

(Amdt.) Bill

So, the surplus of revenue over expenditure is mainly to meet, over a period, the loans advanced by Government

For these reasons, I would not be able to accept the amendment which has been moved by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment, moved by Shri Erasmo de Sequeira, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 2 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is—

"That Clauses 5 to 9 and Clause 1 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 5 to 9 and Clause 1 added to the Bill

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1.—

for "Twenty-sixth" substitute—

"Twenty-seventh" (1).

(Shri H M. Trivedi)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Title was added to the Bill

SHRI H M. TRIVEDI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Warehousing (Amdt.) Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted

14 20 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the next Bill further to amend the Warehousing corporation Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P SHINDE). I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 be taken into consideration".

Section 4(1) of the Warehousing Corporations Act provides that the authorised share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation would be Rs 20 crores. The entire authorised capital has been notified, issued and fully subscribed. As the Corporation is required to create additional warehousing capacity during the 5th Plan and as it is not possible for Government and other agencies to participate in the equity capital of Central Warehousing Corporation, powers are being taken to enable the Central Government to increase the share capital to such extent as may be necessary.

Section 19(1) of the Act provides that the authorised share capital of a State Warehousing Corporation would be such sum not exceeding Rs. 2 crores. The share capital of some of the State Warehousing Corporations has been fully subscribed

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

The Central Warehousing Corporation has to participate in the equity capital of State Corporations to the extent of 50 per cent. Additional capacity during the 5th Plan is also envisaged to be created by the State Warehousing Corporations. To enable increase in the share capital of State Warehousing Corporations, Sections 19(1) of the Act is being amended to provide that in respect of any State Warehousing Corporation, the Central Government may, after consultation with the State Government concerned, increase the maximum limit of the capital to such an extent as the Central Government may determine.

Section 16 of the Act at present provides for maintenance of two funds, namely the Central Warehousing Fund and the General fund. There is no provision in the Act for meeting expenses incurred in relation to training of personnel or publicity and propaganda for the purpose of promoting warehousing and storage of agricultural produce and notified commodities as also for meeting expenses including salaries, allowances and other remuneration of the officers and other employees incurred in relation to the administration of the warehousing fund. This has been a liability on the General fund of the Corporation upon which the working results are based. Section 16(2) of the Act is therefore being amended so that the expenses incurred on this account are debitable to the Central Warehousing Fund

Section 27(2) provides that a warehousing corporation can borrow money from Reserve Bank or the State Bank only. Considering the limitation on the budgetary provisions for financing the warehousing programme and having regard to the need for the Corporation seeking finances from non-budgetary resources this section is being amended to enable the Corporation to borrow money also from nationalised banks

or from financial institutions, as may be approved by the Central Government.

Section 28 of the Act provides that all moneys belonging to a warehousing corporation will be deposited only in the Reserve Bank or State Bank or in any scheduled bank or cooperative bank. With the nationalization of the major commercial banks in India this section is being amended to allow the Warehousing Corporation to deposit their moneys in nationalised banks also.

A new section 31A is being inserted to provide that a warehousing corporation shall furnish to the appropriate Governments such returns, statistics, accounts and other information with respect to its property or activities as may be required by that Government. This is in pursuance of Government's decision on the ARC's recommendations

Section 41(3) provides that a rule made by Government is to be laid in Parliament for a period of 30 days while it is in session. The rule laying formula in this section is being amended in accordance with the form that was decided upon by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

This is the sum and substance of the Bill which has been placed before this august House for consideration. I hope, all sections of the House will support it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the warehousing corporations Act, 1962 be taken into consideration."

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I would like to support the Bill but I want to make the following observations.

The Warehousing Corporation during the last ten years have claimed to offer storage facilities to

both private and public sector undertakings for agricultural products. But, so far the capacity available with the Central Warehousing Corporation was about 10 lakh tonnes while the State Warehousing Corporations have got facilities to store an equivalent capacity. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is expected to reach 4 million tonnes for both State and Central Warehousing Corporations. Part of the storage facility available with the Central Warehousing Corporation is through hired godowns from private individuals. During the Fourth Five Year Plan nearly 40 per cent of the capacity of the Warehousing Corporation was through hired warehouses. In view of the total requirements of the warehousing facilities, the availability of the storage facility with the warehousing authorities is just insignificant.

What is however, worse is that despite the provision of Rs 65 crores during the Fifth Plan, the progress made by the Corporation is far from satisfactory. In many places, the storage facilities are available at far away places than the places of actual agricultural production. At times, facilities are not utilised fully while sometimes the facilities are not available. One wonders whether the requirements of sites have been properly surveyed while going into these aspects.

Then, Sir, though the Warehousing Corporation has taken guarantee of the safety of the goods, there are cases of pilferage and thefts at different times. Culprits go unpunished. So, it is necessary to have a proper check-up of this pilferage so that public money is not wasted. It is also necessary to investigate whether while hiring godowns from private individuals, any undue favour was shown by the officials of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

The Government appointed the Gadgil Commission to go into the

aspect of warehousing facilities. The recommendations of the commission show that this Warehousing Corporation should act as a storing agency where the farmer could keep his products. However, in practice, the facilities are available not for poor farmers but for rich farmers and landlords. The manner in which the storage facilities have been developed by the Central Warehousing Corporation is not different from that of the Food Corporation of India, since both are under the same Ministry. The storage losses are piling up and the blame is normally put on insects, rats and other rodents but it is not always so. Things are often lifted through underhand manner and the Warehousing Corporation has not been able to devise ways of checking these pilferages. Since the Central Warehousing Corporation subscribed 50 per cent of the share capita of the State Warehousing Corporations, it is necessary to have a proper check-up on the working of the State Warehousing Corporations.

The Ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Central Warehousing Corporation has noted the inefficiency and uneconomic set up of the State Warehousing Corporations and also noted that the progress with regard to their improvement is far from satisfactory with the result that part of the money goes down the drains.

Therefore, I strongly feel that before expansion of the existing storage facilities it is necessary to take strong measures so that misuse of Warehousing Corporation is stopped. It is also necessary to make the Warehouse oriented towards poor peasants and they should be given proper storage facilities. Otherwise big landlords and rural rich will be able to take advantage of the storing facilities and add to their profitability. This would compel the poor peasants to have distress sales because their capacity to sustain for

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

a long time is limited. If adequate provision is made to help the poor farmers by giving them loans at nominal rate of interest on a wide scale against their stocks in the Ware-houses it will help them in facing the difficulties in marketing the produces. However, the machinery of the government at present is not oriented towards that direction. No expansion programme will be successful unless the existing mal-practices are stopped by the Government.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र डाला (पाली) : मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप मेन्ट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग का रेगुलेशन के बारे में आप इतना अच्छा बिल यहाँ पर लाए हैं लेकिन इस पर आपका इन्वेस्टमेंट क्या है यह आप की खर्च की रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है। आप ने इस पर 34 करोड़ 16 लाख रुपये इन्वेस्ट किया है और आप इस पर कमाते कितना हैं? एक परसेन्ट भी नहीं। परा टोटल जो आप ने बताया है वह 208.68 लाख है। तो जो खर्चा आप लेना चाहते हैं ले स्वीजिए लेकिन 34 करोड़ की अगर धनगर्षि खर्च हो और 1964 में कोई काम करता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके इन्वेस्टमेंट की समस्या हल हो जानी चाहिए थी।

अब आप देखिए कि इस में जो खर्च है वह किस पर हो रहा है। इनको कोई देखने वाला है या नहीं। मैं बड़े-बड़े एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जो खर्च हैं उन को ही बतला रहा हूँ। 1974 में टेलीफोन पर जो खर्च किया गया था वह 2 लाख 76 हजार 758 रुपये था लेकिन इस साल टेलीफोन पर 3 लाख 57 हजार 331 रुपये खर्च हुआ। स्टाफ कार पर एकमॉन्डेज किलने बढ़ गये। इस पर 71,141

रुपये खर्च हुआ। इस तरह में 19 लाख रुपये आप का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होता है और मिसलेनियस पर कितना होता है। अब कोई खर्च बतलाना नहीं होता है तो उसको मिसलेनियस में डाल देते हैं। तो मिसलेनियस "इर्बा" "मिसटीरियस" खर्चा होता है, जोकि डिस्कलोज नहीं करना चाहते हैं। यह खर्च 3 लाख 16 हजार दिखाया गया है जबकि पहले यह 3 लाख रुपये भी नहीं था। इस तरह में आप देखें कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर आप का कितना ज्यादा खर्च हो जाता है। 34 करोड़ रुपये की आपकी सम्पत्ति खर्च हो गई और फायदा एक परसेन्ट का भी नहीं हुआ।

इस में अलावा आप देखें कि कितने कार्पोरेशन, कितनी ड्रा की सम्पदा काम करती हैं। एक तो आप का फूड कार्पोरेशन आप इन्डिया है स्टेट बेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन अलग है मेन्ट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन आप इन्डिया अलग है और कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज अलग काम करती हैं और उनके बाद भी आप की यह एकीशियन्सी है कि आप का लाखों रुपया किराया दे कर दरगा में मकान लेना पड़ता है और तब आप अपना सामान रखते हैं। आप ने यह लिखा है

"As on 1-1-1975 the Corporation had a total capacity of 15.19 lakh tonnes of which 11.77 lakh tonnes was owned by it and the remaining 3.42 lakh tonnes being hired capacity."

मैं जानता हूँ कि किस प्रकार इतना किराया बिना जाता है। स्टेट बेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन अलग काम करता है आप अलग काम करते हैं, फूड कार्पोरेशन अलग काम करता है और सब का अलग-अलग खर्चा है और यह खर्चा होना बिना लिए है

आप कहते हैं कि डाइरेक्टर्स पुरकरी किये है। मैं समझता हूँ कि 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोपाम लागू होने के बाद यह अच्छा होता अगर इस वैयरहाउसिंग कापोरेशन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत मार्जिनल फारमर्स स्माल फारमर्स और महागाट्र के जो अच्छे अच्छे एग्जीक्यूटिविस्टस हूँ हैं और जो पराने लोग है, उन को आप इस में मेम्बर्स बनाने। इस वक्त तो सारी कों सारी मशीनरी गवर्नमेंट की है और यह किस लिए है। वैयरहाउसिंग कापोरेशन का काम है। यह है कि छोटे वापनकार या किसान या छोटे व्यापारी अपने सामान को अच्छी तरह में रख सकें ताकि वह खराब न हो। उनका काम डाइरेक्टर नहीं है। अब आप एक बांड बनाने जा रहे है तो इस बोर्ड के अन्दर उनका एक प्रतिनिधि तो होना चाहिये। मार्जिनल फारमर्स, स्माल फारमर्स का कार्ट प्रतिनिधि नहीं है और माग के मागे वही प्रतिनिधि हैं। मैं ने आप की चार पांच एनथल रिपोर्ट्स देखी है। इसके लिए आप के अंतर्गत है लेकिन उन में क्या एडवर्टाइजमेंट आना चाहिए। इसमें यह दिखाना चाहिए कि गरीब काशकार आना अनाज वैयरहाउसिंग कापोरेशन में रख रहे है और वैयरहाउसिंग कापोरेशन गरीब और छोटे काशकारों के लिए पोटाटूज रखने के लिए हैं लेकिन इसमें यह सब नहीं होता है। इस में ता बडे बडे डाइरेक्टर्स के फोंट है। आप वैयरहाउसिंग कापोरेशन की 1475 की रिपोर्ट निकाले। इस में खुद गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि पब्लिकमिटी के लिए पर खर्च होना चाहिए ताकि छोटे छोटे वापनकार इस तरफ आकर्षित हों कि वे अपने खासपदार्थ ला कर गोदामों में जमा करवाए, लेकिन इसमें आप देखें कि गरीब काशकार का कोई फोंट नहीं है। इसमें फोंट हैं जो डाइरेक्टर्स के हैं जो फिलिपीन्स,

जापान और इंग्लैंड में बूझते थी खरबू पीडे (राजीपुर) गरीब का फोंट छप नहीं सकता क्योंकि उसमें वह खराब हो जाएगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा आप का छप जाना है कि एम० पी० साहब कापोरेशन में सामान ले जाने में मदद कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपका फोंट छप जाए।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि यह सब क्या है। शिन्दे साहब का लेक्चर मैंने मना है कि उन्होंने क्या क्या किया है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिकमिटी में खर्च कम हुआ है लेकिन स्टॉक वाग पर ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है। फिलिपीन्स जाने के लिए सैनिजिंग डाइरेक्टर साहब को टाइटम मिला (स्पेशल) फिलिपीन्स, जापान और कैनाडा जाने पर रुपया खर्च हो रहा है।

अगर आप विजनेस प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू में मोचे तो 34 करोड़ पया आप का खर्च हुआ है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर भी आप का लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ है लेकिन आप की आमदनी किन्नी हुई। गरीब वापनकार अपना माल निकालना है तो पना चलता है कि चूहे इतना अनाज खा गये और इतना अनाज खराब हो गया। कापोरेशन पर बिजनेस लोगों के क्लेम हैं और बिजनेस एकनालिज नहीं किये गए यह आप बताइए। किस की गलती में आग लग गई वैयरहाउसमेंट में? आप ने एक भी आफिसर को पर्सन नहीं किया। किया तो बता दीजिए।

A single officer has not been punished by the Central Warehousing Authority

और क्या हुआ इसका नतीजा।

Pay and allowances of employees prosecuted for criminal charges but were acquitted by the Courts

[श्री मूल बन्द बाण]

उसको आप ने छिपा दिया। यह रिपोर्ट लिखने वाले इनने खराब लोग हैं कि एनुअल रिपोर्ट में सारे फॅक्ट्स को हाइड किया है। अभी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने बंटी बजा दी कि मैं अपनी स्पीच खत्म करूँ। तो यह बताएँ इसमें क्या बात है। आप हम को क्यों नहीं यह सब बताना चाहते हैं।

A man was prosecuted. He was acquitted. How much was paid?

करीब 12 लाख रुपये का क्लेम है।

There was a claim of Rs 11.82 lakhs.

तो यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

यह बिल जो आप लाए हैं इसकी बात तो ठीक है लेकिन इस बिल के अन्दर सविम क्लामेज की क्या हालत है, वह भी मैं आपको बताता हूँ। आपको खुद की रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि लोग ओवर-एज हैं उनको आप क्यों लेते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप नये आदमियों को क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने भी अपनी सिफारिश में कहा है कि बड़े दुख की बात है कि आप उन लोगों की नौकरी में नहीं लेते हैं।

You should not keep the minimum age at the present level to the men by depriving the younger persons with initiative and drive in entering the services of the Corporation.

व्यरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत एक बात चाहता था कि आप अपने कानून को पूरा बदलिए और हमारे वास्तुकार को सीजिए और खर्च कम कीजिये।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this particular Bill is, of course, welcome because we need proper storage of foodgrains. It is

necessary that there should be an additional capacity for the warehouses.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The hon. Minister is not listening to the speech at all. He does not know what is happening here. You should stop speaking.

SHRI D K PANDA: I say the purpose is very laudable. But, I want to point out certain facts. In the very system since 1952 when this Act was enacted, it was not thought of that there was going to be procurement of foodgrains etc., etc. Even during 1971-72, when there was wheat take-over, at that time too, there was dearth of warehouses for the proper storage and I can say for the State of Orissa that there were very few warehouses and, therefore, whatever be the procurement of foodgrains, they were all kept there. The millers, black-marketeers and the wholesale dealers used to rent out their own godowns by charging a high rent. If the losses as a result are calculated it would run to crores and crores of rupees. Who is responsible for this huge loss? There is defective planning. I say that when you are going to take certain steps for increasing the procurement or when you are going to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains, unless there is absolutely proper planning, we would continue to lose crores and crores of rupees which would only go to the pockets of these black marketeers and smugglers and those millers. This Bill has been brought forward to create an additional capacity of storage. I welcome it. But, the fact is how far we can protect these warehouses and security arrangements can be made.

I need not draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the debate that has taken place in the Rajya Sabha in the form of calling attention and other debates. This shows that there is a lot of pilferage, corruption and smuggling of grains that is taking place. Whenever a check is made, you will

find that there would be no stock at all. Even in the godowns of these millers entrusted with the storing of these things, it would be found that there would be no stock at all. Even though the FCI is a public sector undertaking which has some warehouses, there also we find that there is absolutely no stock at a time when the country is facing the difficulty of shortage of foodgrains. Therefore I say that proper security arrangement must be made.

As for the wholesale trade takeover or procurement of foodgrains or whatever good policy the Government may adopt, there are forces inside the F.C.I. who are out to sabotage the whole thing; they even go to the extent of torpedoing the wholesale trade takeover on many occasions. They are also being detected; it is the highest officials—the bureaucrats—who try to sabotage the whole thing. During the emergency, it is necessary that the whole F.C.I. should be democratised and there should be a determined effort made to democratise the entire institution. Workers' participation, specially, of the employees, should be ensured. That has to be enforced immediately.

Sir, lastly I would like to say a few words about verification of stocks in the warehouses. At present there are no adequate arrangements for check up of stocks once they are stored in the warehouses. The rules provide sending the inspectors to check up the godowns once in a year. That is not the way. There should be surprise checks and visits and the period should not be one year. The rule should be changed to provide that there would be effective checks now and then and there will not be any such limit. Further, if something wrong is brought to the notice then immediately there should be a check up. The big officers and top-most bureaucrats who are indulging in sabotaging the entire programme of

procurement should be driven out of the service. Unless these things are done creation of additional capacity will not solve the problem.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :
 इस बिल का मसखन करते हुये मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा पूर्व बक्ताओं ने कहा है कि सरकार ने क्या इस बात का भंदाजा लगाया है कि हमको देश में जिनता खाद्यान्न इकट्ठा करना है उसके लिए हमें कितने गोदामों की आवश्यकता होगी और वह आवश्यकता किस तरह से पूरी होगी? भेरे क्षेत्र में गेहूँ होता है जो सरकार द्वारा खरीदा जाता है। वहाँ गोदाम न होने के कारण उसको पचायत भवन में या प्राइमरी स्कूल की इमारतों में रखा जाता है और वहाँ से जलाई अगस्त तक उसको उठाया नहीं जाता है और खराब भी हो जाता है। कम से कम धान और गेहूँ जहाँ से खरीदा जाता है और काफी मात्रा में खरीदा जाता है वहाँ पर सरकार के काफी गोदाम होने चाहिये। जिनमें उसको रखा जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सरकार द्वारा खरीदा गया गन्ना भी रखा जाये और जिन किसानों के पास स्टोरेज को कंपैसिटी नहीं है उनसे मामूली किराया लेकर उनको बचा रखने की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध कराई जाये। लेकिन यहाँ उलटा होता है। आज यह हो रहा है कि आप अपने गोदामों के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं और साथ-साथ बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों से ऊँचे किरायों पर गोदाम लेते हैं और उसमें गन्ना रखते हैं। हमने देखा है कि अधिकारी व्यापारियों से मिले रहते हैं और आनाप शनाप पैसा खर्च कर देते हैं। हमने किसी व्यापारी को रोने हुये नहीं देखा है और यह कहते हुये नहीं सुना है कि उसका गन्ना खराब हो गया है। लेकिन आपका गन्ना खराब हो जाता है। आप अपने कर्मचारियों को ऊँची तनखवाहें भी देते हैं, देखभाल करने के लिये पूरा स्टाफ भी रखते हैं, दवाये भी देते हैं

[श्री नाथूराम अहरवार]

फिर आपका गल्ला क्यों खराब हो जाता है। समझ में नहीं आता है। एफ सी० आई० के लोग जब किसान से गल्ला खरीदते हैं तो छान छान कर लेते हैं और देखकर लेते हैं कि उसमें कंकड़ पत्थर तो नहीं है और गोदाम में ले जा करके जब उसको बाद में बाहर निकाला जाता है तो उसमें रेत आ जाती है। यह कहां से पैदा हो जाती है; मैं समझता हूँ कि कर्मचारी जो हैं वे नेकनीयतों से काम नहीं करते हैं। कुछ वेईमानी की बात हो जाती है जिसकी वजह से यह सब होता है। इंस्पेक्टर भी आपके हैंडलरों से देखने भी जाते हैं; लेकिन वे देखते क्या हैं? क्या उनको यह नहीं देखना चाहिये कि गल्ला खराब तो नहीं हो रहा है? जब खराब हो जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि घुन लग गया है, चूहे खा गये हैं। जो कर्मचारी वहां बैठे हुए हैं वे क्या करते हैं? उनको दवायें रखनी चाहियें। उनको समय समय पर गोदामों को खोलकर देखना चाहिये कि गल्ला खराब तो नहीं हो रहा है। किसान इतना जानकार नहीं है, उसके पास कीटनाशक दवायें होती नहीं हैं, फिर भी वह गल्ला अच्छी तरह से रखता है, व्यापारी और भी अच्छी तरह से गल्ला रखते हैं। आपके पास यह क्यों खराब हो जाता है, जब कि आपके पास पूरे साधन हैं?

जहां 400, 500 बोरे गल्ला रखा हो, वहां कह दिया जाता है कि 100 बोरे चूहे खा गये। ऐसा क्यों हो जाता है? सरकार को जब सारा खर्चा देना पड़ता है, तो इसको क्यों सही तरीके से नहीं रखा जाता।

मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि नौजवान लोगों की बेकारी बढ़ रही है, उनको नौकरी में लगाना चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ बूढ़ों का कारपोरेशन

बनाया जाता है, जहां बड़ी उम्र के लोग रखे जाते हैं, जो दौड़धूप नहीं कर सकते हैं। नौजवानों को रखा जाना चाहिये, जो दौड़धूप कर सकते हैं।

जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का कारपोरेशन है, उसमें यह साफ होना चाहिये कि इतनी आयु के आदमी रखे जायेंगे। इससे नौजवानों को आगे आने का मौका मिलेगा।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा गोदाम बनाने चाहियें। हम देहरादून गये थे, वहां हमने देखा कि लकड़ों के स्टोरेज के बहुत अच्छे गोदाम बनाये गये हैं। तो इस प्रकार के छोटे छोटे गोदाम बनाकर किसानों को दिए जायें। उनको लोन (ऋण) दिया जाये ताकि वे अपने क्षेत्र में गोदाम बनाकर 50,100 क्विंटल अनाज उसमें रख सकें। किसान के पास भूकान में जगह नहीं होती है जहां वह अनाज रख सकें। ठीक न रखने से अनाज में कीड़ा लग जाता है। एपेक्स फंडे-रेशन को चाहिये कि को-ऑपरेटिक्स को लोन देकर उनके द्वारा गोदाम बनवा दिये जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो।

भारत सरकार के अधिकारी छोटे देहातों में नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं जिससे ठीक निगरानी नहीं कर सकते। आपके कर्मचारी देहातों में जाकर स्वयं मालिक बन जाते हैं। जो अफसरान इन्स्पैरेशन करने जाते हैं, आप देखिए उनका कितना स्वागत होता है? वह खर्चा कहां से आता है? उनको मुर्गा भी खिलाया जाता है, और न जानें क्या क्या गड़बड़ी होती है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि इसमें निगरानी रखनी चाहिये और कर्मचारियों के साथ सख्ती बरतनी चाहिये। देश में जो गल्ला पैदा होता है, उसको सही स्थान पर रखा जाना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (MARMAGOA) : Mr. Deputy-speaker, when the Warehousing Corporation was conceived, it was the announced intention of Government that this Corporation would serve to build facilities, not merely for the storage of government foodgrains, but also very much to ensure that the kisan and the farmer would have a place close to where he works where he could go and deposit his foodgrains, and get an advance against them. It is very clear from the figures of the Warehousing Corporation that this one essential objective of the Corporation has been completely forgotten by this Government. It is not that we are surprised, Sir, because in every single case Government preaches one thing, and practises something quite different.

If you look at the Report of the Warehousing Corporation you will see that in spite of the large gap that exists between the storage that it has been able to build up, and the requirements of a buffer in this country in foodgrains, the Corporation aided and abetted by this irresponsible Government, is already going into more profitable channels. If you look at the Report, you will see under the heading 'Sales Promotion'—if you please :

"With a view to diversify the custom, your Corporation had approached the Central Government for notification of additional commodities for storage in Warehouses...."

And Government, aiding and abetting this irresponsible change of operation, has notified 56 new commodities. Just now, Shri Daga put forward before the House the economic functioning of the Corporation itself, of very large investment and a very small return.

In addition to that, look at what the Government says to the country and what it does in practice. To the country it says : we are now working to build up a buffer stock. For 1975-76 the money that is allotted by the Planning Commission is, accord-
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ing to the Corporation, sufficient only for building an additional 40,000 tonnes. How can you expect anybody to believe what you are saying, and there appears to be a method in this madness, and that is what makes it worse.

I see here that as a result of the Planning Commission allotting insufficient funds, the Warehousing Corporation has gone ahead and "is considering entering into longterm arrangements with private parties at certain centres who may be interested in constructing storage godowns according to prescribed specifications and leasing them out to the Corporation." What happens in those contracts and what great sources of corruption they are, we all know. Let me leave it at that.

If you look at the figures you will see that even today against a capacity of 11.7 million bags of owned storage, the corporation has 3.6 million of hired storage. If the corporation is unable to build sufficient storage, why should the government allow it to go in for hired storage? Why should the Government not, instead build up a system of controlled private storage where the government will license private parties to have storages according to government specifications, where both entry and exit would be controlled by the Government. We all know that the private sector today, at this stage in India history, is in a position to manage those storages, at far smaller costs than government. Once the storages are licensed built according to specifications and entry and exit are controlled, there is no reason why buffer cannot be built..

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE : Are there no malpractices in the private sector ?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : The hon. Minister talks of malpractices in the private sector. There are malpractices in the private sector. But are there none in the Warehousing Corporation? This is neither here nor there. The point is:

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

are we serious about getting storage expanded much faster than we are able to do now or not. The Minister today is faced with a marketable surplus of kharif, about 25 million tonnes. Prices are falling to the levels where grain today is selling in the market at prices lower than those recommended by the Agricultural prices commission. Are we buying them? If we buy them where will we keep them? Let us not merely talk of malpractices; they will continue in this sector or that sector. The real point is: we need additional storage and this Government has proved to be a complete failure at building it. Let them not stay with a monopoly of it which they cannot work. Let them expand it let storage expand and let them control it. For example cold storages are licensed today; they are working according to their conditions, they are built according to their specifications. Let them do the same thing for storage.

Unless this government really gets down to organising warehousing within a reasonable radius of the centres of production, our agricultural commodity prices are going to be subjected to tremendous amount of fluctuation and unless this government can build within a short time really sufficient buffer, our planning is going to be upset every time the cycle of the monsoon changes. For far too long now we have lived in a country where if rains fall we eat and if they don't we starve. It is now time we looked at this warehousing problem because it is only when we have sufficient warehousing capacity and enough buffer that we can make progress always in a forward direction.

15.00 hrs.

श्री एरसमो दे सेकेरा (नागौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी जो वेयर हाउसिंग कानून में संशोधन करने का बिल लाए हैं और जिन तीन चार धाराओं में यह संशोधन करना चाहते हैं वह तो उपयुक्त और वाजिब है।

देश में ज्यादा भंडार बनाने की जरूरत है। केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के जो वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन्स हैं उन सब के पास में जितनी पूंजी मंजूर थी वह सब समाप्त हो चुकी और उनको नई पूंजी की आवश्यकता है। पर मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जितने गोदाम और भंडार करने की संस्थाएँ देश में अलग अलग काम करती हैं जैसे खास तौर से फ़ूड कारपोरेशन किसनों से अनाज खरीद करके अपने भण्डार बनाते हैं, वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन केन्द्रीय और स्टेट्स के अपने भण्डार बनाते हैं और उसके अलावा मार्केटिंग कोऑपरेटिव्स हैं वह भी अपना भण्डारीकरण का काम करती हैं। लेकिन इन संस्थाओं में आपस में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। इन के कोऑर्डिनेशन का काम किस जगह किस लेवल पर हो यह आज तक तय नहीं हुआ है और यह कोऑर्डिनेशन न होने की वजह से कितनी खराबियाँ अलग अलग जगह पंदा हो रही हैं इसका अन्दाज़ भी शायद सरकार को नहीं है।

दूसरी बात—जैसा कि सेकेरा साहब ने कहा वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का एक बहुत बड़ा उद्देश्य यह था कि राज्य या केन्द्रीय वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन्स किसानों की उत्पादित चीज सीधे किसानों से लेंगे जिसमें किसानों को मार्केटिंग ड्युरेस न हो। मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था ठीक से जमायी पूरे साल चलती रहे और प्राइजेज का ठीक से स्टेबलाइजेशन हो। किसान अपनी चीजें वहाँ जाकर रख दें और उन को वेयर हाउसिंग रिसीट्स दे दी जायें। यह जब चाह तब जाकर अपनी चीज बिकवा दें। मोटे तौर पर देश में वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का सबसे बड़ा परपुः यह था। लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुख होता है यह कहते हुए कि इस दिशा में एक दो परसट भी काम नहीं होता। वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन्स प्राइवेट ट्रेड का सारा का सारा माल लेकर इकट्ठा करके रख लेते हैं। फिर दूसरों का गोदाम भी लेते हैं। इनकी एकोनामी भी साउन्ड नहीं है।

अब इसमें काफ़ी पूंजी दी जाय और भण्डार काफ़ी बनाए जाय, भण्डारीकरण की देश में जरूरत है, लेकिन बिना लेखे जोखे के यह काम जैसे चलता चला जा रहा है ऐसे ही चलता चला जाय वह मैं समझता हूँ वाजिब नहीं है। सारी संस्थाएँ जो इस काम को करती हैं उनका सब का कोऑर्डिनेशन हो यह बहुत आवश्यक है। लेकिन जो इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है जिस उद्देश्य से ये कारपोरेशन्स बने हैं वह एक दो परमेन्ट भी सर्वे नहीं हुआ। अब इसके लिए प्रचार की बात आती है, क्या प्रचार करेंगे? प्रचार के लिए ख़याल दीजिए, किमान इनके नजदीक आएं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इसमें बहुत देखने की जरूरत है और इसके लिए निश्चित तौर से आप को एक कमेटी विधानी चाहिए जो इन तमाम बातों को देखे कि एफ० सी० आई०, बेयरहार्डिसिंग कारपोरेशन्स और मार्केटिंग कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज क्या करे, इन के भण्डारीकरण की निश्चित दिशा क्या हो और इन सब का कोऑर्डिनेशन कैसे हो।

मैं या भी आपमें निवेदन करना चाहता कि इस साल अभी बफर स्टॉक बनाने की बहुत अच्छी हालत है। बफर स्टॉक बनाने के मिनिसिम में एफ० सी० आई० के फायर गोदामों की भी मुश्किल आने लगी है। आज विंगन की जो मिनिमम सर्पॉर्ट प्राइम है वैंडी उमरानोचे बिक रहा है, गेहूँ उमरानोचे बिक रहा है, बाजरा उमरानोचे बिक रहा है। मारे के सारे भाव मिनिमम सर्पॉर्ट प्राइम से क्रीश कर गए हैं। आप आज कहते हैं कि इस नती क्रीश करने दगे लेकिन क्या जाहूँ आप करेंगे और कब करेंगे यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। फिर भी मैं निवेदन करना कि गोदानों की आज जरूरत है। आप उनके लिए हमें बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन अगर बेसिक उद्देश्य में वह फेल होता है तो उस भण्डारीकरण को बढ़ाने की जरूरत क्या है? तो बेयरहार्डिसिंग कारपोरेशन्स के कानून में संशोधन करने के

लिए जो बातें कही गई हैं वह ठीक हैं, आप उनकी ट्रेनिंग करवाये, प्रचार करें, किसानों को नजदीक लायें—यह सारे काम करने के लिए जो आप संशोधन कर रहे हैं उसका उद्देश्य मंजूर है लेकिन आज तक एक दो परमेन्ट भी कामयाबी इन उद्देश्य में नहीं हुई है इसलिए भविष्य के लिए भी हमें डर है। ट्रेनिंग में चाहता हूँ इन सारे मुद्दों को, सारे मामलों को गहराई से देखा जाये और जो बिना व्यक्त की गई है बैंड एकोनामिक्स के बारे में, कार्य प्रणाली के बारे में और आगे उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के बारे में—इन सारी बातों पर गहराई में विचार करने के लिए कुछ नान-आफिशियल्स और कुछ आफिशियल्स की एक कमेटी बैठे और विचार करने के बाद अपनी छोटी सी रिपोर्ट दे। एग्जीक्यूटिव कमीशन में भी हमने इस बात को सोचा था लेकिन हमारे टर्मस आफ रेफ़रेन्स में यह था नहीं इसलिए गहरा से हमने इसको नहीं देखा है। मेरा निवेदन है आप इसके लिए एक छोटी सी कमेटी बना दें जो दो तीन महीने में इन बातों को गहराई से देखकर अपनी राय दे सके और उस पर आप निर्णय करें वरना आप इस बिल को पास कर लें, आपको हाया ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा, भण्डारीकरण की व्यवस्था बढ़ानी पड़ेगी लेकिन जिन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पायेगी।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Sir, I am thankful to hon. members for the general support they have extended to this Bill, though some hon. members have made some criticism, to which I am not allergic if it is based on facts.

While I broadly agree with the observations of my hon. friend Shri Mirdha that there is need for coordination between various storing agencies, to speak as if there is no co-ordination at all at present is not fully correct. For instance, with a view to ensure proper coordination and planning between these agencies namely FCI, Central Warehousing

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Corporation etc. there is a central storage committee set up at the central level which has representatives from the Food Ministry the FCI, the Central Warehousing Corporation, the railways, the Planning Commission, the NCDC, etc. So, this agency is already there bringing about co-ordination between various storing agencies. To a lay man it may appear that there is no need for so many agencies. But if one looks closely at the storage problems of this country, this doubt will disappear. Take, for instance, cooperatives. The co-operatives at the village level will have to store not only agricultural commodities but also agricultural inputs. Some of them even run fair-price shops. Their activities are a little different. The service cooperatives also by and large according to the present system of functioning have a godown or storage facility and they can accept surpluses which the farmers want to store. But that does not come into conflict with the role of FCI or Central Warehousing Corporation or State Warehousing Corporation. First I want to distinguish between the role of a State Warehousing Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation.

As far as the Central Warehousing Corporation is concerned, Sir, it determines its locations of storages from the point of view of regions and the various locations, so that if the movement of foodgrains or any other commodities is to be made, the locations are of all India importance. As far as the State Warehousing Corporations are concerned, they take into consideration the position of the State, the logistics the topography, the means of transport available and the means of communications and therefore, they mainly concentrate on locating their storage points at district or divisional headquarters in their States. Therefore, while the Central Warehousing Corporation necessarily locates its storing facilities at

points of all-India importance, the State corporation locates the storage facilities at the points of State importance. Therefore, there is a difference. As far as the Food Corporation is concerned, again it has a different role, as compared to the State corporation and the Central corporation, though some of the functions are necessarily overlapping. For instance, if storage facilities are available with the Central corporation, the Food Corporation would like to utilize it to the extent possible. Now the Food Corporation is essentially a procurement agency and also an agency which, after importing foodgrains or internally procuring foodgrains, allots them to state Governments and carries them from the surplus to the deficit States. Now take the case of Punjab, for instance, Punjab is a small part of our country; but it throws up such a massive marketable surplus as perhaps very few parts in the world with such small areas may be doing. Our present railway system, for instance is not in a position to carry all the marketable surplus, which comes to the market in 4 or 6 weeks. For instance, take the paddy marketing season. In Punjab, it hardly extends to 6 to 8 weeks. In regard to wheat, it is 8 to 10 weeks. And all this marketable surplus amounts to a few million tonnes of food grains with whose movement neither the Railways can cope, nor any other transport can. Naturally, the Food Corporation will have to see that as soon as the market arrivals take place, they undertake procurement operations and ensure that they are stored and that whatever quantity possible, is transported to deficit States, or other important locations. Again the Food Corporation has to see as to which are the deficit States; for instance Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Then they try to locate storages also from that angle. Then there are our ports like Bombay Calcutta etc. Sometimes we have to import foodgrains. So, the storages of the Food Corporation are located either from the procurement angle, or the distribution angle and to serve the

requirements of the deficit States. The Central Warehousing Corporation's role is slightly different because it is expected not only to cater to storage of foodgrains facilities. For instance even in the objects for which the Central corporation came into being, we have mentioned them as these viz. running of warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities offered by individuals, cooperative societies and other institutions. So, the Central corporation's role is different. Therefore all these organizations, I think, fit in very well with the situation which we have to face in our country. And all these organizations have a role to play. What is important, as Mr. Mir-dha had said, is effective coordination. Since he has made the suggestion and asked whether there is still further scope for having effective coordination, we will see to what extent overlapping can be avoided, as also unnecessary expenditure. We will go into it. His suggestion is valid. It stands. I think this should really be a periodical affair. Even supposing that these different organizations have rent, assigned roles, this should be a periodical exercise, I can assure the hon. Member that it will be the endeavour of my Ministry to go into these and see that there is effective coordination between the roles of the various agencies as far as the receipt of goods from the producers and others is concerned.

Then, Sir, about Mr. Erasmo de Sequeira. Recently, he has of course gone very critical. Sometimes he makes some very strong remarks against the Government. I do not know; he must have some political grievances. This is not the occasion to deal with political points; but he has made some statements which are not justified by facts.

For instance he says that the Government of India is not procuring

the foodgrains because the storage facility is not there. As far as storage facility is concerned, I can concede one point, namely, that today the storage facility is not adequate. In fact we require much more storage space. Fortunately, because of the very good prospects of production—we had a very good khariff production and the rabi prospects are good—we need more storage space. We are able to procure much more this year, compared to the past. This is a good sign.

I have mentioned on the floor of the House that for a country like India the stocks of foodgrains are more important than gold reserves. Therefore, whatever comes in the market, we are prepared to purchase at the procurement price, and we will never allow the price to fall below procurement price, if the quality of the product is good. Sometimes some press reports appear which give the impression as if the prices have fallen. In UP it happened one or two months ago that some spoiled wheat was brought to the market. Since they expected a bumper harvest, they were in a hurry to unload it in the market. Naturally, we can not purchase spoiled wheat at the same price as the procurement price. It can be purchased only for Rs. 95 or 100 a quintal. Yet all of a sudden we started getting complaints that the procurement price has fallen down. While I cannot vouchsafe for every single point in the country, because the country is too big—if there is any point where any attention is needed, we welcome suggestions from the hon. Members—by and large, our policy and strategy is to help and support the farmers to ensure that their goods will be procured at the procurement price. Our effort is to see that the prices of foodgrains do not go below the procurement price.

A point was made by the hon. Member that the Government of India is not purchasing enough. In fact never before have we made so much market purchases as

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this year. Even the khariff procurement is approaching 5 million tonnes and the rabi crop prospect is good. Even our present storage is almost reaching 9 million tonnes. Both the Central and State Warehousing Corporations are trying to help each other and coordinate their activities.

A point was made by Shri Daga that the return on the investment on the Central Warehousing Corporation is not adequate. I am one with him that more returns could possibly be earned on the investment. But one has to appreciate, and I hope, Shri Daga, being an intelligent member, will appreciate, this point that our organisations are not profit-making organisations. Suppose we decide to increase the storage charges. Possibly, we could earn more profits. But that will set the pace for storage charges being increased by all, by the private sector. In fact in this country it has been the general complaint of the hon. Members that there is a wide margin between the producers' price and the consumers' price and that it needs to be narrowed down. So, there is need to bring down the market cost and the storage cost. Therefore, as a responsible agency, the Central Warehousing Corporation is not very particular about earning higher profit at the cost of the country, ignoring the aspect of storage, incentive etc.

Secondly, the share capital is Rs. 20 crores. We have borrowed Rs. 12 crores from the Central Government. Rs. 8 crores have been given to the State Warehousing Corporations. Unfortunately, from the State Warehousing Corporations we are not getting adequate return. That is an aspect which will require a closer look. In fact this is one of the occasions on which we shall be in a position to have a look into some of these matters.

But on this investment, so far, by way of taxes and dividends, the Central Warehousing Corporation has

paid to the Government of India about Rs. 11 crores. I don't think this is a small achievement on a direct investment of Rs. 20-25 crores that had paid back during the last few years. After all, in the beginning, it was very modest, because Daga, should know that we had made a very modest beginning a few years earlier. In fact, as a new organisation, in the first five or six years, we were incurring losses. Then from 1958 and upto 1965, we were incurring losses. Then the Central Warehousing Corporation started earning profit and the total income recently for instance, has been the largest income earned by the Central Warehousing Corporation. I am referring to the total income, not the dividends and the returns. The total income has been Rs. 5.89 crores. I don't think this is not a good performance.

On expenditure side, there has been some criticism on whether the administrative expenditure is justified. Somebody even referred to some expenditure being incurred on photographs and reports, etc. I don't think those are very strong points. In fact, some annual reports, we have to present to Parliament and we would like to make them presentable. If we submit shabby reports, it is not good. Whatever necessary expenditure has to be incurred. I think the public sector organisations should not lag behind in presenting good reports, if necessary, by having photographs also in them. There was some reference about the photographs and my reaction was that there might have been more photographs.

(Interruptions)

More photographs, for instance about how the storage facilities are being made, how goods are stored and how the modern storage facilities have been created. I have got a hint from the hon. Member and in the next report, I would like to rectify it.

Mr. Daga has also made a sweeping statement. He says, "Can you tell us

whether a single person has been punished in this Corporation." Besides statistics, it will take some time for me to do it, but I can tell you that pending enquiries are 45 at the moment. I am referring to the current year. Every year, for instance, statistics can be worked out. Then punishments have been imposed last year in the case of 14, including five removals, etc. But all these statistics can be had. If the hon. Member wants, I can collect the statistics and provide to him. On one point I will be at one with Shri Daga that in public sector organisations, there is need to bring about more efficiency, to be more vigilant and to see that any body who causes damage to public cause or who tries to introduce malpractices, etc. has to be dealt with heavy hands. As far as these aspects are concerned, I am at one with him. But his impression that no action is being taken, as if the Central Warehousing Corporation is sleeping over all these things, is not correct. I would not like to take the time of the House by going into the details. Some of the hon. Members have asked why small farmers' representatives should not be on the Board. Naturally, we will examine whether it is possible to do so. But the point is this. This is a central organisation in which there are representatives of the Central Government, representatives of the various Government agencies

(Interruptions)

As I was submitting, these storage facilities are being provided by co-operatives, etc. Co-operative is the most appropriate forum or the co-operative marketing storage society is the most appropriate forum where the small farmers should be appropriately represented. These are the agencies where Government have to coordinate, particularly the Central Warehousing Corporation has to coordinate the work between the Central Government and these agencies and between the State Governments and the Centre. Therefore, the nature of

the Board reflects the nature of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Another point that has been made is that storage losses are more. I think, this is not a correct information....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore): No pilferage?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Here and there, there may be cases of pilferage. If there are cases, naturally, the law will take its own course. I have already expressed the view that such cases have to be dealt with a strong hand.

As far as the losses are concerned, in fact, there seems to be a wrong impression in this country and outside as if in India there are no modern storage facilities, a lot of damage is caused because of outmoded storage facilities and a lot of foodgrains is lost. I submit, for the information of the hon. Members and the august House that during the last decade, a lot of improvement has taken place in our storage facilities. In fact, an important role has been played by the Food Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation. We have built up now absolutely modern storage facilities, damp-proof and rodent-proof. Therefore, our storage losses are less than 1 per cent. It compares favourably with most of the advanced countries in the world. So, I do not think that criticism is justified on that account.

One more point that has been made is that sometimes while taking accommodation on hire, favour is shown to private parties, etc. Normally, the normal procedures are followed. But my Ministry will examine the position. It will continue to review what should be the normal procedure. The other day, I was in Kerala. I met the Chief Minister and the Food Minister, Kerala being a deficit State, we are anxious to store more foodgrains in Kerala. But they found that no sto-

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rage facility was available with the Food Corporation because all their godowns were full, no storage facility was available with the Central Warehousing Corporation or the State Warehousing Corporation because all their godowns were full. We are trying to find out any private party offering storage facility to us and we are prepared to accept. The Kerala Government found it very difficult, even after using the good offices of the Collector, to get storage facility from private party even. This is the position today. Therefore there is no question of favouring private parties as such.

About inefficiency etc I can only say that it should be our constant endeavour to improve efficiency. I am not prepared to say that we are functioning absolutely without any fault that there is hundred per cent efficiency. After all, there are human beings and they are likely to err sometimes. But if somebody errs deliberately, we have to deal with it with a heavy and strong hand.

Sir, I would not like to take more time of the House. I think, the hon. Members have appreciated as to why I have come to the House for amending the law. The main purpose of it is that we want to expand the storage facilities and, therefore we want to augment the share capital. Under the original law, there is a statutory provision in the Section itself that the authorised share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation will be Rs 20 crores and the authorised share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation will be Rs 2 crores. That means, every time, if the share capital is to be increased, we shall be required to come before the House. What we are doing is that we are taking powers, as and when required, if we have to raise the share capital, the Government shall have the authority to raise the share capital. That is the main purpose of the Bill.

Then, formerly, there were no nationalised banks when the law was originally enacted. As to where the amount should be deposited or from where the loan should be raised, there was no reference to nationalised banks. So the inclusion of the words "nationalised banks" is only consequential.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House and, I hope, all sides of the House will support the Bill and help me to get it through unanimously.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

'That the Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 be taken into consideration'

The motion was adopted

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is

'That Clauses 2 to 10, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 to 10, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI ANNASABH P. SHINDE: I beg to move.

"That the Bill be passed"

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is

'That the Bill be passed'

The motion was adopted