

2. The Director General of Shipping who was consulted in the matter by the Administrator, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands informed the latter that shipping casualties were investigated under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 when credible information is received from the Investigating Officers and that as no information about the casualty of 'Jai-Jawahar' was received by them, no enquiry appeared to have been held into this accident. The Administrator was, however, advised to take up the matter with the Compensation Commissioner concerned under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 for payment of compensation to the dependents of the members of the crew. The dependents of the crew of the vessel are reported to have filed applications with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Port Blair in October, 1962 and March, 1963, against the employers and the matter is still *sub judice*.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know why so much time has been taken in giving the compensation to the members of the family?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That has been fully explained in the statement. As a matter of fact, there has been no delay.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the parties have made this complaint that the compensation which has been given to them is much less than what they deserve?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The compensation has not yet been assessed or given.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया गया है कि जो उस एफैकटेड कुनबे के लोग हैं उन्होंने कमिश्नर को ऐप्लीकेशन दी है और मुआविजे की उसमें मांग की है और जिसके लिए बतलाया गया है कि वह मामला अभी भी सबजुडिस है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके कब तक विचाराधीन रहने की सम्भावना है और क्या उन को कोई इंटेरिम रिलीफ दी जा रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य ने उस स्टेटमेंट में देखा होगा कि सन् 1951 में यह ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ बतलाते हैं और सन् 1957 में पहली बार इस की सूचना मिली कि इस तरीके से कोई एक छोटा डिगी टाइप का वैसल समुद्र में गुम हो गया है। उस के बाद से बराबर इस बारे में चेष्टा की जा रही है कि उनको कुछ मुआविजा मिल सके और कम्पेंसेशन कमिश्नर के पास उनको मुआविजा मांगने की सलाह दी गई है और वहां पर उन्होंने अपनी अर्जी दे भी दी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने उन्हें इंटेरिम रिलीफ देने की बात पूछी थी।

श्री राज बहादुर : इंटेरिम रिलीफ देने का कोई सवाल इसमें पैदा नहीं होता है।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether this tortoise-footed performance constitutes an exception or is it a general features of the performance of this Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In this case, if the statement has been read, the hon. Member would have found that it was a small dingy . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: The statement says nothing about this. I want to know whether this type of thing is a rule?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not a rule, it is a very very rare exception.

Crop Loan System

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- *613. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested the introduction of the crop loan system throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the farmers of the area where it was introduced; and

(c) whether any Central assistance has been offered in this respect?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reaction of the farmers has been favourable except in some areas where liberal loans were being given without reference to production requirements and where the introduction of the crop loan system resulted in a shrinkage of the quantum of credit.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह वतला सकती है कि यह क्रीप लोन सिस्टम किन किन स्टेट्स में लागू किया गया है और कितना रुपया दिया जा चुका है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as the States are concerned, actually in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra the co-operative credit is by and large oriented to production; in Mysore and Madras financing is increasingly being oriented to production requirements; in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab loans are still related to multiples of land revenue; in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir the crop loan system has yet to be widely adopted; in West Bengal also the crop loan system is still to be introduced in all areas. As far as the second part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, it is very difficult to state at this stage the exact quantum of amount which is advanced by way of crop loan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह खयाल किया है कि जब किसानों से एप्लीकेशंस ली जाती हैं तो लोन के मंजूर होने में 6-7

महीने लग जाते हैं तो गवर्नमेंट क्या यह कोशिश कर रही है कि मौक़े पर फसल देख कर, कोऑपरेटिव का कोई इन्स्पेक्टर मौक़े पर पहुंच कर उनकी फसल देख कर उनको लोन दे दिया करे ?

Shri Shinde: I do not think there is so much delay in granting crop loans, In most parts of the country crop loans are sanctioned as early as possible. Wherever the credit structure is weak there is bound to be some delay because of the weakness of the credit structure. On the whole loans are usually sanctioned as soon as the applications are submitted to the respective credit societies.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कम से कम 8 महीने लग जाते हैं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in certain States where the credit structure is too weak to give the quantum of agricultural loans, any special aid is given for the purpose of encouraging them to give these loans to boost up production?

Shri Shinde: I think the State to which the hon. Member belongs is one of the States where the credit structure is relatively weak. Some of the eastern States also have a very weak credit structure.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This system has been in operation in certain selected districts of the country for the past number of years. May I know whether any proper assessment has been made by Government to find out how far this system has helped or is responsible for reducing the rural indebtedness, and in improving the economic conditions of the farmers in those regions?

Shri Shinde: The question is a very wide one. The Reserve Bank makes an assessment from year to year and the results of the assessment which are available go to show that the crop loan system is helping agricultural

production to a great extent especially in those areas where the crop loan system and credit structure have been functioning very effectively. There the agriculture is developing because of the credit advanced by the Reserve Bank to the local credit societies, central banks etc.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने भारत के सभी राज्यों का नाम पढ़ा लेकिन बिहार का नाम नहीं पढ़ा मानो हमारा बिहार का राज्य इंडियन यूनियन में है ही नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो किसान बटाई पर खेत जोतते हैं, स्वयं लैंडलेस हैं और जिनके पास कि गिरवी रखने का सिक्कोरिटी डिपॉजिट करने का जरिया नहीं है ताकि वह कोऑपरेटिव से लोन ले सकें क्योंकि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक वाले ऐसे किसानों को जो कि लैंडलेस हैं उनको कर्जा नहीं देते हैं तो क्या सरकार ने यह दो तरीके का नियम बनाया हुआ है कि जिनके पास सिक्कोरिटी जमा कराने का हो, गिरवी रखने का साधन हो उनको तो कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से लोन मिल जायें लेकिन जिनके पास नहीं है उनको न दिया जाये तो यह दूसरी तरह के जो लैंडलेस किसान हैं उनके लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

Shri Shinde: In fact, as far as the first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, I referred to the eastern regions of our country and that includes Bihar also. As far as the security aspect of the loan is concerned, it is well known that the Credit Survey Committee made some recommendations and one of its important recommendations was that crop loan should be given not on the basis of security or as a charge on land on the basis of Security of the crop itself. That recommendation was acceptable to the Government of India. As far as the Government of India is concerned, its policy is very clear in this regard. It is for the State Governments and the local co-operative organisations to amend its bye-laws so

that crop loan advancement is facilitated and the agriculturists are really helped in the spirit of co-operation.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from the attempt to advance money against crops as a loan, may I know whether the Government has made any comprehensive survey of the difficulties of the farmers who are not getting their loans in spite of great effort in order to produce more?

Shri Shinde: As I have already submitted, the Reserve Bank from time to time makes a survey and even the Government of India is having some assessment through the State Governments, through the Apex banks etc and it has all along been our endeavour to see that the impediments which come in the way of agriculturists receiving their loans, are removed.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The survey has already been conducted.

Shri Shinde: The hon. Minister says just now that very recently a survey had been undertaken to go into these matters.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): May I add to what the Minister has stated, by saying that the survey as regards the help that could be given to the marginal and sub-marginal cultivators was conducted by the late Shri V. L. Mehta? That committee recommended an outright grant of 2 per cent to the primaries and 1 per cent to the central banks to be given on the increased credit it given over previous year. This is being resorted to by many marginal cultivators.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दो तरह के किसान होते हैं—एक वे, जिनको जमीन बेचने का हक है और दूसरे वे, जिनको जमीन बेचने का हक नहीं है और जिनको जमीन बेचने का हक नहीं है, उनको इस तरह की

सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है, उनको कर्ज नहीं दिया जा रहा है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as the crop loan system which has been adopted now is concerned, the ownership to land or title is not the criterion on which the loan is advanced. It is advanced on the basis of anticipated production of crop.

श्री क० न० तिवारी : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बताया है कि हर एक स्टेट में को-ऑपरेटिव के अलग अलग नियम हैं। क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लोन देने के सम्बन्ध में सब स्टेट्स के को-ऑपरेटिव्स में कोई यूनिफार्म व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as the Government of India is concerned, it is expected that all State Governments will act on the basis of those recommendations.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know on what basis the loan is computed—is it on acreage or on yield?

Shri Shinde: It is computed on the basis of needs and repaying capacity.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Keeping in view the failure of crops because of natural calamities, may I know whether Government will make certain concessions and extend the time for the repayment of the loan?

Shri Shinde: It is a suggestion for action. Actually, the Government of India have prepared a scheme in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : काश्तकारों को ब्रैल, इंजिन और बंडिंग आदि के लोन की इंस्टालमेंट देनी पड़ती है और उनके साथ ही हर साल क्राप-लोन देने में उनको बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए क्या क्राप-लोन की इंस्टालमेंट्स को चार पांच बरस में लेने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

Shri Shinde: The loans for digging wells are medium-term loans; not short-term loans. For medium-term and long-term loans the period of repayment is much longer.

Shortage of Cement for Agricultural Purposes

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*614. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an acute shortage of cement is being felt in the country for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether minor or medium irrigation schemes and wells for irrigation are not being completed for want of cement; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Owing to over-all shortage in the country, the supply of cement for agricultural purposes including Minor Irrigation Schemes and wells for irrigation has been inadequate.

Bulk allocation of cement on quarterly basis is made to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations by the Union Ministry of Industry and Supply. With a view to meeting the requirement of the agriculturists for cement to the extent possible within the limited supply available, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to take the following steps in the matter:—

- (i) Giving top priority to agricultural programmes over all other civilian requirements and making adequate supplies available agricultural programmes by