoting the superbazar prices and there are placards and leaflets and there is propaganda and they are saying that they are giving the commodities at the superbazar prices.

Then, the hon. Member has asked about the constitution of the committee. The Central Government is solely responsible for setting up the committee of management. Under the bye-laws, that is the position. Under the bye-laws of the co-operative society, it is for the Central Government and not the State Government or the Delhi Administration to nominate the Board. In the Board we have already taken three members from the Delhi Administration....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know the names ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have requested the Delhi authorities..

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may read out the names.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let him read out the names of members of the entire committee.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : May I read the names ? Shri S. D. Mishra, Member of Parliament...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not from Delhi.

ये कहाँ के हैं, आप जानते हैं। दिल्ली के मेम्बर छोड़ कर बाहर के मेम्बर लिए हुए हैं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sardar Buta Singh, Shri L. C. Jain, Shri S. C. Chhabra, Shri Shrimati Deulkar, Smt. Geeta Kumar, Shri Pran Sabharwal, Shri H. S. Lather, Shrimati Savitri Nigam, Shri Bansidhar Gupta, Shri K. D. Sharma,

Shri S. N. Goel, Shri D. K. Das and Shri S. C. Dua.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is entirely packed with their own men, that is my challenge.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : ये सारे कांग्रेसी भरता है, जो इन के पिट्टू है।

MR. SPEAKER : Who are the three from Delhi Administration ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Shri S. N. Goel, Secretary, Planning, Delhi Administration, Delhi; Shri D. K. Das, Chief Controller of Rationing, Delhi Administration, Delhi, and Shri S. C. Dua, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : They are there in their official capacity.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : May I add that we have requested the Delhi Administration to nominate one member to fill up one vacancy which we have got, and they suggested the name of a Member of Parliament, Dr. Mahavir of the Rajya Sabha ? We wrote to him, but he declined. It was a suggestion made by the Delhi authorities. Now they have suggested another name, Mr. Khanna. We want to nominate somebody suggested by them. It is under consideration.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about the operational cost ? What is its percentage to the total turnover ? And about the officials there ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The hon. member has got a misconception about the operational cost. He said it was about 5 per cent. It is not correct. It is only 2.10 per cent, and we want to reduce it further.

MR. SPEAKER : On one question we have taken half an hour. Now we will go to the next question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल मुझे करना दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav got up, the other gentleman got up, I did not give them a chance.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : आपने बलराज मधोक को चार क्वेश्चन करने दिए, मुझे भी एक सवाल करने दीजिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल

भी इस बात पर झगड़ा हुआ था, ये लोग शोर मचाते हैं, इस लिए उन को मौका देते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : You tell your Ministers. I will not give you. You will not get a chance this way. You will not catch my eye at all.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : आप इस तरह से डिस्क्रीमिनेशन करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to go out if you misbehave like this.

CATTLE INSURANCE SCHEME

***243. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cattle Insurance Scheme has been finalised and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the scheme has been implemented by all the States in the country;

(c) if not, the names of the States where this scheme has not yet been enforced; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get the scheme enforced in all the States in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The details of the Cattle Insurance Scheme have not yet been finalized.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to introduce Cattle Insurance Scheme on a Pilot basis in selected areas of the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, after the results of the feasibility studies including mortality surveys currently in progress in these States become available.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मन्त्रालय पहले ही बहुत ओवर-लोडेड है, उस के पास बहुत ज्यादा काम है तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय को यह गौरव भी प्राप्त है कि उन्होंने खाद्य समस्या का हल ढूँढ़ कर निकाला है, कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान को उस से राहत मिली है। इसलिए यह महकमा क्यों न बित्त मन्त्रालय को