[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

The motion was adopted

15 05 hrs.

MOTION RE REPORT OF THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the next item Shri Ram Krishan Gupta

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh) Sir, I beg to move

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th March, 1959"

इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो १३ मार्च सन् १९५८ को हाउस की टेबिल पर रखी गई सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट बहुत देर के बाद रखी गई। इस तरीके से देर करने से रिपोर्ट का असली मतलब पूरा नहीं होता। मिसाल के तौर पर इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर १ सितम्बर, सन् १९५६ से लेकर ३१ दिसम्बर, सन् १९५७ तक के तमाम वाकयात दर्ज हैं, लेकिन यह इस हाउस की टेबिल पर १३ मार्च सन् १९५८ को रखी गई और आज तकरीबन काफी अर्से के बाद इस पर बहस हो रही है। इसलिये इस बारे में मेरी सबसे पहली तजवीज यह है कि आयन्दा यह कोशिश की जाये कि इस किस्म की सालाना रिपोर्टें जल्दी से जल्दी पेश की जावें ताकि जो मौजूदा हालत हो उन तमाम हालात पर पूरे तरीके से विचार हो सके। दूसरी बात इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि १ सितम्बर, सन् १९५६ से एल० आई० सी० के काम को नेशनेलाइज किया गया है। इसमें काफी तरक्की हुई है। मिसाल के तौर पर सन् १९५६ में कुल लाइफ इश्योरेंस बिजनेस १८७ ६९ करोड़ का था जब कि १ सितम्बर, सन् १९५६ से लेकर ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक यह २७७ करोड़ ६७ लाख तक पहुंच गया। लेकिन जहां तक फारिन इश्योरेंस का तालुक है इसके अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा कमी हुई है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से इस मौके पर अपील करूंगा कि इसकी तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये और फारिन इश्योरेंस काफी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाय। इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो फिगर हैं उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि इसके अन्दर हमें बहुत ज्यादा नाकामयाबी हुई है। उदाहरण के तौर पर सन् १९५५ में इसकी तादाद २० करोड़ ३३ लाख थी जो कि सन् १९५६ में १२ करोड़ ५६ लाख हो गई और अब सिर्फ ५ करोड़ ८० लाख के करीब रह गई है। इसलिये इस तरफ ध्यान देने की खास तौर पर जरूरत है।

जहां तक प्रीमियम इनकम का सवाल है उसमें जी काफी इजाफा हुआ है। सन् १९५५ में प्रीमियम इनकम ५८ करोड़ ५५ लाख थी और अब वह अनकरीबन ८८ करोड़ १२ लाख है और टोटल इनकम में

भी इसी तरीके से काफी इजाफा हुआ है। जहां तक लाइफ फंड का सवाल है उसमें भी ८४ करोड़ ६० लाख की रकम जमा की गई है। इससे पता चलता है कि जब से एल० आई० सी० के काम को नेशनलाइज किया गया है बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हुई है।

इस मौके पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर दो चार बातों की तरफ खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाता तो और भी ज्यादा तरक्की होती। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर ज्यादा एफीशेंसी से काम लिया जाता, अगर पुराने डिफेक्ट्स को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाती और जो बोर्ड आव डाइरेक्टर्स बनाया गया है या जो इनवेस्टिंग और दूसरी कमेटियां बनायी गयी हैं उनके अन्दर उन लोगों को कम से कम लिया जाता जो पहले इस बिजनेस को कंट्रोल करते थे, तो इसमें और भी ज्यादा तरक्की होती। देखने में यह आता है कि जब से इस बिजनेस को नेशनलाइज किया गया है और जो कमेटियां बनायी गई और जो बोर्ड आव डाइरेक्टर्स मुकर्रर किया गया है उनके अन्दर काफी तादाद उन आदमियों की भी है जो पहले इस काम को चलाते थे। इसलिये इस काम की तरक्की करने में काफी रुकावट हुई है। इसलिये मेरी यह अपील है कि इसके अन्दर उन आदमियों का कंट्रोल कम होना चाहिये।

दूसरी तजवीज मेरी इनवेस्टमेंट के मुताल्लिक है। इसके बारे में हमारी पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये कि इससे कौम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मफाद हो। जहां तक इनवेस्टमेंट का सवाल है १ सितम्बर, सन् १९५६ को कुल इनवेस्टमेंट ३४८ करोड़ ५८ लाख था और ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को इसकी तादाद ३८१ करोड़ ६० लाख तक पहुंच गई इसमें से २६० करोड़ ६१ लाख की रकम ऐसी है, जो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और एपरूव्ड सिक्योरिटीज पर दी गई है। बाकी रकम प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के हिस्सों और जायदाद और मकानात वगैरह खरीदने या गिरवी रखने पर दी गई है। यह बड़ी गलत पालिसी है। इस पर हमें जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए इससे काफी नुक्सान हुआ है। मिसाल के तौर पर मुदड़ा डील आप के सामने मौजूद है कि उन शेयर्ज को खरीद कर कितना नुक्सान किया गया। इसके अलावा जायदाद पर जो कर्जा पहले से होगा, दिया है, वह भी डाउटफुल है और वह कर्जा ज्यादातर उन लोगों की तरफ बकाया है, जो पहले इस काम को कंट्रोल करते थे। मेरी अपील है कि इस कर्जे को वसूल करने के लिए हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो उनको कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है, इसको उस रकम में भी एडजस्ट कर सकते थे। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ६ पर इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है—

"It was observed that number of these loans had been granted on inadequate security or on the security of property the title to which was unsatisfactory with the result that on a number of loans defaults had occurred and the corporation has been constrained to take legal or other measures to enforce its security."

इस लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस कर्जे को वसूल करने के लिए हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए और आइन्दा जहां तक हो सके, इन्वेस्टमेंट की ज्यादा तादाद सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जो काम हैं, या जो सिक्योरिटीज एपरूव्ड हैं, उनके लिए दी जाये।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी तजवीज रखना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक पालिसीज पर प्राफिट डिक्लेयर करने का सवाल है, उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादा देरी हुई है

[Shri Ram Krishan Gupta]

इससे पब्लिक के कांफिडेंस पर असर पड़ता है। आप खुद देख सकते है कि तकरीबन चार पाच साल के बाद प्राफिट डिक्लेयर किया गया है और वह भी बहुत कम है। लाइफ इन्शोरेंस कार्पोरेशन एक्ट, १९५६ के सैक्शन २८ के तहत जो रकम सरप्लस है, उसका तकरीबन ९५ फीसदी, या इससे कुछ ज्यादा रकम पालिसी पर बतौर प्राफिट डिक्लेयर करने के लिए रिजर्व किया जाता है। यह ठीक है कि जो रकम प्राफिट के लिए रिजर्व की गई है, वह ९५ फीसदी के करीब है, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर हम खर्च की रैशो को —(एक्सपेंस रैशो) को कम करने की कोशिश करते, तो यह रकम और भी ज्यादा हो सकती थी और पालिसी होल्डर्ज को और भी ज्यादा रुपया बतौर प्राफिट के मिल सकता था। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि रीन्यूड एक्सपेंस रैशो बहुत ज्यादा है। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ४ पर भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है, जो कि अब १५ ८९ के करीब है, जब कि इस बिजिनेस को नैशनलाइज करने मे वह सिर्फ १० फीसदी के करीब थी। आशा यह थी कि इस बिजिनेस को नैशनलाइज करने से, इस काम के बढने से यह रैशो कम हो जायगी, लेकिन यह बहुत ज्यादा है और इसका असर सरप्लस रकम पर पडा है, जो कि पालिसी होल्डर्स को प्राफिट के लिए दी जानी थी। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि हमे यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस काम को ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से, एफिशेन्सी से चलायें और एक्सपेंस रैशो को कम करने की कोशिश करें, ताकि हम पालिसी-होल्डर्ज की ज्यादा से ज्यादा को-आपरेशन ले सके, जिस पर कि इस कारोबार की तरक्की का दारोमदार है।

जहा तक कि सैटलमेंट आफ क्लेम्ज का सवाल है, मै यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा—बल्कि जब हम लोगों से मिलते जुलते हैं तो यह बात आम सुनने में आती है कि जब से इसको नैशनलाइज किया गया है, क्लेम्ज का सैटलमैंट करने में बहुत ज्यादा देरी लगती है। यही नही, बल्कि क्लेम्ज की तादाद आये साल दिन बदिन बढती जा रही है। इस तरफ भी हमे ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि हम क्लेम्ज को जल्दी सैटल कर सके। इस बारे में मेरी एक छोटी सी तजवीज है कि अगर हम हर जिले मे एक सैटलमेंट आफिसर मुकर्रर कर दे, तो यह काम आसान हो जायगा जिसका सिर्फ यही काम होगा कि क्लेम्ज वगैरह को सैटल करे क्योंकि यह बिजिनेस बहुत ज्यादा बढ रहा है और इसको बढाने की भी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इस किस्म के सैटलमेंट आफिसर्ज मुकर्रर किए जाये। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इन दो तीन बातो की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय—प्राफिट की तादाद बढाने की कोशिश की जाये और क्लेम्ज को जल्द सैटल करने की कोशिश की जाये, तो हमारे इस काम में जो तरक्की हुई है, आइन्दा तरक्की इससे ज्यादा होगी।

यह भी देखने मे आया है कि जो प्रोपोजल पेश की जाती है, उनको मन्जूर करने में बडी देर लगती है। यही नही, जो इन्टेरिम रिसीट दी जाती है, वह भी काफी अरसे के बाद दी जाती है और पालिसीज वगैरह तो बहुत दिनो के बाद मिलती है। यह बात मै अपने जाती तजुर्बे की बिना पर भी कह सकता हू कि जो पालिसी मैंने इन्शोरेंस के काम को नैशनलाइज करने से पहले कराई थी, उसकी इन्टेरिम रिसीट, लैटर आफ प्रोपोजल और पालिसीज तकरीबन एक महीने के बाद मिल जाती थीं, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि इन तीनो चीजों की

मिलने में छ महीने तो मामूली बात है, बल्कि इस से भी ज्यादा अरसा लग जाता है। मैं ये तमाम बातें इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि मैं चाहता हू कि हमने जो यह कदम उठाया है, हमारी यह स्कीम कामयाब हो, क्योंकि इसकी कामयाबी पर कई दूसरी बातो की कामयाबी का दारोमदार है। आगे चल कर हमने देश की तरक्की के लिए दूसरे रीसोर्सिज को भी नैशनलाइज करना है और ले स्कीम्ज तभी कामयाब हो सकती है, जब कि हमका चारो तरफ से आम पब्लिक का को-आपरेशन मिले। वर्ना हमको बहुत दिक्कत आयगी। इसलिए ये बाते अगर्चे छोटी मालूम होती है, लेकिन वे बहुत अहम है, क्योंकि वे डायरक्टली जनता से ताल्लुक रखती है। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि हम को पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि क्लेम्ज वगैरह जल्द सैटल हो और प्रापोजल को एक्सेप्ट करने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो हफ्ते या एक महीना लगे और पालिसी दो तीन महीने में जरूर इश्यू होनी चाहिए ताकि लोगो पर इसका अच्छा असर पडे और इस काम को तकवियत मिले और हमारा हौसला हो कि दूसरे इनकम के रीसोर्सिज—बैंक्स वगैरह को नैशनलाइज करने के लिए हमारे कदम उठ सके।

आखिर में मैं एजेन्ट्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हू इस बारे में मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि इस काम की एजेन्ट्स बैकबोन हैं। इस काम की तरक्की का सबसे ज्यादा दारोमदार एजेन्ट्स पर है, लेकिन आज वे फ्रस्ट्रेटिड है। वे महसूस करते है कि हमारी वह इज्जत नहीं है, जो कि पहले थी। वे अपने आप को इन्फीरियारिटी कम्पलेक्स में फंसा हुआ पाते है। वे समझते है कि कमीशन बेसिस पर काम करने के कारण हम हर एक आफिसर के मातहत है। इसलिए उनकी हालत को सुधारने की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है, क्योंकि उन का पब्लिक से डायरक्ट ताल्लुक है। इसलिए मेरी तजवीज है कि उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाय। उसके लिए मैं दो तीन तजवीज हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं।

मेरी सबसे पहली तजवीज यह है कि एजेंट्स होल-टाइमस होने चाहियें। जो पहले इस काम को किसी एक खास कम्पनी के लिए या चन्द आदमियो के लाभ के लिए चलाने का मशा हुआ करता था वह आज खत्म हो गया है। तमाम देश के लिए, तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के लिए इस काम को हमें चलाना है। इस वास्ते इस नए सेट-अप में यह जरूरी मालूम पडता है कि एजेंट्स होल-टाइमस हो और उनको इस काम को अच्छी तरह से करने के लिए, स्पेशलाइज किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूगा कि एजेंट्स एप्वाइंट करने का जो तरीका है वह यूनिफार्म होना चाहिए। आज हम देखते है कि एक शहर की आबादी १०,००० अगर है तो उसमें २० एजेंट्स काम करते है और किसी दूसरे शहर की आबादी अगर १५–२० हजार है तो वहा पर मुश्किल से एक या दो एजेंट्स ही काम करते हैं। इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिये जाने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए कुछ उसूल तय करने होगे और एक यूनिफार्म सिस्टम बनाना होगा। हम कह सकते है कि पाच या दस हजार की आबादी पर, जैसा भी आप मुनासिब समझें इतने एजेंट्स मुकर्रर होगे लेकिन इसमें यूनिफार्मिटी जरूर होनी चाहिये।

इस मौके पर मैं बरायनाम या बोगस एजेंट्स के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हू। बहुत सी जगहों पर यह देखने में आया है कि कुछ एजेंट्स ऐसे होते हैं

[Shri Ram Krishan Gupta]

जो कि फील्ड आफिसर्स के या इंस्पेक्टर्स के रिलेटिव्स होते हैं या उनके अपने ही लड़के या उनकी अपनी ही बीवियां होती हैं। वे बराबेनाम ही होते हैं और इनका तमाम काम इंस्पेक्टर्स ही करते हैं या फील्ड आफिसर्स अपने रसूख से करते हैं। हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना होगा कि इस किस्म के जो एजेंट्स हैं उनको खत्म किया जाए। इतना ही नहीं हमें ऐसे लोगों को मुकर्रर करना चाहिये जिन का उस इलाके के अन्दर इनफ्लूएंस हो और जो इस काम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकें। इससे हम को यह फायदा होगा कि जो आमदनी होगी वह ज्यादा हाथों में जाएगी, एक ही इस्पेक्टर या फील्ड आफिसर के हाथ में ही कंसेंट्रेट नहीं होगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ एजेंट्स की ट्रेनिंग का भी खास तौर पर इंतिजाम किया जाना चाहिए। मैं एजेंट्स के बारे में इस वास्ते ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम दूसरे मुल्कों के इनश्योरेंस सिस्टम्स को स्टडी करें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि जिस देश के अन्दर भी एजेंट्स को ज्यादा ट्रेन करने की कोशिश की गई है, वहां सबसे ज्यादा तरक्की इस काम में हुई है। इस बारे में एक अमरीकी राइटर हर्बर्ट कैसन ने एक किताब लिखी है जिसके अन्दर इन बातों का जिक्र किया है और उसमें यह कहा गया है —

"Mr. Herbert N. Casson in his book "Selling more life Insurance" states that the American companies sold as much of life insurance in nine years by modern methods as they did in the preceding eighty years by old fashioned methods. This was achieved because the agents were properly trained in salesmanship"

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि वह एजेंट्स की ट्रेनिंग की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दें ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम लाने में कामयाब हो सकें और इस काम में हमको और भी अधिक कामयाबी हासिल हो।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपील करता हूं कि जो डिफैक्ट्स मैंने प्वाइंट आउट किये हैं, उनको दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved·

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th March, 1959"

Now, the Mover has taken about 25 minutes May I know if half an hour would be enough for the hon Minister?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That should be enough, because in a two-hour debate I can't ask for more

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, the hon. Mover might like to have five minutes in the end That means only one hour is left I have ten names already with me, and I find certain hon Members rising in their seats who have not given their names; they are also to be considered Therefore, there must be a time-limit. If I give ten minutes to each hon. Members six hon. Members can be accommodated There are six names in the notice of the motion itself. If I reduce the time further that would not be good. I do not think it would be proper that even ten minutes should not be given to an hon. Member. Therefore, if I disappoint many I would be excused, I suppose

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in view of your observations I will be as brief as possible. We are very grateful that we are called upon to discuss the first statutory report under section 27 of the Act although it is a belated report. This report covers a period of sixteen months, from 1st September 1956 to 31st December, 1957

Sir, in June 1959 an evaluation report of the Corporation was published, and according to this L I C makes a profit of Rs 33·04 crores during these sixteen months 95 per cent of the net profit according to the report that was published in the Press, namely, Rs 27 56 crores, has been reserved for bonus to the policy-holders So, that shows that the business has been expanding and the L.I.C has been making considerable profit

I shall only deal with three or four aspects which have been referred to in this report My first point will be on the question of investment policy The House had occasion to discuss the investment policy on the statement that was made on 25th August, 1958 In paragraph 8 of that statement it is stated:

> "The attitude regarding stock markets is as follows There is not the slightest intention that the L I C should indulge in speculation and thus take advantage of the temporary fluctuations in market prices It must necessarily invest on a long term basis But this should not preclude it from certain buying and selling operations when circumstances so warrant."

What we have taken objection to is the last sentence That will also lead to speculation in the stock market. We have made it clear on the previous occasion that this being public money should be only invested in the public sector. We have been given the figures as to how much investment has been made in the public sector and how much has been made in the private sector.

In the public sector, Sir, according to the report that has been submitted to us, 77·37 per cent has been invested, and in the private sector 22:69 per cent In actual amount it will be Rs. 255 1266 crores in the public sector and Rs 74 6171 crores in the private sector Therefore, our submission is that the entire amount, even this amount of nearly Rs 75 crores which has been invested in the private sector should go into the public sector

Having said this, I shall come to the next point, namely, the points which have been mentioned in paragraphs 75 and 76 of this report. In paragraphs 75 and 76 dealing with categorisation of officers it is said:

> "A reference was made in the Interim Report to the difficulties that confronted the Corporation in integrating the officers drawn from the different insurers into a well-knit cadre This task has now been completed The case of each officer was gone into carefully on the basis of rank assigned to him in the lists annexed to the report of the 'Lall Committee' as well as the quality of work of the officer as ascertained from the confidential reports obtained for the purpose As desired by Government, these decisions were submitted to them and their approval obtained before they were given effect to"

> "It can confidently be claimed that appraisal of the relative claims of the officers, drawn from the 245 old insurers, has been done dispassionately and with utmost consideration for the claims of every one. The Government, the 'Lall Committee' and finally the Corporation had striven their utmost to ensure this. The procedure adopted should leave little room for any apprehension that the claims of

[Shri Tangamani]

any officer or group of officers were overlooked."

Here we have been receiving reports that even the categorisation according to the Lall Committee's Report has not been followed Reports have also reached us that even in the 'Lall Committee' certain preference has been given to a number of employees We have been repeatedly demanding that the report of the 'Lall Committee' should be made available to us I have got certain figures and I do not propose to cast aspersion on any of the officers if I happen to mention some of them

I only want to illustrate my points I will illustrate only the cases of some five officers whose names are probably mentioned in the Lall Committee's report also But they have been preferred to others who had been high up in the list There is the case of one Mr T S Swaminathan who was formerly the manager of the Prithvi Insurance Company His salary and emoluments during the pre-nationalisation period were Rs 1,560 At present he is a Zonal Manager in the selection grade and he is now drawing Rs 3,035

There is then the case of one Mr Rangarajan who was an actuary in the Prithvi Insurance Company and who was drawing Rs 884 Today he is drawing Rs 1,911 About this Rangarajan, I am informed—of course I have not got the report of the Lall Committee here—that it may be seen from the list which was appended to that report that many of those who were high up have been overlooked This matter may be looked into

The next case is that of Mr C S Kalyanasundaram who is now the Divisional Manager drawing Rs 1,690 and whose salary during the pre-nationalisation period was Rs 867 Another is the case of one Mr T S Krishnamurthi, most probably the brother of Mr T S Swaminathan mentioned earlier He is now a Divisional Manager drawing Rs. 1,911 His salary during the pre-nationalisation period in the United India Insurance Company was Rs 957 The last case is that of one Mr P S. Sundararaman who is now a Divisional Manager drawing Rs 1,238, while his previous salary was Rs 650

There are two purposes for my mentioning this I have already made it clear that I have nothing against these officers and I do not know any of them But we find that the salaries have almost been doubled and so the matter must be looked into, and it must also be investigated as to whether the allegations that have been made namely that these officers have been preferred to those who have been senior to them even according to the Lall Committee's report, are true or not That is briefly my point.

My next point is this Another representation has been made to us that officers and assistants who were working in the office of the Controller of Insurance have now joined the Life Insurance Corporation I have got a list of these 20 persons or so The intention or the purpose of the person who has represented all these cases to me appears to be that because this Controller of Insurance has become a very important man in the Life Insurance Corporation, he was able to switch on the entire staff—at least 20 of them—to a very much preferred position That is also a matter which may be looked into I have got with me the names of all those 20 persons

The next point which is more or less akin to this is in relation to the Chief Public Relations Officer, P V Oza I think I can give the name of that person also because of this fact There is a journal called *Insurance and Banking* which is a monthly publication from Delhi I believe this has been there for the past 20 years and it is a very important journal in the

insurance world. I was surprised to read an article in that journal—the issue for December, 1958. That article refers to a matter, namely, about 500,000 pamphlets to be distributed at the LIC stall at the India 1958 Exhibition had to be printed. This could have been printed at Delhi, but it was printed in Bombay although the transport charges and other things were there. The article says that instead of paying Rs. 10,000, Rs. 16,000 has been paid—Rs. 6,000 more than what would have been paid to any other press. It is learnt that this Public Relations Officer was a gentleman who was twice rejected by the UPSC and if the Corporation had not come into being we do not know where he would have been. This is the information from the article published in that journal and I am bringing it to the notice of the hon. Minister so that if what has been alleged here is not true suitable action may be taken against these newspapers. If what has been alleged is true, then it is a very serious matter, and it has to be carefully looked into. Because of this Public Relations Officer there has been this kind of waste of money which should normally go to the LIC and the public at large.

The last point would be about the conditions of service of the employees themselves. There has been demand from the employees, more particularly from the All-India Insurance Employees' Association, that nationalisation should not be delayed, because, as the House will remember, there was an attempt at mutualisation by the then Oriental Insurance Company which was resisted by the employees who said that mutualisation was not going to help in the matter at all and it would only profit certain big concerns. Ultimately, nationalisation came. This association has been helping the process. As my hon. friend pointed out, we see how the business has considerably increased, and this report also makes that point clear. I believe that the new business in 1955 was 108 and the new business now is 281. It is more than double. We were also informed in this House that business has considerably increased. The employees have been co-operating and their demand has been that they must get bonus. Their demand was a continuous demand, and ultimately a provisional agreement was reached on the 4th May, 1959. But there was much delay before a final settlement was reached. I would like to know why there was so much delay. The final settlement was reached only on the 2nd July, 1959, granting bonus to the employees at the rate of one and a half month's pay for the period from 1957 to 1961. I am very happy that the bonus for the years 1957 and 1958 has been disbursed.

About the field officers, I think the revised scale is doing some justice to them. It is necessary that the benefit of the bonus should be extended to them also. About the agents, enough has been said by the previous speaker.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): I have nothing else but wholehearted appreciation for this report. I am not prepared to accept the allegation made by the hon. Member for Madurai that this is a belated report. We have taken a very right step in the right direction, and we have got together 245 companies and several State insurance companies as well. It is a huge task, and that task has had teething troubles. Therefore there cannot be any inexcusable delay in this matter.

One other matter that the hon. Member for Madurai was pleased to mention was that the entire amount ought to have been invested in the public sector. Ours is a mixed economy, and we have got to give some sort of encouragement to the private sector as well. I do not think Heavens will fall or there is anything wrong in having diverted a small portion—about 20 per cent. of the investment—towards the private sector.

[Shri Keshava]

Another observation of my colleague was about the non-implementation of the Lall Committee's report I do not know the details, but I quite agree with my hon friend from Madurai on some of the aspects which he referred to in this connection I have also had some experience about it. In the categorisation of officers there has not been sufficient satisfaction, and admittedly in the report itself, we might see that quite a large number of appeals have been preferred by the officers and quite a large number of appeals have been filed That itself is a clear indication that what we have been doing is not quite satisfactory and proper

I also have brought to the notice of the Chairman of the LIC the cases of some of the officers from Mysore, who have been holding very responsible positions in the State Insurance Department of the Mysore Government Of course, they were not being given happy salaries, but the quantum of responsibility entrusted to them was very considerable This aspect has not been taken into consideration and they are posted as junior officers I brought to the notice of the authorities the cases of Shri M N Srinivasan and B N Ramaswamy I am surprised that the Chairman of the LIC has not been pleased to tackle this matter quickly In fact, I called on him personally twice on my way back to my constituency, but nothing has been done Once in a way, in intervals of six months or more, I get a communication that this matter is being attended to This state of affairs is not satisfactory We cannot keep the employees in an unsatisfied condition We want to have a contented staff, which is a great asset So, we should do everything possible quickly to see that our employees are satisfied

One other matter I would like to refer to is the way in which we are dealing with our agents Our employees are only about 21,000 but the agents, who are the real workers in the field getting business for us, who are the back-bone of the entire organisation, number about 2,20,000 They have been treated in a step-motherly way In fact, I learn that there has been a stipulation that the field officer has got to appoint within a specified time a few hundred agents So, he goes on appointing anybody and everybody as agents, with the result that the real workers, who are full-time agents, are suffering on account of this

Representations have been made to the authorities concerned several times without any effect I feel here that we are getting the solemn rule "First things first" You must first take care of the agents and then the LIC will take care of itself We have got a very vast programme of expansion and we must keep the agents absolutely satisfied On the other hand, we have even curtailed some of the amenities they were enjoying in the previous insurance companies I am told they used to be given advance payments on prospective business, but it is not done now The commission on first year's premimum is reduced from 40 per cent to 25 per cent The agents do not come under the category or employees and so they do not have the other amenities given to the employees They have no free insurance, etc I quite agree with Shri Ram Krishna Gupta that we have absolutely forgotten the crucial question of training of agents They are lakhs in number and I feel there must be an all-India institution for training them in all parts of the country It is very necessary and it must be started forthwith In the interest of the country, all attempts must be made to train our agents and to organise them properly.

If I may throw out a suggestion at this juncture, I would even suggest that the hon Minister may be pleased to enlist one of the elected representatives of the agents in the Board

of Directors We are talking of workers' participation in management and other matters As such, it will be worthwhile if there is an accredited representative of the agents on the Board of Directors

Then, in page 16, there has been an unequivocal admission regarding the quantum of business done on group insurance and the janata policy scheme Our country is economically backward and as such, these group schemes are very beneficial to our countrymen, particularly in the field of workers The only section of our country that is fairly organised is the section of our workers and to that section we have to take this message of insurance All efforts have got to be made for furthering this in the field of workers

With these few words, I heartily welcome this report

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (चन्दौली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में रिपोर्ट जो सदन् के सामने प्रस्तुत और जैसे कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी शिकायत की है मेरी भी यह शिकायत है कि इसको जितनी जल्दी आना चाहिऐ था उतनी जल्दी यह नहीं लाया गया। इस सिलसिले में यह बात स्पष्ट है कि रेलवेज के बाद यदि कोई दूसरा राष्ट्रीयकरण का बडा कदम उठाया गया तो वह जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में है और इस सिलसिले मे यह बात याद रखनी है कि जिन उद्योगो का या जिन व्यापारो का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे है यदि उनका हम स्पष्ट निर्वाह नही करते तो ऐसी दशा मे आगे के लिऐ राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ कदम उठाने के लिऐ हमें बहुत ही दिक्कत होगी और इस पहलू से हमको इस रपट को देखना चाहिये जो रपट कि इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि इस जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में इधर देश में बहुत ही चर्चाएं हुई हैं। खासकर मूंदडा डील्स के सिलसिले में छागला कमिशन के सामने और जिस रिपोर्ट पर कि इस सदन में जब वह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पेश होगी तो उस पर हमें विचार करने का मौका मिलेगा। जब भी सदन् को उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा तो यह मालूम हो जायगा कि हमारे सारे जन जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है और छागला रिपोर्ट में उस भ्रष्टाचार की ओर बहुत बडा सकेत किया गया है और जहा जहा पर भ्रष्टाचारी लोग हैं वे परेशान है सरकार के सामने इस बात की जिम्मेदारी है कि जिन व्यापारों का सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रही है, सरकार इस बात को देखे कि उन उद्योगो क अन्दर या उस व्यापार के अन्दर किसी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार न हो।

इस सम्बन्ध मे एक नीति का प्रश्न उत्पन्न होता है और वह नीति का प्रश्न यह है कि हमे जब भी जीवन बीमा निगम में पालिसी होल्डर्स से रुपया प्राप्त हो उस रुपये का इनवेस्टमट हम किस तरह से करें किन चीजो में करें, इसके सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिऐ। इस सम्बन्ध में इतना कहना बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि जहा तक देश मे आज आर्थिक विकास के सिलसिले में रुपये की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिऐ जीवन बीमा निगम का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये। बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इस बात को साफ तौर से हमारे सामने रखना चाहिए कि मिक्सेड एकोनामी के नाम पर प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे जीवन बीमा निगम के रुपये को लगाया जाना, वह किसी तरह उचित नही होगा।

जो रेशियो जो रिश्ता इस रपट के द्वारा हमे मिला उसमे ऐसा लगा कि ७७ फीसदी के करीब तो पबलिक सैक्टर में रुपया लगा हुआ है और २३ परसें

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

के करीब प्राइवेट सैक्टर में बीमा निगम का रुपया लगा हुआ है। सरकारी बैंचेज से एक माननीय सदस्य ने मिक्सड एकानामी की चर्चा की। उनको मिक्सेड एकोनामी से बडी मुहब्बत है और समाजवादी उद्देश्य की कल्पना रखने वाले लोग भी मिक्सेड एकानामी की बहुत चर्चा करते है। मिक्सेड एकोनामी का नाम तो यह लोग जरूर ले लेते है लेकिन आखिर उससे उद्देश्य क्या है इसको भी तो समझें। उद्देश्य तो यह है कि हम पबलिक सैक्टर को अधिक से अधिक बढाये। उसके लिऐ आवश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि समाजवादी उद्देश्य की कल्पनाओ को पूरा करने के लिऐ और उसमे निहित आकाक्षाओ को पूरा करने के लिए तेजी के साथ आगे बढे। जब हमारे सामने समाजवादी उद्देश्य की आकाक्षाए हो तो ऐसी दशा में पबलिक सैक्टर मे ही अधिक से अधिक रुपया हमारा लगना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले मे मैं उसकी रिपोर्ट के पेज ५७ पर दिये हुए एमेंट्स के सम्बन्ध म कहना चाहता हूं कि व्यक्तिगत तौर से प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे जो रुपया लगा है उसके सम्बन्ध मे काफी शुबहा इस बात का है कि वह रुपया हमारा सिक्योर्ड है या नही। पेज ५७ पर एमेंट्स के रूप म जो रुपया दिया गया है कर्जे के रूप म

On Mortgages of Property within India (including doubtful loans Rs 1,69,40,348)

इसके बाद

On Mortgages of property outside India including doubtful loans Rs 1,02,31,275 On personal security including doubtful loans Rs. 4,38,764".

के लॉस है। इस तरीके मे हम यह देखते है कि जहा पर कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के अन्दर या पर्सनल डील्स में हम ऐसे रुपयों को ले जायेंगे जिनका कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है तो उस में खतरा आने की गुंजाइश है।

इसलिए नीति क सिलसले में हमे स्पष्ट तौर से इस बात को कह देना है कि जहां तक जीवन बीमा निगम के फड के इनवेस्टमेंट का सवाल है उसको पबलिक सैक्टर मे ही अधिक से अधिक इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ साथ आपके सामने और सदन के सामने मै इस बात को भी रखना चाहता हू कि जो काम जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले मे चल रहा है और जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है उसमें यह बात कही गयी है कि जो प्रोपोजल मिले थे वह कुल ११,३४,६३३ थे लेकिन उनमें से केवल ६,४१,६५४ मैटीरियलाइज हुए और करीब दो लाख प्रोपोजल्स, जिनकी डाक्टरी हो चुकी थी और जिन पर खर्चा हो गया था, उनका पेमेंट नही हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध मे कारपोरेशन के सामने एक नीति होनी चाहिये कि लोगो पर दबाव डाल कर पालिसी दिलाने की कोशिश को एनकरेज करना चाहिये या डिसकरेज करना चाहिये। यह जो जोर डाल कर पालिसी दिलाने का तरीका है इस के बारे में कारपोरेशन की तरफ से इस्ट्रक्शन्स होने चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई नही होनी चाहिये। जो फील्ड वर्कर है उनके लिये कारपोरेशन को कुछ नीति निर्देशन का कार्य करना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं देखता हू कि आडिट रिपोर्ट के ४६वें पन्ने पर सेक्शन २ सब सेक्शन ए० में यह कहा गया है .

"We have verified Investments having a total Book Value of Rs 345,58,18,343 but we have not been able to verify the balance of Investments having a total Book Value of Rs. 1,19,96,545 as

we are informed that Investments acquired in respect of "Controlled Business" have not yet been fully reconciled with the Books of Account"

यह सिलसिला अपनी जगह पर ठीक नही है। इस चीज को कारपोरेशन को ध्यान से देखना चाहिये कि जो बिजनेस जिस समय हो वह एकाउट्स मे ठीक तरीके से आ जाना चाहिये। अगर इसी तरह से इस मसले को चलाया गया तो नतीजा यह होगा

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that it has been done already and there is nothing wrong found in it?

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह यदि रिपोर्ट मे यह न होता तो शायद मै ने यह बात न कही होती। ठीक है। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने यह बात बतला दी। इसके लिये मै उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हू कि इस सम्बन्ध में इनफारमेशन दे दी गयी। इस सिलसिले मे मुझे यह कहना है कि इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाये कि इस तरह की डिले एकाउट मेनटेन करने के सिलसिले मे नही करनी चाहिये।

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that a note has been added to this effect? In that note it is stated

'As desired by you we have verified investments totalling Rs 1,19,08,545 referred to in the "Auditors' Report to the Life Insurance Corporation of India" dated 29th December, 1958 with bank certificates, vouchers, reconciliations and other documents produced to us"

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह इसी के साथ साथ मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि रिपोर्ट मे दिखाया गया है कि जनवरी, १९५३ में २७,६७२ कर्मचारी थे जो कि दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक बढ़कर ३०,७६८ हो गये। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि जहा तक कर्मचारियो के बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है इस पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि आवश्यकता के अनुसार ही कर्मचारियो की बढोतरी होनी चाहिये। इस बढ़ोतरी से भी अधिक महत्व का प्रश्न कर्मचारियो के लिये यह है कि उनकी सरविस कडीशन, उनके बोनस, फी इनशोरेन्स और डियरनैस अलाउंस आदि का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। हम यह महसूस करते है कि जीवन बीमा निगम मे जो कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं या जो फील्ड वर्कर है उनके सम्बन्ध में जितना ठीक तरीके से काम किया जाना चाहिये था उतना ठीक तरीके से काम नही किया गया है। उनकी मागें समय समय पर यहा आती रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जीवन बीमा निगम में लगे हुए कर्मचारियो के साथ न्याय नही किया गया। जब तक कि राष्ट्रीयकरण किये हुए उद्योगो और व्यापारो के अन्दर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो के साथ न्याय नही होगा, तब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का काम ठीक तरीके से आगे नही बढाया जा सकता। राष्ट्रीयकरण वाले उद्योगो और व्यापारो मे इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि उनमें लगे हुए कर्मचारियो के साथ न्याय हो। क्योकि सरकार कानून बनाती है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ठीक तरह का ट्रीटमेंट मजदूरो और दूसरे कर्मचारियो को मिले, इसलिये गवर्नमेंट द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले उद्योगो और व्यापारो मे लगे हुए कर्मचारियो के साथ भी सारे मामलो मे ठीक से न्याय होना चाहिये।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar). After the big storm centred round the so-called Mundhra deal, which has almost subsided fortunately, we are discussing this report of the LIC for the first time—its first report It is no doubt an encouraging document, and within the time at my disposal

[Shri Khadilkar]

I would like to make a few observations.

We have seen during the Mundhra controversy that in the running of an autonomous corporation of this nature the question of fixing responsibility is extremely difficult It is the third national financial institution in this country if we leave aside the Reserve Bank and the State Bank and so if we do not exercise sufficient care to remove certain suspicions harboured in certain quarters it would be difficult to run such an autonomous corporation with the desired objectives Therefore, I would like to suggest that so far as the investment part of the Corporation work is concerned, instead of leaving it to the Investment Committee, we should hand it over to the Reserve Bank. That would leave the Corporation absolutely free from the so-called entanglements in the participation in the capital market and in the stock exchange so that it can look to the field work in a much better way

So far as the present set up is concerned, as one hon Member pointed out, I do not know what is the policy regarding the pay scales of the top officers, middle officers and lower grade officers About 245 concerns were to be integrated and there were difficulties I do realise it But even after three years of nationalisation there is constant heart-burning going on in the Corporation that while integrating the officers of these companies a certain weightage is given to a few big companies and they have got a big proportion of officers in the higher ranks. I think this must be removed as early as possible Particularly, this tendency of bureaucratisation at the top creates a sense of frustration at the bottom and the very purpose of nationalisation is frustrated in the effort I myself had occasion, along with the hon Member, Dr Aney, to represent a case where a certain injustice has been done, and after several representations to the Deputy Minister—I do not want to mention the details—even that small injustice which has been pointed out again and again has not been removed This shows that the purpose of the Lall Committee, which was certainly to remove, while categorising the officers' cadres, privilege position enjoyed by some big company officers, has not been served and particular positions have been given, even now, to big concerns That has not been done and rationalisation in categorisation is absolutely absent I would urge the hon Finance Minister to look into this matter.

16 hrs

There is another aspect which is very important and which has been neglected There is no mention of it in the Report That is the medical services which now are necessary for insurance purposes Formerly the position was that eminent doctors were approached by companies Now it is entirely at the discretion of the agent I know some doctors are having roaring so-called insurance practice and others, whose medical judgment would be more impartial, are totally neglected Then in the previous days, when insurance business was in private hands, there was a board of referees I made enquiries at different levels and in different regions There is no such board at present I do not know, but if I am wrong the hon Minister will correct me Therefore so far as medical services are concerned I would urge that there should be some rules specifying as to in what manner a future insured person is taken to a doctor and what fees the doctor is allowed to charge and all these things There should not be a sort of conspiracy between an agent and a doctor at a particular place because in the long run the Corporation is likely to suffer if this comes about.

So far as the investment policy is cerned, I do not insist that it should

be entirely in the public sector but I would certainly like to insist that there should be diversification There should be a certain amount of regional preference while the investment policy is decided upon The present pattern is that you look to the stock market in order to show a particular yield on the funds Why should the Corporation not take up some works such as the water works of municipalities coming to the market for a loan? There are many municipalities and corporations and small local bodies in this country It takes a long time to raise funds to meet the needs of the local bodies If the Corporation could service them at, say, 4 or 4-1|4 per cent, instead of depending upon the speculative trends of the market to make profits and show how we have succeeded in making 3 or 3-1|4 per cent, it would be better So, I would like to have this change made so far as the investment policy is concerned

As regards the agents, I entirely agree with the suggestion made by the hon Mover of the motion This business entirely depends on the agents and if they are really satisfied in the business it improves their approach to possible clients It is not a simple thing There is a certain art involved in this At the present juncture all the agents do not put in their best Some of them, who happened to meet me, told me their experience When the business was in private hands they were given greater latitude to mobilise business but today because the return is not equal to the effort made, they do not put in their best This is the experience We want to mobilise savings all round by way of insurance In fact, as one member of the Planning Commission has suggested, which suggestion I fully endorse, in some form or other if you want to control the present inflationary trend which is discernible in our economy some form of compulsion, wherever possible, should be introduced to mobilise the savings scattered all the country For this purpose if agents are given better conditions of service and a little training I am certain that this field work will be better organised

I have one small suggestion too I am afraid the Corporation today is just working in a rut There are new fields, particularly, in our country When we are trying to increase agricultural production with all the risks, why should the Corporation not take up crop insurance? There are some other fields also where insurance has not yet entered in this country I would definitely like the Government to consider it and in some place, as a trial measure, crop insurance should be tried immedrately

One last suggestion and I have finished I do not know the building policy of the Corporation Recently I learnt that there were several company buildings in Poona scattered all over the place The same thing is there in Bombay There is a rage to have one central building with huge investment I do not know as to what would be the return on that investment Plans are afoot, I am told, in Bombay, Poona and several other places to acquire big pieces of land outside the city at fabulous prices and have magnificent structures I think this policy should be discouraged specially when building material is scarce and old buildings should be utilised for the time being wherever possible without going after this giganticism

With these few observations I conclude

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is gratifying to note that after nationalisation insurace business in our country has increased In fact, it has doubled during the last ten years As has been pointed out by the previous speaker, the value of insurance in 1940 was only about Rs 100 crores In 1954 it was about Rs 150 crores and now, by the accounting period 1957, it has come to Rs 280 crores But I would like to suggest that there is a lot of scope for improvement of this industry

[Shri Subbiah Ambalam]

As is well known from the Report the total business in force is 56 86 lakh policies of the value of about Rs. 1,474 crores Considering the wealth of our country as also the population this is very small It can be doubled if only real efforts are made to popularise insurance schemes and, as has been pointed out by several hon Members, if the condition and remuneration of agents are improved

It has been admitted in the Report that steps are being taken to train agents to get more of business and to take the message of insurance to every corner and to every village in our country I would suggest regarding the agents that while training is necessary, remuneration also should be adequate at the same time It is known that before nationalisation commissions to agents have been up to 35 to 40 per cent Now after nationalisation it has been made uniform I understand that it is about 25 per cent This is a sort of discouragement and not an encouragement to agents to get more of business These commissions should be fixed on a graded basis as had been done by the companies before nationalisation that is, for a certain limit, say, up to Rs 1 lakhs it may be 25 per cent and if they secure more of business the commission should also in proportion be increased so that people may take interest in getting more business That is one suggestion

Then, regarding the investment policy I would like to say that the Corporation should be very careful in making investments and take into consideration the needs of different regions The Committee on Estimates in Madras State have said in their Sixth Report

> "It is only fair that apart of the large sums of money collected by the Life Insurance Corporation from Madras State should be ploughed back by way of investment in the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank at a reasonable rate of interest to make agricultural improvement economical"

This is a good suggestion The object of our Plan and all our Government policy is to improve agriculture and to see that our country is self-sufficient in the matter of food, and if we only so shape the investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation as to give a helping hand to further these agricultural programmes I am sure that we would be able to make headway so far as our agricultural production is concerned

One other matter that is facing our country is shortage of houses There are a lot of slums in big cities and towns The one way of tackling this problem is for the Life Insurance Corporation to concentrate on building houses There are two aspects in this matter one is getting more business, and the other is solving this housing problem at the same time I know fully well that in the Madras State the old Prithvi Insurance Company had a policy of constructing houses That is, such of those people who are desirous of having a house will take up a policy for, say, ten or twenty thousand rupees, and this life insurance company will undertake to construct a house for that person Then they will collect premia, and at the time of maturity of the policy, instead of paying cash to the policyholder they will transfer the property in the name of that policyholder So that, during the time when the policy is in force the persons will be occupying the houses and continue to pay the premia and at the end of the period they will get the house instead of cash It is a very good scheme If it is given due publicity, the Life Insurance Corporation will get more business and they can invest in houses which in a way will solve this housing problem

I would also make another suggestion, that in our country there should be some sort of compulsory insurance to government employees and an unemployment insurance scheme This is a big matter but one to which our Government should pay due attention and see how far it is possible to introduce this sort of un employment insurance and compulsory insurance in India

I would also reiterate the point ad vanced by one of the hon Members that crop insurance should also be tried in this country It is worth while trying it

Then in regard to investments we find from the report that in respect of the loans advanced by some of these companies the title to the securities was defective and unsatisfactory This is a matter which must have been considered at the time when the nationalisation took place I understand from the reports that compensa tion to the old insurance companies has already been paid I would like to suggest that the Government and the Corporation should have retained some of the money that was paid by way of compensation to these companies to make good such losses If they had only retained some money, all these losses would have been averted

Regarding the janata policy from the report we find that the total amount of business they were able to do during the year 1957 was Rs 1 17 crores under this scheme This is not encouraging Adequate steps should be taken to improve the results of this janata scheme There should be more publicity and more training given and better remunerat on should be provided to the agents so that we may get more business under this Janata policy scheme

श्री मू० च० जैन (कैथल) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मै इस रिपोर्ट के लिये लाइफ इनश्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन को बधाई देना चाहता हू । जब इसको नैशनलाइज किया गया और नैशनलाइजेशन के बाद उन्ही सरमायेदारो के कारिन्दो को इसमें रखा गया तो मुझे खदशा हुआ था कि आया ये नैशनलाइजेशन के बाद भी उसी तरीके से देश को देश समझ कर काम करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे और मेरा ख्याल था कि शायद न करे। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट को पढने के बाद मै उनको बधाई दिये बगैर नही रह सकता हू और मै समझता हू कि उन्होंने बखूबी इस काम को किया है । इधर उधर कोई एक आध गडबड हो सकती है लेकिन वह अलग बात है। आम तौर पर उनकी तारीफ किये बगैर नही रहा जा सकता है । उनको ट्रिब्यट पे किये बगैर नही रहा जा सकता है । वे उच उठे और उन्हाने अच्छी तरह से इस काम को किया है ।

पेशतर इस के कि मै अपनी कुछ सजैशस दू मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि जो जो अच्छे काम इस कारपारेशन ने आज तक किये है, अगर उनकी फेहरिस्त यहा पर रखी जाये तो यह हाउस इस बात को तसलीम करेगा कि वाकई मे जो काम जब यह बिजिनेस प्राइवेट हाथो मे था, उनसे नही हो सका और न ही हो सकता था वह काम केवल इसी वजह से हुआ है कि यह बिजिनेस प्राइवेट हाथो से निकल कर पब्लिक सैक्टर मे आया है । मिसाल के तौर पर मै बतलाना चाहता हू कि जो शरह बडी स बडी कम्पनी ने minimum की रखी थी, उससे कम शरह प्रीमियम की, नैशनलाइज होने के बाद रखी गई है । इसी तरह से पहले फौजी लोगो को कुछ फाल्तू रकम देनी पडती थी प्रीमियम को आम लोगो के मुकाबले मे लेकिन कुछ एक केटेगरीस को छोड कर, बाकी सब को अब फाल्तू रकम नही देनी पडती है ।

इसी तरह से औरतो मे प्राइवेट कम्पनियों वाले एक्सट्रा प्रीमियम लिया करते थे, लेकिन आज वह बाते उडा दी गई है ।

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

पुराने पालिसी-होल्डर्स पर अजीब किस्म की कुछ शर्तें थीं, ओनरस किस्म की, वेज शर्तें भी आज खत्म कर दी गई हैं। एक ऐसी रिआयत भी इसमें है जिससे मैं सहमत नहीं हू। कुछ ऐसे लोग भी बीमा कराते हैं जो बाद मे दिवालिये बन जाते है और उनके बारे मे इस रिपोर्ट मे लिखा है कि ऐसी रिआयत जो इन लोगो को दी गई है ७० लाख रुपये की, वह कम्पनी के मुनाफे में से पूरी कर ली जाये और यह चीज कारपोरेशन ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को रिकोमेंड की है। क्यो यह ७० लाख रुपये के घाटे को बरदाश्त करने की बात हुई यह मेरी समझ मे नही आया है। यह एक ऐसी बात थी जो बीच में हो गई।

इसी तरह से एक फायदा कारपोरेशन ने लोगो को यह भी पहुचाया कि जो जो डायाबिटीस के मरीज थे, और जिन का पहले इनश्योरेंस नही होता है, नैशनलाइजशन होने के बाद खास खास किस्म के मरीजो को भी इस बात की इजाजत दे दी गई कि इंश्योरेंस करवा सकते है।

इस सब से यह जाहिर होता है कि काफी इमप्रूवमेंट के काम हुए हैं। प्राइवेट कम्पनीज अपने ही मुनाफे के लिये काम करती थी और मैं मानता हू कि मुनाफा करना आज की कारपोरेशन का भी एक मकसद है लेकिन जो फायदे आज पहुचाये गये है, वे अगर यह बिजिनेस प्राइवेट हाथों मे रहता, तो नहीं पहुचाये जा सकते थे।

मूवर महोदय ने कुछ नुक्ताचीनिया की है। उनकी कुछ नुक्ताचीनियों से मुझे इख्तलाफ है। उन्होंने इनवेंस्टमेंट पालिसी की नुक्ताचीनी की है और कहा है कि पेज ६ पर जिस चीज का हवाला दिया गया है, उसमें कर्जा देने में गलती की गई है। दरअसल पेज ६ पर जिस बात का हवाला दिया गया है, उसमें कारपोरेशन का कोई कसूर नहीं था, वहा पर तो कम्पनिया कसूरवार थीं और उनका हवाला दिया गया है कि उन्होंने गलत इनवेंस्टमेंटस की थी और ऐसी जगहों पर कर्जे दे दिये थे जहा से कि वसूल नहीं हो सकते थे। इसके लिये कारपोरेशन को जिम्मेवार ठहराना कुछ समझ में नही आता है और समझ की गलती मालूम देती है। मुदड़ा की जो मिसाल है वह इस हाउस मे पहले आ चुकी है और वह अलग सवाल है। गिरवी रखने या मारटगेज करने या इनवेंस्टमेंट करने की जिन बातों का हवाला दिया गया है पेज ६ पर वह इस कारपोरेशन के बनन के पहले की बात है, बाद की बात नही है। इसी तरीके से मूवर ने एक और बात की नुक्ताचीनी की है। उन्होंने फरमाया कि यह जो एक्सपेंस रेशियो है वह बहुत बढ़ गया है। जहा तक मै ने रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है सफा ४ पर, मै तो यह समझा हू कि कारपोरेशन बनने के बाद यह एक्सपेन्स रेशियो कम हुआ है दोनो किस्म का। इस म लिखा गया है पैरा २२ मे कि ऐकाउंट के पीरियड मे जिस जमाने का यह एकाउंट है, उस मे एक्स्पेन्स रेशियो २७ ३ है। १९५५ मे यह ३१ ८ था, ३१ अगस्त, सन १९५६ म यह ३३ ७ था। तो एक्स्पेन्स रेशियो तो कम हुआ है। इस लिये इस पर कारपोरेशन की नुक्ताचीनी करना कोई मानी नही रखता। मैं तो कहना चाहता हू कि जिस तरह से कारपोरेशन ने २४५ कम्पनियो को इंटेग्रेट किया, कितनी-कितनी कम्पनिया थी, कितनी-कितनी समस्याये कारपोरेशन के सामने थीं, उन सब के प्रिमियम रेट अलग-अलग थे, बोनस की शर्तें अलग-अलग थी, सब चीजो को कोआर्डिनेट करने के लिये उन को क्रेडिट दिया जाना चाहिये। थोड़े से अर्से मे उन्होंने जो काम किया है उस के लिये उन की जितनी तारीफ की जाये उतनी थोड़ी है।

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने इन्डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की पालिसी के बारे मे कुछ सजेशन्स दिये । मैं कोई खास बात नही कहना चाहता, सिवाय इस के कि यह हमारे देश की हाउसिंग प्राब्लेम बडी गम्भीर है । मुझे पता है कारपोरेशन उस के लिये पैसा देना चाहता है । कारपोरेशन ने फैसला किया कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत रुपया पा सकेंगे । गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया ने हाउसिंग प्राब्लेम साल्व करने के लिये जो मिडल क्लास ग्रुप वाले है, जिन की इनकम ६००० रु० से कम है, उन को कर्जा देने की स्कीम बनाई है । गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया ज्यादा रकम नही दे सकती, वह तो एक महदूद रकम ही दे सकती है, लेकिन पंजाब के हर जिलो से हजारो ग्रादमी ऐसे हैं जो मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जा लेना चाहते हैं । लेकिन यह रकम बहुत थोडी होती है ग्रौर वह जल्दी खत्म हो जाती है । लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के पास रुपया फालतू है ग्रौर यह बडा सेफ इन्वेस्टमेंट है । मै नही जानता कि कहा पर उस का इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है लेकिन कम से कम इस मे नही है । उन की क्या शर्तें हैं ग्रौर उन मे जो दिक्कतें हो उनको दूर करना चाहिये ग्रौर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया हाउसिंग प्राब्लेम को साल्व करने के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत, न सिर्फ ६,००० रु० की इनकम वालों को बल्कि जो ज्यादा रुपये कमाते है उन को भी लोन दिया जाये । वह लोग मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जा चाहते है ।

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मेरे दोस्त श्री तंगामणि ने इशारा किया वह है ग्रफसरो के केडर के मुताल्लिक । जब यह ग्रुपिंग हुई ग्रौर कारपोरेशन के ग्रफसरों का एक केडर हुग्रा, उस की गडबडियो की मिसालें उन्होंने कोट की । मेरे सामने कुछ ग्रौर मिसालें हैं । मै उन लोगों का नाम नही लेना चाहता लेकिन मै समझता हू कि यह चीज मुझे सिर्फ लाइफ इंश्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन में ही नहीं नजर ग्राती है, बल्कि जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारपोरेशन बने है सभी जगह मालूम होती है । यह जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर्स वगैरह पब्लिक सेक्टर की कसर्न्स (Concerns) मे बने है, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हर एक मे कोई न कोई उन लोगों का रिश्तेदार भर्ती होता है मुख्तलिफ केडर के ग्रफसरो मे । उन के लिये रूल्स जरूर होंगे लेकिन उन की कोई चेकिंग नही है । वैसे तो गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया मे पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को मार्फत सारी भर्ती होती है ग्रौर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मे उन के पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के जरिये होती है लेकिन लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन मे या दूसरे पब्लिक सेक्टर की कसर्न्स (Concerns) में ऐसा नही होता मालूम पडता है । मेरा सजेशन है उन मे भर्ती करने के लिये एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी होनी चाहिये । यह काम मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर या जेनरल मैनेजर के हाथ मे नही होना चाहिये । न सिर्फ इसी कसर्न के लिये बल्कि दूसरी कसर्न के लिये भी तभी जा कर यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की चीजे खत्म हो सकती है, वर्ना पार्लियामेंट मे भी इस का क्रिटिसिज्म होता रहेगा ग्रौर बाहर भी होता रहेगा । यह नही होना चाहिये कि रियासतें सी उन की कायम हो जायें ग्रौर वैसे ही काम होता रहे जैसे कि रजवाडो मे होता था जिस के लिये कोई चेक नही था । इस तरह से जैसे कि काम चल रहा है, यही चीज होने लगेगी ।

तीसरी बात जो मैं खास तौर पर जोर दे कर कहना चाहता हू वह यह कि देहातो में इंश्योरेंस बिजिनेस के बारे में बडी भारी गुंजाइश है । ग्राप ने जनता पालिसीज इंट्रोडयूस कीं, लेकिन उस का कोई खास बिजिनेस नही हुग्रा । सिर्फ डेढ करोड का बिजिनेस रहा । इस तरह से यह कैसे बढ सकता है । मै जिन लोगों ने इस की ट्रेनिंग पर जोर दिया उन की हिमायत करते हुए कहना चाहता हू

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

कि जो एजेन्ट्स देहातों की तरफ से बिज़िनेस लायें उन को कुछ ज्यादा रेम्यूनरेशन मुआवजा दिया जाय । तभी वे देहातों में जाकर काम करेंगे । देहातों में रुपया है । उन में गरीब लोग भी है लेकिन रुपया भी है, उस रुपये को मोबिलाइज किया जा सकता है । लेकिन इस के लिये पब्लिसिटी की जरूरत है। पब्लिसिटी की तरफ जो इशारा किया गया है उस से मेरी तसल्ली नहीं है । पोस्टर छपवाये गये, अखबारों मे आर्टिकल्स निकले। लकिन यह सब तो जो लिटरेट जनता है उस के लिये ही है । यह पब्लिसिटी जरूर हुई है लेकिन आप ने देहातो मे कितनी पब्लिसिटी की ? मेरे ख्याल में कारपोरेशन दहातों में पब्लिसिटी क्लेम भी नहीं करता । वह होना चाहिय ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं आप की मार्फत फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को कुछ सजेशन्स देना चाहता हू कि देहातो मे कुछ पेड वर्कर्स रखे जाये । जहां एजेंट जा कर कहता है कि तुम को यह फायदा होगा, वह फायदा होगा तो वे समझते है कि चूकि इस को कमिशन मिलना है इसलिये यह इतनी तारीफ कर रहा है । पेड वर्कर्स जा कर लोगों को समझाये तो कारपोरेशन को बहुत बडा फायदा हो सकता है । क्योंकि वह खुद बीमा ना करेंगे।

मुझे यही सुझाव देने थे । अगर इन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय तो लाइफ इंस्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ने जो क्रेडिटेबल काम किया है वह और भी तेज होगा और हमे इस बात का हौसला होगा कि वह इरादे जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रह कर पब्लिक को एक्स्पलायट करते थे वह हिन्दुस्तान के काम आयेंगे और हमारा भी हौसला बढ़ेगा और फिर हम बैंकों का भी नेशनलाइजेशन कर सकते हैं ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीमा कारपोरेशन के कार्यकर्त्ताओं को बधाई देते हुए मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि बीमा का जो कारोबार बढ़ा है उस की वजह यह नहीं है कि वहा के कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने कोई बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, बल्कि इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि देश के आदमी का हमारी देश की सरकार के ऊपर विश्वास है । यह इस का सब से बड़ा कारण है । लोगो मे यह गलतफहमिया न रहे कि कार्यकर्त्ताओं की कार्यों से ही तरक्की हुई है । असल बात तो यह है कि जो बीमा कम्पनिया थीं और जैसा मेरे दोस्त राम कृष्ण जी ने बतलाया इस कारोबार के अन्दर पालिसी होल्डरों को पहले जितनी सहूलियतें थी वह आज नहीं है । मुझे बहुत से लोग मिले उन्होंने कहा कि उन को पैसा भेजे हुए ५, ५, ६, ६, ८,८ या १०, १० महीने बीत जाते है लकिन उन के पास उस की रसीद बन कर नहीं आती है । मेरे साथ खुद ऐसा हुआ कि डेढ़ साल बाद रसीद आई और वह भी तब जब कि पुरी साहब ने इस मामले मे ध्यान दिया । उन से बात करने से पहले मेरे पास रसीद नहीं पहुंची । जब मेरी हालत यह है तो आम आदमी की हालत क्या होगी इस का आप इसी से अन्दाजा लगा सकते है ।

जहा तक कार्यकर्त्ताओं का तअल्लुक है, उन से तो इस काम को धक्का ही पहुंचा है क्योंकि शायद आप ने भी देखा हो कि वह लोग सरकारी बुद्धि से काम करना शुरू कर देते है । जिस तरह से पहले वे काम करते थे उस तरह से अब नहीं करते ।

इसके अलावा मैं इन्वेस्टमेंट पालिसी के सिलसिले में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । पजाब के अन्दर बिजली का जाल बिछ रहा है और बिजली पैदा करने की तैयारी है । देहातो मे लोग बिजली बढ़ाना चाहते है लेकिन उन के पास पैसा नहीं है । इसी तरह से दूसरी रियासतो के अन्दर भी जो दूसरी चीजे है देश की तरक्की की उन को बढ़ाने के लिये भी रुपये की जरूरत है । रुपये की जरूरत पूरी न होने की वजह से दूसरो का काम पूरी तौर पर नही बढ पाया है । मै चाहता हू कि स्टट एलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को भी बीमा कारपोरेशन के जरिये कर्ज दिया जाय ।

इसी तरह से मै चाहता हू कि आज देश के सामने जो वाटर लागिंग की बडी भारी समस्या है खास तौर से पजाब मे ३० लाख एकड के करीब भूमि खराब हुई है, उस को ठीक करने के लिये आयोजन सरकार को कर्जा दे । यहा शेअर मार्केट के अन्दर बीमा कारपोरेशन जाता है । अभी मूदडा काड का जिक्र किया गया उस के ऊपर भी यहा पर बहस होगी । शेअर मार्केट मे जाने का सही नतीजा हुआ यह हमे बताया गया । हमें कई दफा विश्वास दिलाने की कोशिश की गई कि शेअर मार्केट में जाने से फायदा हुआ है और कहा गया कि हम यकीन दिलाते है कारखानेदारो को कि हम चोर दरवाजे से नेशनलाइजेशन नही करेंगे । कई दोस्तो का खयाल है और मैं उन के साथ सहमत हू कि अगर शेअर मार्केट में हमें खरीदने के लिये जाना है और उन कारखानो को हमे खरीदना है तो हमें देश के नफे की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा देश की जरूरयात के लिए उनका चलाना जरूरी है और उनको मजबूत करना जरूरी है । इसलिए हमें एक अच्छी चीज को करने में झिझकना नहीं चाहिए । अगर हम शेयर मार्केट में जायेंगे तो यह नीति लेकर जायेंगे कि हम ने उन कारखानो को आखिरी तौर पर देश के मुफाद को महेनजर रखते हुए नेशनलाइज करना है । इसलिए सरकार का कारोबार में जाने का तरीका यह होना चाहिए कि वह बैंको को भी उसी तरीके से सरकारी बनाये ताकि उसका काम आगे बढे ।

एक अर्ज किये बगैर मै नहीं रह सकता क्योंकि शुरू ही मे मुझे यह ख्याल आया कि आखिर यह जो बीमा कारपोरेशन का मामला है यह कोई किसी खास कम्पनी का मामला तो नही वरन् यह तो देश का मामला है और यह देश की तरफ से चलता है । हमें यह सदैव ध्यान मे ही रखना होगा कि इस देश में ८० फीसदी किसान बसते है और उनकी क्रौप इश्योरेंस कराने के वास्ते हालाकि एक बहुत लम्बा चौडा बीमा आयोजन मौजूद है लेकिन इस दिशा की ओर कोई सक्रिय कोशिश अथवा कदम नही उठाया गया है । मै चाहूगा कि हमारे वित्त मत्री महोदय जो कि एक बहुत मजबूत और आहिनी इसान है, वे इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दे और कारपोरेशन को इस बात के लिए जरूरी हिदायत दें कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितना भी रुपया वह लैंड मार्टगेज के लिए दिला सकती है दिलाये और उसी के साथ किसानो के वास्ते क्रौप इश्योरेंस का भी यह बीमा कारपोरेशन इतजाम करे ।

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very thankful to the hon Members who took part in this discussion for appreciating the work done by the LIC so far and also for pointing out some deficiencies and making some suggestions which, I am quite sure, will be helpful in furtther bettering the work of the LIC.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Of course, it does not mean that I am able to accept all the suggestions as being useful, and I would have therefore, to say something about some of the suggestions which I may not consider very practicable, though I readily grant and appreciate that they have been made with the best of intention and with a consciousness that they will lead to improvement

It has to be remembered that the work of the L.I.C. in the early years has been very difficult, it has been a gigantic task considering that over 200 companies had to be integrated and the work had to be co-ordinated and put in order. So many different categories of staff employed by so many different companies had all to be brought into one co-ordinated whole and had to be satisfied and justice done. Naturally, therefore, this process took time and no body of the best persons possible can ever claim that no acts of commissions and omissions would ever be made in a process like this. There have been, therefore, some faults which are being rectified as time goes on, and there have been some faults which were inevitable, which may be considered faults but which, really speaking, are not remediable and have got to be *put up with and have got to the* suffered. In this category will fall complaints of some officers who may be still feeling that they have not been done justice. I may say that I have paid considerable attention to this matter because I considered it the duty of Government to see that justice was done as far as possible, to the maximum extent.

If one considers that out of more than 600 officers who were categorised there were appeals from only 104, it will be seen that the work done was fairly good and careful. In respect of these 104 appeals again, careful attention was paid to each case and wherever anything had to be done that has been done. About 20 or 24 cases have been dealt with like this. In the other cases it was not possible to do anything, nor was it found necessary to do anything, and the complaints were not considered as proceeding out of any injustice.

In this connection I should like to mention that whereas at this stage Governments has paid considerable attention to these grievances of officers, Government will not be prepared to do so in future as regards the staff and the new staff, because that will be the work of the autonomous body, and I do not think it will be right for us to interfere in the day-to-day working of the L.I.C. or to encourage a belief in the staff that they can appeal to the Government or to any body except the L I C. for their future, or for getting justice done to them. That is the policy which will be followed by me and by Government as far as I can see.

In this connection I may mention that there have been a few cases which have come to my notice, to which reference was made by the hon. Member Shri Tangamani, nine cases in which more emoluments have been paid to them than they had been *receiving before, that is to the extent* of about double the salaries that they were receiving before. Not in all the cases double has been received; in a few cases it has been double, in a few cases it has been less than double, but it is more as one might see it. Regarding all these nine cases, and one or two more cases which have come to my notice, we have told the LIC to examine them and to bring their salaries in relation to what they were receiving and in relation to what other received, so that there may not be any injustice done either to them or to the others. Therefore, that will be done by the LIC, but I do not propose to interfere more than that in this matter because that would not be right.

It was complained that there has been an inordinate delay in the submission of this report According to section 15(1) of the Insurance Act, the report has to be submitted within nine months of the date of expiry of the period for which it is given. This report is for the year ending December, 1957 It had, therefore, to be submitted by the end of September, 1958 Government has been given power by the Act itself to extend this period by three months if necessary, and looking to the fact that this was a work of a gigantic nature undertaken by the LIC, it was necessary to extend the time, and they did it within that period, that is, by the end of December they submitted the report. It cannot, therefore, be said that it has been inordinately delayed Government submitted the report to the House in the beginning of March, 1959 I do not think that it can be said that Government took any inordinately long time in submitting it to the House The House could not take it up earlier because of many other important pieces of work which the House had to deal with, and therefore the complaint may not be well placed

I would certainly thank the hon Mover of the motion for his deep study, but that deep study should not lose sight of the amount of labour put in by other people also which might be even greater than the labour put in by him. Let him also appreciate the labour put in by those people in submitting the report. All the same, we shall try to see that in future the report is submitted sooner than this, if it is possible, it may be submitted within four or five months, but it is not a report which can be submitted as soon as the period ends, for, then the report will be slipshod, and will have not much worth. It is, therefore, that the report has got to be carefully submitted, especially in a case like this where so many things had to be done, and the LIC was a new body entirely. It would be very uncharitable to say that the report has been inordinately delayed That is what I would like to tell my hon friends

My hon friend was also not very charitable to the composition of the board as it is. I do not know where he found that many of the people who are managing the board or managing the LIC today are those people who were dealing with this business before I do not know whom he has found like that. Of course, the officers who are dealing with it certainly are officers who are experienced and who should have dealt with it, and some of them were there But, today, the officers are not on the board Therefore, to say this is not proper I do not know how it was said like this I should like to understand this much more because our interest is common in this matter, also because it is necessary to see that new ideas are brought to bear on this work and that former prejudices are not there But if we can make use of former experience, I think we should do so, and it would be wrong for us not to take advantage of that experience out of any prejudice that we may have for some people

But I may give this assurance to my hon friend that care has been taken to see that the board is composed in the best manner possible, so that the work is done as efficiently as possible, and evolves as best as it can be evolved The proof of it lies in the fact that the work is increasing and becoming better and better.

I must also admit at the same time that if the work is improving, it is not entirely due to the good work of all these capable people concerned or of the staff, but it is also due to the fact that it is a monopoly now. There is no competition for getting the work, and people are now getting more and more insurance-minded, and, therefore, it makes it easier to get more work. I may, therefore,

[Shri Morarji Desai]

say that I have even told the LIC that even though the work is better, I am not quite satisfied, and I should like to have it in a greater volume still, and we should like to reach the figure of a thousand crores of rupees in work as early as possible They have an idea of doing it within five years Well, it is a good ambition for them, but I would say that it can be even bettered

But if we want them to work better and better, we should also appreciate their work more and more, while giving them suggestions too And I do think that they are doing better work.

It is true that the foreign work has gone down but now it is coming up The chairman and members are paying attention to this work, and they are trying to expand it because it also helps us in the matter of foreign exchange Therefore, this work is not being neglected

I wish my hon friend, when he made his suggestion about training of agents, had not, in his care of study, overlooked para 81 of the report itself, where it is said

> "Plans have been finalised to impart training to the agents with a view to improving their professional skill and efficiency and to encourage the part-time agents to take a greater interest in their work"

Therefore, this is not a new suggestion This is a thing which has been before the LIC, and they are at it, and they are going to do it, and I am quite sure that they will do it more and more, as time goes on More and more attention should be paid to the training of the whole staff, and not merely the agents, but all the people, and that is what is sought to be done I am very thankful, all the same, for the suggestion made, because that will fortify the LIC in taking up this work as they should have done

Then, a reference was made to investment and the investment policy. The investment policy has been now fixed by Government, put before this House, and also discussed and agreed to It was suggested that all the moneys should be invested in the public sector and should not be given to the private sector I do not see how hon Members forgot the undertaking given in this very House to the private sector in this matter while this was nationalised.

Shri C D Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister, while piloting the Life Insurance Corporation Bill in Parliament had given this indication:

> "The Finance Ministry in particular is very closely associated with all the stages of the formulation and implementation of the Plan, and it will be possible for them to issue directives, if necessary, for investments, in order to ensure that the general investment policy of the corporation is such as to help in the attainment of the objectives of planning In this connection, I would also refer to the criticism that I guaranteed, unfortunately, that the same percentage of investments would flow to the private sector What I said and would like to say again is this I would like to tell the spokesmen of the private sector, industrialists and others that it is not Government's intention to divert the flow of funds, that is, large dimensions of the present funds, to the public sector, to a greater degree than at present. Now, it is my endeavour to see that at least as much money as is available today is made available for investments in the private sector It is obvious because we do not know what the shape of future planning is going to be."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) Shall it always remain a *dharma* with Government now?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know whether my hon. friend believes in *dharma*, what *dharma* he believes in, I myself do not know Therefore, I am saying this, not that he does not believe in *dharma* or anything, he believes in *dharma*, but I do not know what *dharma* he refers to He swears by socialism, as we also go by socialism, we do not swear by it, but we do believe in it But I am afraid the socialism we believe in is not of a particular brand, perhaps, his is of a particular brand and, therefore, they do not tally The socialism that we believe in does allow a mixed economy, and it is going to allow a mixed economy That is the policy that we have believed in, and that is vitally necessary I would say that it will be a blunder for this country if that policy is not adhered to, if we want to advance as fast as we want to advance That being so, it would be unwise for the LIC not to give these funds to these private companies, if they are doing well, according to the policy laid down, and therefore, it will be done I am sorry that I am not, therefore, able to satisfy those of my hon friends who are determined to see that no money is given to the private sector from these funds whatsoever The policy that has been laid down will be followed, and followed properly and efficiently, not only in the letter, but in the spirit too

But it must be seen that more and more money is being given to the public sector, and that will be done, and that is what we want to do But that does not mean that all the sectors which are helpful to the country and which increase the prosperity of the country will not be helped It would be a suicidal policy to have that sort of attitude That is all that I would like to plead

Some of my hon friends without any occasion have also taken this opportunity to plead for nationalisation of banks Well, I am going to speak about it when the proper time comes . . .

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Tomorrow

Shri Morarji Desai: perhaps tomorrow, if it is reached, or if not reached, at some other time

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He should be asked not to move the resolution because he will have to withdraw it

Shri Morarji Desai: We are not people who prevent them from doing what they want to do We do not prevent them from holding views whether on this side or on that side. Therefore, that is not the idea It is only the monopoly of some to prevent others from holding views that they want It is not our monopoly to do so On the contrary, our intention is to see that there are as many views as can be honestly held, and when they are coordinated, the country advances as a result of the coordination of all the views.

That is what we would like to do. But I have already once before spoken about the banks and nationalisation I can only say in this occasion when reference was made that that again will not be of any advantage to Government or the country. It may satisfy some Members who want to look very forward, but it does not do any good, and I wish my hon friends, at any rate on this side, think about it better

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They will have to

Shri Morarji Desai: There was also a reference made in this connection to some employees from the office of the Controller of Insurance having been taken in the LIC on higher salaries They have been deputed to the LIC It is not necessary that they should always continue there. Their salaries also will be examined, and we will see to it that they do not profit by it inordinately But there is nothing wrong in members from that office going to the LIC; they

[Shri Morarji Desai]

have better and more experience to give; they also get some more salary which may be due to them for doing work of even greater importance. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in 20 people from that office going to the LIC. Hence, by itself it need not be taken as something wrong done.

Some references were made to some moneys which were not properly used. But all that related to the time of the old insurance companies and not to the LIC. Of course, the Mundhra deal has always come up, and will probably come up for a few years to come; every time when somebody has to say something without any arguments or reason to condemn something, it will perhaps always be put up out of time, out of tune and without regard for any application.

Even in the matter of the Mundhra deal, soon after the transaction was made, the LIC had some profit according to the rates that were there. It was only afterwards that it turned into a scandal, that things went wrong and there were losses. But I would not like to go into that deal at this stage because it has been dealt with at very great length, and some people have suffered and a lot of criticism has been heard by everybody. Perhaps it may come up again and if there is anything to be said then, I shall certainly do so. It is no use referring to matters which are not relevant on this occasion.

The Investment Committee, as it is, is composed of people who know the market and who are fit enough to do this work. A suggestion was thrown out that this work should be given to the Reserve Bank. A very fanciful suggestion, no doubt. But the Reserve Bank does not want to do the work. My hon. friend does not know that. It is not the function of the Reserve Bank to go into these things. And if the LIC as a responsible body is expected to develop insurance, it would not be right or fair to tell it, 'Your function is only to bring in the money; it will be the function of some other people to look after that money'. That is not the way of creating more and more responsibility and more and more capacity. I do not think it would be right to take away this work from the LIC. The Investment Committee is constituted by it, it is doing well and if there is anything wrong done, this House is always there to pull it up as it has the supreme authority to pull up everybody whom it wants to. Therefore, that check is always there. Government are also there. The reports come here from time to time. They do not do anything in private; they do everything which is published and is known to the public. But this work must be done by people who are aware of it and who are qualified to do so.

Shri Khadilkar: I made that suggestion because there are two other institutions which have to make similar investment. So the investment policy must be unified among the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the LIC. From that angle, I made that suggestion to remove any possible suspicion or grounds for scandal.

Shri Morarji Desai: Will a day ever dawn in the world when there will be no ground for any scandal for some people at any rate? There are some people who will always want to delight in scandalising. Therefore, that can never be taken away from them. Hence it is no use expecting a day when there will be no such thing. But all due care should be taken, and all due care is taken. The Reserve Bank has enough work of its own; the State Bank has enough of its own and the LIC also should be trusted to do its own work. I do not think that the LIC has done anything whereby its capacity for doing this work can be doubted. Mistakes will be made by anybody, the highest

and the lowest. But we should not judge people only by the mistakes that they have made; we should judge them more, on the whole, by the total work that they have done. Considered from this viewpoint, I have no doubt that the LIC deserves the thanks of this House for doing the work that it has done.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, सर, मैं आप के जरिये माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि उन्होंने थोड़े से अर्से में तमाम दलीलों का जवाब दे दिया । मुझे पूरी आशा है कि जो तजवीजें हाउस के सामने पेश की गई हैं, उन पर पूरा विचार किया जायगा । इस मौके पर मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज के बारे में २ मार्च, १९५९ को एक सवाल पूछा गया था, जिस को मैं हाउस के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं —

"Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state: (a) whether any employee of the Birla's is on the board of directors of the Life Insurance Corporation; (b) if so, the name of the employee; and (c) the reasons why this particular individual was appointed a director?".

The answer was:

"(a) Yes, Sir. But he was not appointed as an employee of Birlas; (b) Shri C. C. Desai; and (c) long and varied administrative experience".

मैंने बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज का जिक्र इसलिए किया था । मेरा कहने का मकसद कोई और नहीं था । लेकिन चूंकि इस किस्म का सवाल हाउस के सामने आ चुका था, इसलिए मैं ने इस बात का जिक्र किया । यह ठीक है कि उन लोगों को काफी तजुर्बा है, लेकिन यह भी ठीक है कि उस तजुर्बे से हम को जितना फायदा पहुंचना चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंचता । इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर उन का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इस काम को और ज्यादा सुधारने की कोशिश की जायगी और इस में पूरी उन्नति होगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956, to 31st December, 1957, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th March, 1959".

The motion was adopted.

16.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 7, 1959/Sravana 16, 1881 (Saka).