

3. Development of ship building industry in the public sector.
4. Grant of preference to Indian ships in the allotment of Government controlled cargoes.
5. Grant of loans on concessional terms to Indian shipping companies for the acquisition of additional tonnage.
6. Making available foreign credit for the acquisition of tonnage.
7. Grant of development rebate of 40 percent of cost of ship—available upto the end of the 4th plan.
8. Introduction of bilateral shipping services with countries like USSR, Poland, UAR and GDR.
9. Enhancement of the limit of foreign participation in the shipping industry from 25 to 40 percent with effect from 1963.
10. Revision and consolidation of the Merchant Shipping Laws.
11. Establishment of training institutions for personnel
12. Improvement of the system of recruitment of seamen and the establishment of the Seamen's Employment Offices.
13. Establishment of advisory bodies like the National Shipping Board, Merchant Navy Training Board and the National Welfare Board.

मेरु, चावल, दाल, बीनी, और उई के सरकारी भाव, बाजार भाव और वसूली भाव

2051. श्री साखची आई :  
श्री डॉक्टर लाल बैरवा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेरु, चावल, दाल, बीनी और उई क मिन-मिन प्राप्ति में प्रति किबंटल लागत मूल्य तथा प्रचलित बाजार भाव और सरकारी वसूली भाव क्या है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की मूल नीति क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शी० शिंदे) : (क) सरकार के पास

विशिष्ट जिनसों के लागत मूल्यों के विषयसमीच बाँकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बाजार में चल रहे मूल्यों और सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किये गए अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों से सम्बन्धित सूचना विवरणों (1 और 2) में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [संचालक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3382/72]

(ख) सरकार की मुख्य नीति का उद्देश्य उत्पादकों तथा उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की सुरक्षा करना है। सरकार का उद्देश्य किसानों को, उनके कृषि उत्पाद का उचित मूल्य/ अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित कर उचित तथा सामग्री मूल्य देना सुनिश्चित करना है और निर्धारित मूल्यों पर विभिन्न कृषि जिनसों की सौदागरी करना है। सरकार के पास उपलब्ध बाधानों का स्टॉक उपभोक्ताओं में वितरण करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्धारित तथा उचित मूल्यों पर दिया जाता है।

**Text Books in M. P. State Showing J & K as an Independent Country**

2052. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some text books in Madhya Pradesh State show Jammu and Kashmir State as an independent country along with Ceylon and Nepal ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such publishers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Effect on delivery Schedules of Visakhapatnam Shipyard due to non-Adherence to delivery Schedules by Indigenous Suppliers**

2053. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-adherence to delivery

schedules by indigenous suppliers has upset the delivery schedules of the Visakhapatnam shipyard, blocked huge working capital and retarded implementation of the Rs. 8 crore development plan for over two years; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government propose to relieve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). It is true to a certain extent that non-adherence to delivery schedules by certain indigenous suppliers is one of the several factors contributing to the delay and consequential blocking up capital and retardation of the implementation of development plans of Hindustan Shipyard Limited Government, however, have endeavoured to relieve the situation. The Shipyard's technical officers regularly visit the suppliers in order to expedite and to reassess their capacity. Government also favourably consider proposal for importing of equipment which cannot be supplied indigenously. Recently, Government have set up a Steering Committee to examine *inter alia* the capacity of indigenous firms to adhere to delivery terms and to watch the progress with reference to such capacity.

#### New Scheme of Agricultural Credit for Small, Medium and big Farmers

2054. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 196 on the 15th November, 1971, regarding New policy to provide credit to agriculturists, and state the progress made in respect of scheme for agricultural credit to meet the needs of small, medium and big farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : The Fourth Plan policy relating to agricultural credit in favour of smaller farmers was given in reply to the Lok Sabha Question No. 196. There is no scheme for agricultural credit to meet the needs of small, medium and big farmers in the country. As mentioned in the earlier reply, the Government policy is to orient the financing policy and procedures of the financing institutions in favour of smaller farmers. Relaxations have been made in the procedures followed by the cooperative institutions like

share capital to be collected and security requirements in favour of the small farmers; commercial banks also followed liberalised patterns is leading to the small farmers. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has extended concession of 100% refinance for schemes in the Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies' areas upto 30th June, 1973.

The available data indicate that :

(i) During 1969-70, in ten States and five Union Territories, out of the total of Rs. 403 crores issued as short and medium term loans Rs. 111 crores (27.5%) were advanced to land holders upto 2 hectares each; and Rs. 29 crores (5.7%) to tenants and agricultural labourers. Thus 33.2% of the total advance from cooperatives were generally to the weaker sections;

(ii) Similarly during 1969-70, in ten States and two Union Territories, out of a total of Rs. 88.31 crores, issued as long-term loans by cooperative land development banks, Rs. 21.93 crores, i. e. about 25% were to cultivators having holdings upto two hectares.

(iii) As on 25-12-1970, out of Rs. 184.20 crores outstanding, under-direct finance for agriculture, from the fourteen nationalised commercial banks and State Bank of India Group, Rs. 40.55 crores representing 22%, were to farmers with holdings upto five acres each;

(iv) The Credit Guarantee Scheme covered small loans (upto Rs. 2,500 for short-term production purposes and upto Rs. 10,000 for term loans) advanced to farmers and agriculturists, amounting to Rs. 438.07 lakhs by the end of June, 1971. This rose to Rs. 715.51 lakhs by 30th September, 1971.

#### Foreign Agricultural Experts Working in the Country

2055. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign agricultural experts who are at present in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the number of foreign agricultural experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) 148.