

not have agreements in force, with the result that this student will have to leave his career because he cannot be admitted to the Gujarat University, because they have no treaty between them. I think that in these hard cases the Indian Medical Council and the Central Health Ministry should intervene and see that the studies of young and aspiring young men are not spoilt because of extraneous reasons, for no fault of theirs, because institutions cannot come to terms or appropriate agreements. I am sure that under this clause (j), if it becomes part of the Act, the Indian Medical Council will take appropriate steps to see that students who have got to migrate from one university to another can do so without experiencing much difficulty.

As I said in the beginning, by and large I support the Bill so far as it goes. I am also very happy about clause 12. We know this is an age of specialisation, and I am reminded of a book which I read many years ago. It was written by Dr. Jerger, and is called *Doctor, here is your hat*. Doctor means the general practitioner; he has been given his hat, there is no place for him now in the household, because even for small ailments, people are asked to go to the specialist. Formerly, the doctor who visits the family used to take care of the child, some bruises and other minor troubles, but now for everything the poor middle class family has to go to the specialist. I am speaking from memory. That book by Dr. Jerger is called: *Doctor, here is your hat*. The general physician is now given a go-by. The general practitioner, if rehabilitated, can take care of these poor middle-classes and their small ailments for which they need not have to spend a lot on specialists.

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am most grateful to this House..... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Bhattacharyya wants to speak? Let him speak tomorrow.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya rose—

Mr. Speaker: He can speak tomorrow. We will now take up the other notice.

17.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE OF
 14TH APRIL, 1964 RE: THREATENED
 CLOSURE OF BUSINESS
 BY FOODGRAINS DEALERS—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Perhaps the hon. Minister would have done well to give a supplementary statement in respect of what has happened since he made his first statement in response to the calling attention motion. I suppose he is not prepared to make a supplementary statement. I would like to know from the hon. Minister for food whether and in what manner the model licensing order which was devised and circulated by the Union Government to the State Governments has been uniformly followed in different States, whether the changes in it were made with the consent or in consultation with the Union Government and in what way the Union Government thinks that it is necessary to achieve the purpose underlying the model licensing order circulated by them, or the orders adopted by the State Governments that there should be a ban on inter-district movement of grain, that there should be a security deposit to be deposited by grain dealers and that there should be clause 9 as it is in the Rajasthan licensing order.

Mr. Speaker: Is it one question or many questions?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: These are questions relating to the licensing orders, Sir.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I have in that statement which I made the other day indicated that the Central Government would be prepared to make certain relaxations, and the way the relaxations could be made has also been indicated to the various State Governments. In fact the relaxations that were permissible according to us were the following. It would be permissible for the State Governments to exclude from the definition of the term 'dealer' a person who makes sales only to consumers. We also said that it would be permissible for the State Governments to reduce the amount of security deposit or exempt smaller dealers from the obligation to deposit the security altogether. It would be permissible for the State Governments to provide for the licensees giving intimation of taking over godowns for storage of foodgrains within 48 hours of actual occupation of the godowns. The State Governments may also permit a licensed wholesaler to sell foodgrains to, or purchase from, a licensed wholesaler in another State or, in special circumstances, in another market within the same State—dealings between two wholesalers in two markets. The State Governments may allow the wholesalers to sell at wholesale rates foodgrains direct to consumers who purchase in bulk, the wholesalers being asked to keep a separate register for this purpose. This would enable retailers also to purchase with the permission of the licensing authority from wholesalers with whom they were not registered. Then, we also said that as far as the quarterly returns were concerned, they could be filed along with the returns for the second fortnight of the month following the end of the quarter. They get a month more. These were the relaxations which, we said, could be made by the State Governments. That letter was addressed on the 9th April. We have not heard from all the State Governments as to what they have done in pursuance of that. As far as the trade

were concerned, these relaxations were quite welcome to them. They said they would like to have some further relaxations to which I will just now refer.

As far as the first question raised by my hon. friend is concerned, I may point out that the revised Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Orders on the model of our draft sent in December, 1963 have been promulgated in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura. Even as far as some States are concerned, in some material particulars also, the State Governments have made modifications without our concurrence. In fact, we would be taking up that matter with the State Governments.

The second point that has been raised by my hon. friend is with regard to the exact position at present. Now, we had further representations from the trade. We met also the representatives of the Federation of Foodgrains Dealers' Associations. They represented that changes are necessary with regard to three matters. One is with regard to the security; the second is that the wholesale dealer should be enabled in all circumstances to sell to another wholesale dealer; the third is that it would be difficult for them to make these quarterly returns indicating the margins and other things; a sort of profit and loss statement would have to be drawn up and that would be rather impossible under the circumstances. These were the three points that they were pressing. With regard to other matters they were more or less satisfied. The position with regard to these three things is this.

First, with regard to security, we have declined to give up the provision relating to security, as in our view, no particular indignity is involved. We are taking such securities even from fair price shops. There are many

other agreements in which similar security is taken, and there is no reason why the traders should feel hurt about it. We have already told the State Governments that they should not insist on taking security in cash but should take it in the form of certificates. We have also told the State Governments to exempt certain clauses or otherwise to reduce the minimum or maximum as they consider necessary.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the positive justification?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have given a great deal of freedom in this to the State Governments. They need not insist on cash. It can be in other securities also. It is now for the trade to make local adjustments with the State Governments regarding security matter. But all the same we are not in favour of giving up the security stipulation altogether.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Why?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are taking security even from those persons who run fair price shops, so that there may be some sanction. If they violate the conditions of the licensing order, the immediate thing that can be done is cancellation of the licence and forfeiture of the deposit.

The second point is with regard to information relating to profits. We have agreed that since it will not be possible to work out the figures exactly until the year closes, the figures in the quarterly returns, would be approximate so that they can give a correct idea of the trends. Anyhow, the present stipulation regarding the quarterly returns of the average price at which purchases have been made and the average price at which the sales have been effected should have to be complied with. All the same, we have said that since, according to the trade, the final figures for the year as a whole can be given at the end of the year so that at that time full profit and loss accounts can be ascertained, by way of executive instructions, the quarter-

ly statements would be treated as indicative of the trends and would enable the Government to decide, if it so chooses, to make special investigation in certain periods or even in individual cases where any undue profits appear to have been made. The necessity for these returns is there, but the only thing is, it may perhaps be difficult to give the exact margin of profit realised having regard to the stocks and the sales made by them; we have more or less agreed that their performance would be judged on a yearly basis. At any time, from the information already with us, if it appears that they have made undue profits or anything like that, it would be open to the departments to ask for supplementary information and take such suitable action as would be necessary. But the quarterly returns would have to be there.

With regard to the wholesalers in the same market, as has been pointed out earlier, our idea is that the number of intermediaries has got to be reduced. However, we have agreed that in case where the wholesaler, in order to liquidate his business or reduce his loss or because he is unable to sell to the parties in the market for reason beyond his control, in such cases, the licensing authorities can allow the wholesaler to sell to another wholesaler in the same market.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) :
जितनी सहूलियतें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गल्ला व्यापारियों को दी थीं, राज्य सरकारों ने उन पर अमल नहीं किया है। कोटा क्षेत्र की बात मैं कहता हूँ। वहाँ से अनाज बाहर जाने वाला था, लेकिन उसको कोटा के कलेक्टर ने रोक दिया और रेलवे अधिकारियों को लिख दिया कि इनको बैगन न दिए जायें ताकि गल्ला बाहर न जा सके। राज्य सरकारों ने आपके आर्डर्स को जो मान्यता नहीं दी है, उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं और यह जो घटना मैंने बतलाई है इसकी तब आर्डर्स को मान्यता न दिए जाने की जानकारी क्या आपको है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Cases have been brought to our notice which indicate that certain State Governments have not fallen in line with the instructions issued by the Central Government. In the course of the representations made to my senior colleague and myself, we have given them the assurance that in important particulars, if any modification is made, we would take it up with the respective State Governments and try to see that they fall in line with the instructions.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Just now the Minister said that in order to minimise the intermediaries, they have issued the order. May I know how many persons will be affected by the order? The small traders who have no money to deposit cash security or to purchase bonds will be unemployed and without business. What will the Government do for them? You have relaxed the provision for Punjab. Why have you not relaxed it for other States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to small dealers, it is up to the State Government to exempt them altogether. Retailers can be exempted. There can be a sliding scale of security; for small dealers, there can be smaller security and for big dealers comparatively larger sum. I do not know if Punjab has totally exempted or anything like that. As I have already said, in important particulars, if any State Government departs from the general instructions issued, it shall be our endeavour to see that that State Government also falls in line.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना): सरकार ने बयान में कहा है कि इस परमिट सिस्टम से जो इंटरमिडियरी हैं, जो बीच वाले हैं, वे फायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस को यह आश्वासन भी दे सकते हैं कि ट्वावेस्ट सीजन में जिस रेट पर गेहूं बिक रहा है, इसी पर वाद में भी बिकता रहेगा और सरकार या मुनाफा खोर बीच में फायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has been some attempt to reduce the number of intermediaries. In fact, certain difficulties have been pointed out to us that in the pattern of trade obtaining now, it would not be easy to exclude sales from one wholesaler to another wholesaler. That is why we have made certain relaxations in this matter.

श्री बड़े : मिक्यारिटी बांड के बारे में एक सवाल पूछना था। बड़े महत्व का वह प्रश्न था....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी अवसर तो दिया गया है।

श्री बड़े : उससे सेंटिमफैक्शन नहीं होता है। मिक्यारिटी बांड जा रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दुबारा बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है।

17.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on account of the postponement of the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, some more time has become available for transaction of Government Business during the current week. I would like to utilise this time for the business already announced by me as also for additional business. It is, therefore, proposed that in addition to the business which has already appeared on the Order Paper, the House may take up the Industrial Development Bank of India Bill, the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, the Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill, the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill, and the Taxation Laws (Continuation and Validation of Recovery Proceedings) Bill. The last two Bills will be introduced tomorrow, and will be taken