

tain categories of staff, from whom commercial debts etc. have to be recovered. It is only in such few cases that there may be some delays. But this matter of reducing the delays is under constant consideration.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: But there must be a limit to the delay. There are certain cases pending since 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot make another speech now.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: If there are any such cases, I would be very grateful to have details. I can assure hon. Members that we shall try and settle them expeditiously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to dispose of the cut motions first.

Shri Badi: May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already taken more than the time allotted for this.

I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 6, 7, 9, 13 and 17".

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,95,14,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963, in respect of Demand No. 16—Open Line Works—Additions".

The motion was adopted

13.57 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha on the 21st January, 1963, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for granting medium and long term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

Time allotted was 5 hours and time taken 3 hours and 40 minutes, leaving 1 hour 20 minutes. A large number of Members wish to speak. Each Member will have 5 minutes. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav was on his legs last time.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : (नादेड़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिन मैंने जो बातें कही थीं, उनके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकारों के लिए जो यह एग्रीकल्चर रीफाइनंस कॉर्पोरेशन बिल आया है, उसके लिए मैंने गवर्नमेंट को बन्धुवाद दिया है, लेकिन इन बारे में गवर्नमेंट की जो इन्टेन्शन है, उनको सफ़्त करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि काश्तकारों को तुरन्त कर्जा देने का इन्तज़ाम किया जाए। आज कल तो वे कर्ज के बोझों के नीचे दबे हुए हैं। "सम एस्पेक्टस आफ इण्डियन इकॉनॉमिकल डेवेलपमेंट" में लिखा है कि जहाँ तक काश्तकार का सम्बन्ध है, ही इज बार्न इन डेट, ही लिज्ज हन डेट और डाइज इन डेट।

[श्री तुलसीदास जघन]

14 hrs.

१९५७ से १९६१-६२ तक सेंट्रल गवर्न-मेंट ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो कुल कर्जा दिया है, वह २०५,६२,२५,३८७ पए है और उसके पास जो पया वापिस आया है, वह ५८,७८,८१,७९४ पए है। इसका मतलब यह है कि २०५ करोड़ दिये जिसमें से १४७ करोड़ रुपया आना बाकी है। इसका सीबा सा अर्थ यह निकलता है कि आप पैसा तो दे देते हैं लेकिन उसको वक्त पर वापिस आने में क्या दिक्कतें हैं यह भी देखना चाहिये। जिस काम के लिए वह दिया गया था उसी काम पर खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, अगर उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए दिया गया था और उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है, तो उसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये सरकार को तलाश करके कारण ढूँढ निकालना चाहिये। अब यह जो बिल आया है यह इस गज से आया है कि डेयरी फार्म के लिए पोल्टरी फार्म इत्यादि के लिए लोगों को रुपया दिया जा सके। यह तो सब ठीक है लेकिन जब आप रुपया दे तो उसको आपको फालो-अप भी करना चाहिये। जब इसको फालो-अप नहीं किया जाता है तो जो परपञ्च होता है रुपया देने का वह ऐन्चीब नहीं हो पाता है। जब किसान को पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वह साहूकार के पास जाता है जहाँ पर उसको बहुत ही ज्यादा रेट आफ इंटरिस्ट पर रुपया मिलता है। किन-किन कारणों से किसान को कर्ज लेना पड़ता है, इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। *Some Aspects of Indian Economic Development by S. K. Bose* की जो किताब है, उसमें इसका जिक्र किया गया है। उसमें यह दिया हुआ है कि परपञ्च आफ बारोइंग क्या होते हैं और उसका परसेंटेज टूटल क्या बनता है। इसमें यह है :—

Purpose of borrowing	Percentage to total.
1. Capital expenditure on farm	27.8

2. Current expenditure on farm	9.3
3. Non-farm business expenditure	6.6
4. Family expenditure	50.2

ससे पता चलता है कि ५० परसेंट से ऊपर जो उसका खर्चा होता है वह फैमिली पर है। होता है। एसी हालत में किस तरह से वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान दे सकता है। जिस तरह से दूसरे उद्योग वर्गों में खर्च चलता है, उसी तरह से यहाँ पर भी जब तक नहीं चलेगा तब तक उसको लाभ नहीं पहुँच सकता है।

जब आप यह भी देख कि ज्यादातर उसको किस र्से से कर्जा मिलता है। इसी किताब के पेज ८८ पर दिया हुआ है :—

Credit Agency	Proportion of borrowing from each agency to the total borrowings of Cultivators.
1. Professional money-lenders	44.8
2. Agricultural money-lenders	24.9
3. Relatives	14.2
4. Traders and Commission Agents	5.5
5. Landlords	1.5
6. Government	3.3
7. Cooperatives	3.1

इससे यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि प्रोफेशनल मनी लेंडर से उसको ४४.८ परसेंट तक कर्जा मिलता है और एग्रीकल्चरल मनी लेंडर्स से २५ परसेंट। इसको अगर ध्यान से देखा जाए तो पता चलता है कि कोओप्रेटिव्स से उसको बहुत ही कम पैसा मिलता है।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि लेंड मार्टगेज बैंक के पास पैसा नहीं है। मैंने अपने पहले के भाषण में कहा था कि मेरे पास लेटर्ज आते

है कि इन बैंक्स के पास पैसे होते हैं लेकिन खेड़त लेता नहीं है क्योंकि ये बैंक्स जो हैं ये चसके रास्ते में कई रोड़े अटकाते हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार खेड़त के लिए जो पैसा निकालती है, वह सारा पैसा उस तक नहीं पहुँचता है। जब उसको बहुत कम पैसा मिलेगा तो वह उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं कर सकेगा। जब तक उसको काफी पैसा न मिल जाए और वह कर्ज से मुक्त न हो जाए, तब तक उसका काम नहीं चल सकता है। पंजाब में तथा दक्षिण में प्राइवेट मनीलेंडर्ज जो इंटरिस्ट चार्ज करते हैं, वह बहुत अधिक होता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वह कभी भी कर्ज से मुक्त नहीं हो पाता है। जब भी वह सरकार से कोई पैसा लेता है, वह इधर उधर दूसरे कामों में खर्च देता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कारपोरेशन जो रुपया उसको दे उसका ठीक िति से इस्तमाल होता है या नहीं, इसको भी देखे और यह भी देखे कि जिस परपञ्च के लिए यह दिया जाता है, उसी परपञ्च के लिए यह खर्च हो और साथ ही साथ यह रुपया वापिस मिले। आपको जो रूट काज हैं, अनइकोनोमिक एण्ड अनप्रोडक्टिव बौरोइंग के उनमें जाना चाहिये और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

माइनर इरिगेशन के लिए भी इसमें प्राविज्ञान होना चाहिये कि उसके लिए भी पैसा दिया जा सकता है। बंडिंग के लिए जैसे सरकार ने कर रखा है कि किसान चाहे या न चाहे बंडिंग होगा और सरकार खर्च करती है और बीस पच्चीस वर्ष में वापिस लाती है इसी तरह से माइनर इरिगेशन के बारे में भी किया जाना चाहिये। जहां पर तालाब नहीं हैं, जहां पर वल्ज नहीं हैं, जहां पर बरसात वक्त पर नहीं होती है और जहां पर फ़ैमीन कंडिशन प्रिन्चल करती है, वहां पर जैसे सरकार जबर्दस्ती बंडिंग करती है, उसकी तरह से माइनर इरिगेशन या कुआं खोद कर उसकी किसान को दे देना चाहिये और बीस पच्चीस साल की लम्बी किस्तों में रुपया

वापिस लेना चाहिये। जिस तरह से बंडिंग की गई है किसान के लिए उसी तरह से यह भी भी किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): I rise to support the Bill and heartily congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing such a needed measure.

So far as industry is concerned, there is a Refinance Corporation already, and whenever medium-term loans are needed by industry, the scheduled banks give them, and the Refinance Corporation reimburses them. But so far as agriculture is concerned, the medium that gives money to the agriculturists now is the Reserve Bank, which gives short-term loans. As regards medium and long-term loans, very little is being given by the Reserve Bank. In fact, it is on a very restricted scale, and by the latest order of the Reserve Bank, the medium-term loans have been restricted further. In the circumstances, so far as agriculture is concerned, medium-term and long-term loans are being given to them by the State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks, but the State co-operative banks and the land mortgage banks have not been able to meet the needs of a large number of agriculturists who want money for agricultural development. Therefore, a corporation like the one contemplated in the Bill would be a very useful vehicle for giving medium and long-term loans to the agriculturists.

A criticism has been made that the capital is only Rs. 25 crores, and that in the first instance only Rs. 5 crores are being issued. That is true, but with the Rs. 5 crores that is issued, the Corporation can borrow up to 20 times its capital, that is to the extent of Rs. 100 crores. There is a large amount of money by way of P.L. 480 loans lying with the Reserve Bank. Part of that amount is now being utilised for developing industry. I would suggest that, with the same justification, part of that money can be utilised for the development of

[Shri Kappen]

agriculture, but that can be done only when this Bill is passed into law.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Unless the Reserve Bank Act is changed, it cannot be done through this.

Shri Kappen: There is a provision in the Bill for borrowing and under that provision it can be borrowed, and that will come to Rs. 100 crores. Subsequently, if more money is needed, the balance of the capital can be issued and Rs. 500 crores in all can be borrowed by the Corporation. That will mean a great help to the agriculturist to develop agriculture.

Another criticism was that it is only a Refinance Corporation and not a Finance Corporation which directly finances, but then there is provision for directly financing co-operative institutions in Clause 22. It is not very reasonable to suggest that the Central institution should finance individuals directly because it does not take into account the financial and administrative implications involved in it.

It was suggested that money should be given at nominal rates of interest. It is a welcome idea. But it is always good and will also serve the interest of the institution run for the benefit of the farmer if it is worked on business lines. Otherwise in the long run it will demoralise itself and eventually will result in the closure of an avenue of service.

A suggestion was made that this Bill might be referred to the Select Committee so that it might be made more comprehensive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not to be referred to the Select Committee; he need not be bothered about it.

An Hon. Member: We are going to pass it as early as possible.

Shri Kappen: That is what I want also. Many river valley projects in the States are complete or are nearing completion and the water from these projects could be utilised only if the lands are reclaimed. I reliably understand that about one million acres of land awaits reclamation. But reclamation needs money. More than that there are other special projects for agricultural development and for the plantation industry's development, such as rubber, coffee, tea, etc. The plantation industry needs finance on a concessional basis ranging over a period of 5—8 years because within that period there will be no return. It is very important to develop that industry. We know the immensity and the tremendous impact of the foreign exchange crisis that we are facing and how it affects our economy. The opponents of this Bill will, I am sure, support the Bill if they understand the magnitude of the proposition. I request those who have moved amendments to withdraw them and pass the Bill immediately.

Shri Maheshwar Naik (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to give my unreserved support to the new institution sought to be established by the Bill now before the House. We have already a refinance corporation for the industry to supply the medium term loans for industrial development. The same attention was not given to the development of agriculture which is one of the biggest industries of our country. Unless and until we gear up agricultural development on the same par as industrial development and with the same urgency the development we expect during this Plan period and during this Emergency will be very remote. My hon. friend who preceded me gave the figure of one million acres of land awaiting reclamation because of the development of medium irrigation projects and river valley projects. There are

other bits of land lying here and there still not reclaimed because of the absence of a financing agency for long term loans. So, they are not brought to the level where we could get the best out of them. All these lands awaiting reclamation could be reclaimed only through the medium and long term loans of the agricultural refinance corporation. A good amount of money is lying idle with the Reserve Bank. My friend referred to PL 480 being utilised for industries. With suitable modifications of the provisions of this Bill, a great part of that money could be profitably utilised. LIC too has got a good amount of surplus money for investment purposes. Can there be a better utilisation for these moneys than in the development of agriculture which is the need of the country today?

The debenture bonds, etc. which are going to be issued by this corporation are to be guaranteed by the Central Government. That is all the more reason why I like to impress upon the Government that while the corporation does its work in a business-like manner, it must also bear in mind that it must not work with profit motive. The money at the disposal of the Corporation is guaranteed and safe. It should always be the look out of the corporation that the agriculturist must get easy money for agricultural development on the easiest possible terms. There was a criticism that the State land mortgage banks and the co-operative banks are not able to utilise the money already in their hands. As far as my knowledge goes, the co-operative institutions and the Central land mortgage banks have not been able to attract the popularity of the people. Yet, these institutions suffer from the drawback of the lack of the money and unless these banks come forward with long-term loans as part of the development of agriculture to help all these people who have no access to any long-term loan, it will be difficult for these institutions the State co-operative banks as well as the

State land mortgage banks—to actually help agriculture, the development of which is the need in these days of emergency.

Another thing which I would like to impress upon the Government is that because of the chain of intermediaries who are intercepting between the original source of finance and the ultimate recipient, that is, the agriculturists, it is likely that a greater part of the money might be absorbed by the intermediaries and in their profit motive. That is a great thing, and unless and until we go into it and have a real safeguard for the development of agriculture, easier money which we expect may not be able to reach the ultimate recipient. With these words, I support the Bill and request the Government that they should see that really easy money on easier terms reaches the ultimate recipient.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक मैं ने इस एग्रीकल्चरल रिफाइनंस कारपोरेशन बिल के श्रीबर्जैक्ट्स पढ़े हैं, उस में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए और डेवलपमेंट के लिए यह कारपोरेशन बनाया जा रहा है। मैं इस का स्वागत तो यूँ करता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई संस्था ऐसी ही चाहिए परन्तु इस विधेयक में जिस प्रकार से यह कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात कही गई है और जो इसकी वकिंग है उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

अभी यह देखा जाता है कि प्रायः जो सोसाइटीज काम कर रही हैं, जिनके द्वारा कृषि सम्बन्धी कर्जा दिया जा रहा है तो जो प्राइमरी मैम्बर है उस को कर्जा पाने के लिए पहले से दो, तीन सीढ़ियां मोजद हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक द्वारा रजिस्टर्ड कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को कर्जा दिया जाता है और उससे फिर मैम्बरों को दिया जाता है।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव को एपैक्स बैंक से कर्जा मिलता है और एपैक्स बैंक को रिजर्व बैंक से मिलता है। मेरी आपत्ति यह है कि जब रिजर्व बैंक एपैक्स बैंक को फाइनेंस करता है तो फिर एक अलग से कारपोरेशन बनाया जाय और रिजर्व बैंक या शैड्युल्ड बैंक के शेयर्स द्वारा ही और उसे रिफाइनेंस किया जाय यह कहाँ तक उचित होगा? मैं यह विचार इस कारण और रखता हूँ कि दरअसल कोशिश इस बात की होनी चाहिए कि जो कृषक उत्पादन करता है उसको कर्जा आसानी से और तमय के अन्दर मिलने की सुविधा हो। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि जब शॉर्ट टर्म लोन, मीडियम टर्म लोन और लॉन्ग टर्म लोन देने के लिए हमारे यहाँ पहले से डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक, लैंड मोटोगेज बैंक और एपैक्स बैंक काम कर रहे हैं तो उन्हीं रिसोर्सेज को क्यों न मजबूत किया जाय जिन रिसोर्सेज से कि यह कारपोरेशन बनाया जा रहा है। उन रिसोर्सेज को उन तक पहुंचाया जाय बजाय इसके कि यहाँ पर आज तीन सीड़ियाँ कृषक के पास धन पहुंचाने की हों वहाँ एक और सीढ़ी इस तरीके से बढ़ाई जाय। कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक तरीके से इस का प्रयोग करके मिडिलमैन बढ़ाया जा रहा है। फिर भी कुछ तो सूद इंटरैस्ट जो भी कारपोरेशन चार्ज करेगा लैंड मोटोगेज बैंक से या एपैक्स बैंक से, वह बर्डन अल्टीमेटली प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज के जो मेम्बर्स हैं, कृषक हैं, उन पर आयेगा। इसलिए इसका जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है और जिस प्रकार से यह बनाया जा रहा है उसका मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ।

दूसरी बात श्रीमन्, जो मुझे खास तौर से कहनी है वह यह है कि मैं ने यह पढ़ा कि इस में ६ डाइरेक्टर्स रखे जायेंगे। उन ६ डाइरेक्टर्स में से ३ डाइरेक्टर्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा मनोनीत होंगे। एक डिप्टी गवर्नर औफ़ दी रिजर्व बैंक होगा जो कि रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नामिनेटेड होगा और जो कि बोर्ड का चेअरमैन

होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर का एपायन्टमेंट होगा। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि कोऑपरेटिव मुवमेंट के द्वारा कृषक को कृषि के उत्पादन के लिए जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है वह नोन-औफिशिएलाइज्ड किया जाय, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि रूरल सोसाइटीज नोन-औफिशिएलाइज्ड की जायें, दूसरी तरफ़ आप ऐसी कारपोरेशन बना रहे हैं जिसमें मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर का एपायन्टमेंट करेंगे जिसमें डिप्टी गवर्नर रिजर्व बैंक उसका चेअरमैन होगा और जिसमें अधिकतर संख्या, संचालक मंडल के सदस्यों की जो संख्या होगी वह मनोनीत या नामिनेट की जायेगी। क्या ऐसा करके आप वास्तव में उस और क्रम उठा रहे हैं जिसका कि इशारा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है कि इस तरह के जितने मुवमेंट हैं वे नोन-औफिशिएलाइज्ड किये जायें। मेरा यह खयाल था कि केन्द्रीय स्थान पर अगर एक इस प्रकार की कोऑपरेटिव स्कीम की जाती कि प्रत्येक स्टेट के एपैक्स बैंक, लैंड मोटोगेज बैंक्स, इन को सब को मिला करके, कोऑर्डिनेशन करके एक कोऑपरेटिव संस्था होती और उस को फाइनेंस इस प्रकार से किया जाता तो वास्तव में कृषक का फायदा हो सकता था।

श्रीमन्, एक चीज और इस में मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। इस में शैड्युल्ड बैंक्स को भी शेयर्स लेने का अधिकार दिया गया है। कमिशियल शैड्युल्ड बैंक्स अभी तक जो काम कर रहे हैं उन से ऐन्क्यूअली एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को क्या फायदा मिलता है? जो बीच के मिडिलमैन हैं जो गल्ला उन से खरीद कर भरते हैं, उनको तो कुछ लाभ पहुंचेगा, बंधक करके मिल जाता है लेकिन वह कृषक जो उत्पादन करते हैं, जो हल चलाते हैं उनको फायदा देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इसलिए कोशिश ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि ऐक्चुअली जो कृषक हैं, उनको सुविधाएं मिलें ।

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के कई केसेज में डुप्लीकेशन हो रहा है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि यह संस्थाएं बहुत सी कायम कर दी जाती हैं परन्तु कृषक का कोई भी लाभ नहीं होता है । इसीलिए कारपोरेशन जो बनाया जा रहा है, उसके कांस्टीट्यूशन और बकिंग की, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी निवेदन किया, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ । यह बात श्रवण्य है कि एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स के लिए इस प्रकार की एक केन्द्रीय संस्था होनी चाहिए । यह ज्यादा उचित होता अगर इस और ध्यान दिया जाता कि मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज, एग्रेस बैंक्स और लेंड मोटोगेज बैंक्स, इन सभी साधनों को मिला कर, उन को कोऑर्डिनेट करके एक कोऑपरेटिव संस्था बनाई जाय जिसका कि सीधा सम्बन्ध कृषकों से हो ।

अन्त में मुझे सिर्फ एक बात और कहनी है । इस में यह लिखा है कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी को भी फाइनेंस कृषक करे, मगर बड़े शीमे से रिजर्वेशन के साथ लिखा हुआ है और एक कंडीशन लिखी हुई है कि जब रिजर्व बैंक की इजाजत होगी । उससे यह बात साफ हो जाती है कि ऐक्चुअली प्राइमरी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज जो एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स के लिए फाइनेंस करती हैं उनको इससे लाभ होने को नहीं है । इसलिए इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और इसकी बकिंग में संशोधन होने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि अभी एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स को इसका लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma
(Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill is a welcome measure. As we are all aware, there is a Refinance Corporation for Industry. As far as the shares of the Refinance Corporation for Industry are concerned, they are held mainly by the

Reserve Bank of India and by the scheduled banks. When medium-term loan is asked by an industry, the matter is examined by the scheduled banks in consultation with the Corporation. When it is approved, the Corporation refinances the banks which were giving the loans to the industry. The main point in this is that it stands on sound business principles.

As far as the land mortgage banks and the co-operative banks are concerned, the Reserve Bank has been able to meet so far the short-term finance required by the agriculturists. And, as far as medium and long-term loans are concerned, it is meeting them only to a restricted scale. The State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks have therefore not been able to cater to the needs of a large number of farmers and have not been able to help in the development of agriculture. As regards the PL 480 funds which are lying with the Reserve Bank of India, the Industrial Refinance Corporation has been able to use these funds. I feel that with equal justification the agriculturist should also be able to use these funds. A number of co-operatives have represented the matter to the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank has referred it to the Government and suggested that a similar refinance corporation be formed for agriculture.

The main features of the Corporation are: the authorised capital will be Rs. 25 crores, of which Rs. 5 crores will be issued on its establishment; 50 per cent of the subscribed capital will be subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India, 30 per cent by the State co-operative banks and the remaining 20 per cent by the scheduled banks, LIC, etc; the Central Government will make an interest-free loan of Rs. 5 crores to the Corporation, repayable in 15 annual instalments beginning with the sixteenth year of the loan; the borrowing power of the Corporation is limited to twenty times the paid-up share

[Shrimati Lakshimikanthamma.]

capital; it can borrow loan in foreign currency; the Central Government guarantees the repayment of the shares, as well as debentures and bonds issued by the Corporation; it will borrow the PL 480 funds and funds that may be made available by institutions like the Ford Foundation etc.

The Corporation will provide the State co-operative banks with medium-term funds and subscribe to the debentures of the State land mortgage banks. We know that in many of the States, as the friends who spoke previously have mentioned, the river valley projects have been completed or are nearing completion. Unless the land is reclaimed—and it is estimated that a million acres of land can be reclaimed—unless the land is reclaimed, the benefits of these river valley projects cannot be made use of by the nation.

There are other special development projects for agriculture, like the development of plantation crops such as, as has been mentioned by one previous speaker, rubber, tea, coffee, areca, cashewnut, coconut, orchards like citrus, mango, etc. These projects require loans at least up to a period of five to seven years during which period they cannot get any crop in return. The principal purpose of the Corporation is to provide loans for such production programmes which will not only earn foreign exchange but also save foreign exchange for us.

The criticisms levelled against this are that the Corporation provides finances to the co-operatives directly. These critics must realise that it is not good that the Corporation should provide the loans to the individuals direct. There are also certain administrative and financial complications involved in such a proposal of directly advancing loans to individuals. Another suggestion made was that individual farmers and farmers'

organisations should be permitted to become shareholders of the Corporation. Since the State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks are themselves farmers' organisations, I am sure their voice prevails as they are principal customers of the Corporation.

Another suggestion was that loans at a nominal rate of interest should be provided. All these institutions, I firmly believe, should also run on sound business lines. Any slackness will demoralise and ultimately end in the closure of the service.

Another criticism was about the capital of the Corporation. To begin with it starts with a capital of Rs. 5 crores, and it can borrow up to Rs. 100 crores. Its authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores, and as and when the need arises for further funds it can issue further capital and thus increase its capacity to borrow up to Rs. 500 crores.

I am glad that the Bill is not being referred to a Select Committee since that will only delay matters. On account of the defence needs at present all the available resources are being tapped by the Government for defence expenditure, and I am sure that with the passing of this Bill we will be able to use the PL 480 funds to the tune of Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 crores lying with the Reserve Bank of India immediately for the development of our agriculture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Virabhadra Singh. Not present. Shri Mehrotra.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are only discussing, we are not taking any votes now.

श्री कछवाय : लंच का ममय ममाप्त हो गया है। ढाई वज से ऊपर ऊपर हो गया है। सदन में क्वोरम तो होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is challenging the quorum. The bell may be rung.—Yes, there is no quorum. Shri Mehrotra.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (विलहौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता इस लिए महसूस हुई कि किसान को अपने खर्च के लिए जो रुपया चाहिए, उस को वह उचित मात्रा में नहीं मिल पाता है। बड़े बड़े किसान तो रुपया पा भी जाते हैं, लेकिन छोटे किसानों को रुपया मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। उन को न तो समय पर रुपया मिलता है और न ही उचित ब्याज पर मिलता है। अगर रिजर्व बैंक या दूसरे बड़े बैंकों से हल्के सूद पर रुपया देने की कोई व्यवस्था है भी, तो किसान के पास पहुंचते पहुंचते उस की ब्याज दर इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है कि वह उस के लिए बोझ हो जाता है। आम तौर पर इस व्यवस्था का फायदा बड़े किसान उठाते हैं। छोटे किसानों को तो उसी सूदखोर के पल्ले पड़ना पड़ता है, जो कि ज्यादा सूद लेता है। अगर यह कारपोरेशन ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सके कि किसानों को सीधे सीधे और सस्ते ब्याज पर रुपया मिल सके, तो वह व्यवस्था अपने उद्देश्य में सफल होगी। बीच की एजेंसीज, कोऑपरेटिव बैंक आदि, होने से ब्याज की दर बराबर बढ़ती चली जाती है।

इस बिल में लांग-टर्म लोन और मीडियम-टर्म लोन देने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी फसलें होती हैं, जिन में किसान को देर से पैसा मिलने का अवसर आता है। मसलन अगर कोई किसान बाग या फ्रांचाई लगाता है, तो पांच छः बरस की अवधि की जरूरत पड़ती है। अगर इस बीच में कर्ज

की किस्त मांगी जाये, तो वह नहीं दे सकता है। अगर इस विधेयक में इस बात की गुंजायश कर दी जाये कि जब किसान की फसल तैयार होगी, तभी से उस की कर्ज की किस्त ली जाये, तो यह उपयोगी होगा।

इस के साथ ही इस बात का भी खयाल रखा जाये कि अगर कोई दैवी विपत्ति आने की वजह से किसी किसान का कारोबार नष्ट हो जाये, तो जिस तरह से किसी दूसरे कारोबार करने वाले का कारोबार नष्ट हो जाने पर उस को जेल नहीं जाना पड़ता है, उसी तरह बेचारे किसान को भी जेल न जाना पड़े और उस का रुपया बट्टे खाते डाल दिया जाये।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे इन दो तीन सुझावों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे यहाँ ८० परसट लोग ऐसे हैं जो ख.ा. पर निर्भर रहते हैं। देखने में आया है कि इन पिछले पंद्रह सालों में बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर हमने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया है और अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार अगर यही रुपया किसानों को उत्पादन वृद्धि के लिए दिया जाता तो हो सकता है कि हम काफी बड़ी मात्रा में फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की हाचत कर लेते। देर से ही सही, मगर फिर भी अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कारपोरेशन बनाने के बारे में यह जो बिल आया है, इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये और इसका समर्थन किया जाना चाहिये।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए काफी पैसा रखा गया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाला है, उसकी जब तक ताकत न बढ़े जब तक उसकी जो आवश्यकता है, उनकी पूर्ति न हो, तब तक हमारा जो उद्देश्य है, उसमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती

[श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री]

है, जो हमारी मनोकामना है, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। इस वास्ते खेती को सुधारने के लिए जिन जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है, वे उन तक नहीं पहुंचाई जायगी तो न तो खेती में सुधार हो सकता है और न ही उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

हमारे यहां जितना परसेंट्रल लोगों का खेती में लगा हुआ है, उसका कुल्बना अगर आप अमरीका से करें तो आन को पता चलेगा कि वहां पर केवल १२ परसेंट लोग ही खेती करते हैं और इतना होने पर भी वहां से हमें अनाज का बड़ी भारी मात्रा में आयात करना पड़ता है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि हम भी उत्पादन बढ़ाएं और खेतीहर की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करें। चूंकि आज तक हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाये हैं, इस वास्ते उत्पादन इतना नहीं बढ़ा है जितना बढ़ना चाहिये था।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल अच्चे समय पर आ रहा है और इसका फायदा काश्तकार को, खेतीहर को, किसान को मिलेगा। इससे उसको अपने पैरों पर खड़े होते में मदद मिलेगी।

सैंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक, लैंड माटोजेज बैंक अपनी मर्यादा में रहते हुए आज तक काश्तकार को लोन देते रहे हैं। मगर पूरे तरीके से काश्तकार की जा जरूरत है, उनको वे पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। आपको इस काम में आगे आना चाहिये और किसान को जरूरत को देखना चाहिये। इन जरूरतों में माइनर इरिगेशन की भी जरूरत पड़ती है। हर गांव में कुछ कुछ नाले रहते हैं, छोटी मोटी नदियां रहती हैं। उन पर काश्तकार सीजल बांध बना देते जो कि टम्पोरेरी होते हैं। बरसात के साथ ही वे बह जाते हैं। इस तरह से छंटे मोटे बांध माइनर इरिगेशन के तौर पर जब बनाये

जाते हैं तो कहीं पर तो गवर्नेमेंट को बीस परसेंट कहीं पर तीस परसेंट और कहीं पर चालीस परसेंट गांव वालों को बतौर मैचिंग वॉल्यूमेशन के देना पड़ता है। उनमें इतना देने की ताकत नहीं होती है। सोसाइटीज के रूल्स में भी मैचिंग वॉल्यूमेशन देने का प्रावधान नहीं होता है। इस बिल के आने के बाद मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकेगी और मैचिंग वॉल्यूमेशन के जो छंटे मोटे प्रश्न हैं, वे इस पैके के उपयोग से पूरे हो सकेंगे।

अब तक देखा गया है कि लोन की जो मर्यादा रिजर्व बैंक या सेंट्रल बैंक की तरफ से लगाई जाती रही है वह बहुत कम लगाई जाती रही है। अब इस के बाद जो उनकी आवश्यकताएं होंगी, पूरी हो सकेंगी, ऐसा आशा की जानी चाहिये। यह भी आशा की जानी चाहिये कि ज़रा से ज्यादा काश्तकारों को पैसा देने में कामयाबी हासिल हो सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ यह जो लांग टर्म लोन देने के लिए बिल आया है, निडल टर्म लोन देने के बारे में बिल आया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an accident that I have to take charge of the Bill, because my colleague has been indisposed and could not take charge of it. Therefore, I regret I could not be present while the discussion was going on on other days in the last session. But I have read the debates and have tried to follow the points that had been raised. It would be my endeavour to meet them as best as I can, as also the points that have been placed before the House today.

Going through the debates, I find that the main lines of criticism against this Bill were four or five. I would like to take them one by one. At the outset, I must say that much of the criticism was based on a certain misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the provisions of this Bill. The lines of criticism are firstly that this Corporation is likely to overlap with the other existing bodies and as such it is unnecessary; secondly, that the Reserve Bank of India should handle these functions and not an independent Corporation; thirdly, that even though the Corporation is being set up, the quantum of agricultural credit especially short-term credit for financing seasonal operations should be very considerably increased and as such the Corporation may not find adequate resources—in this respect this Bill does not go far enough and provides for a total volume of credit which is bound to be limited; and lastly, that the proposed Corporation instead of being a refinancing corporation working within the framework of the existing structure, should become a development bank directly assisting the primary societies, if not the farmer himself.

In the very nature of things, if you look at these four basic criticisms, some of them are contradictory to one another because inevitably they are based upon an independent appreciation of each one of the lines of criticism. Taking the first criticism that this will overlap with the functions of the existing bodies, I have to say that if we go into the entire working of the cooperative societies dealing with the various aspects, we will find that this criticism would not seem to be valid at all. Within the cooperative movement itself, there is a well-understood distinction between short and medium-term credit on the one hand and long-term credit on the other. The various special bodies which have been created so far have also been entrusted with clear and specific functions and there has been

a well-planned and reasonable demarcation of those functions and responsibilities. The long-term operations fund of the Reserve Bank for example, has been fairly utilised for revitalising the credit societies at various levels by increasing their share capital. For example, out of Rs. 33 crores and odd invested in this fund, about Rs. 23 crores are by the way of share capital of the cooperative societies, and rest for providing medium-term loans up to 5 years for financing land improvement generally.

There is another institution—the cooperative development board—which has been charged with a special responsibility for the promotion and processing of marketing societies. Then there is the warehousing corporation, which provides for the establishment of warehouses under the auspices of the Central and State Government. So, there are various corporations or independent organisations which deal with various aspects of rural finance. In a country like ours, in dealing with an industry which accounts for half of our national income, the number of institutions which we have already established can hardly be deemed to be very large. Therefore, on that ground to object to another institution which may be considered to be an important link in the chain of rural finance is hardly valid. If there is any doubt on this point, those Members—some of them are very knowledgeable in this field—may refer to the experience of other countries like USA, Canada or Australia. There the rural economy has been developed to a very great extent, as other economies have been developed. If they see the number of institutions or the lines of credit or the various fields of working of the rural economy there they will find that the number is numerous. Therefore, if we have come forward with this new corporation dealing with purely the long-term operations or long-term needs of rural credit, to object to the Bill on that ground is not valid.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

A point was made that even if there were some specialised needs for which a new institution was necessary, the Reserve Bank should have been entrusted with the discharge of these new additional responsibilities. After making this point hon. Members ask—some hon. Member made this point even today—why the Reserve Bank which has been already catering to some of the needs of long term credit could not be entrusted with this job and why there is any need to create a new corporation. That point also is, to my knowledge, misconceived, and I will try to explain it, because the facts do not seem to be properly appreciated in this respect.

It is true that the Reserve Bank has done some pioneering activity in developing rural credit and it has done a good deal of work. It is true that it has contributed very greatly to the growth of rural credit. The latest figure shows—it is not Rs. 33 crores as I have indicated—that actually Rs. 37.14 crores have been provided in various ways from the Long-term Operations Fund. Apart from this Rs. 37.14 crores from the Long-term Operations Fund the Reserve Bank has provided by way of seasonal credits an amount of Rs. 131 crores to the various co-operative banks, and this is at present the outstanding item. But, the Reserve Bank is after all a bank and it has to function under the guiding principles of banking operations. That is the reason why it has to set apart out of its profits every year a fund known as the Long-term Operations Fund, because in the very nature of the Act or the banking principles it cannot raise deposits on a short-term basis or raise funds on a short-term basis and lend on a long-term basis. It cannot do it and therefore a special fund has been created. Because it is a central bank, a government bank and the whole authority of the Government and the people is behind it, it could create a big fund like that. But to

develop it much more it cannot go on adding to that. That is why the need for a special corporation is there. The Reserve Bank's capacity to increase the extent of its assistance either in quantum or in the directions which are necessary is limited in the very nature of things, by the Act and according to the principles of banking operations, and because this Long-term Operations Fund could not be extended to meet the long-term needs of a rising rural economy, there is need for a separate corporation. It was felt that there is need for a separate corporation and we have come to the House for that, because the Reserve Bank is legitimately concerned with short-term seasonal loans and where these are not adequate term credit has to be provided for and the Reserve Bank cannot properly provide loans from the general fund and it has to fall back upon the Long-term Operations Fund.

The third point that was made was that the resources for this corporation are not adequate. It was said that the authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores, the issued capital is Rs. 5 crores and even if we create a corporation like this it is not going to meet the needs or demands for long-term rural finance. This point, again, is also not fully appreciated. It is provided that the corporation can raise loans up to twenty times the capital, and twenty times the authorised capital will mean Rs. 500 crores or twenty times the issued capital will mean Rs. 100 crores. It is true that right in the beginning the corporation will not need Rs. 500 crores or even Rs. 100 crores. The idea is that gradually it will develop, it will go to the market and raise loans to meet the demands. Up to Rs. 100 crores it can raise loans and when the capital is augmented, say, up to Rs. 10 crores of issued capital the funds can be raised to Rs. 200 crores and like that it can go up to Rs. 500 crores when the capital is raised to Rs. 25 crores. It has been

estimated that in the Third Plan period the short-term requirement of rural credit would be Rs. 420 crores. As for the term credit—that is, the long-term and medium-term credit—it has been calculated that something like Rs. 260 crores would be needed—Rs. 110 crores medium and Rs. 150 crores long-term credit. That is the estimate that has been made for the Third Plan period. Therefore, I think the provision that has been made in this Bill for raising twenty times the share capital by way of loans will fully meet the requirement of long-term and medium-term rural credit. From that point of view, to say that the resources are not adequate is not correct.

The last line of criticism was that this corporation should deal directly and it should not be a refinance corporation. It was said that it should be, rather, a development corporation. It was said that it should be in the nature of a development corporation or a bank and it should deal directly with the farmers or with the primary societies. All those who are aware of the diversity and immensity of the problem will realise that however desirable this may be, from a purely practical point of view, it is not possible for a corporation to have branches all over the country, hundreds of branches giving out loans to farmers or societies about whom the corporation may not be knowing anything. Therefore, it is not a practical proposition. The more economical and the better way of dealing with it is to have the activity in the nature of a refinance corporation dealing with the apex bank and land mortgage banks in the States. The hon. lady Member pointed out that we have set up this refinance corporation for industries in which the Reserve Bank and the premier scheduled banks are members. They have all contributed and it is working very well. Taking the rural credit system in which there will be the apex bank and the land mortgage banks on the one side and, down be-

low, there will be the primary co-operative societies and the district cooperative banks, this new link will go to strengthen the entire rural economy. Therefore, it is a better way and a more economical way. It is a more practical way of giving long-term assistance to our farmers for promotional and developmental activities of a long-term nature.

Some other points have also been made regarding individual clauses. There will be opportunity, when we come to the clause-by-clause discussion, to deal with them. Sir, this is a corporation which is intended to assist agriculture. But it must not be forgotten that it is also a financial institution. It is working in close touch with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank, both of which have their head offices in Bombay. One of the points made here was that this office should be in Delhi and not in Bombay, because all the offices should not be centralised in Bombay. Though that is a legitimate point, there is a good case for having this office in Bombay, because this institution will work in very close co-operation with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank, whose headquarters are in Bombay. Actually, this should be as near to the office of the Reserve Bank as feasible. Any attempt to shift it to Delhi or any other place would very much hamper the work of this Corporation, particularly in the early years when it has to work under the direct guidance and supervision of the Reserve Bank.

15 hrs.

Then a point was made against the nomination of the Board of Directors by the Reserve Bank because it goes against the directive of the Prime Minister that the rural societies should be non-officialised. The Prime Minister made that important speech in the co-operative conference, and he was objecting to the large share capital provided by these institutions for long-term operations, the bulk of which has gone towards strengthening

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

the share capital of the primary co-operatives, because he wanted a national movement with people's co-operation and enthusiasm, only to be supplemented and not supplanted by the Reserve Bank. His remarks were with respect to primary co-operative societies. A corporation of this kind has got to be strengthened by the Reserve Bank. So, the analogy is not well-drawn, because it has to work under the direction and supervision of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank provides a large bulk, 50 per cent, of its share capital. Therefore, the Board of Directors and others have got to be nominated by the Reserve Bank. So, to say that this officialisation goes against the directives of the Prime Minister is not correct because that directive was meant for primary co-operative societies.

Then, one hon. Member said that more attention should be paid to agricultural development than is being paid to industrial development. I think this is a step in that line to provide finance to the rural area. So far we have been providing ample finance for seasonal or short-term operations. Long-term operations like irrigation projects require money badly. For example, lakhs and lakhs of acres of land have got to be reclaimed. In the irrigation projects if there are good schemes for reclamation of large tracts of land, whether in the Nagarjunasagar area, Malnad area or any other rural area, to be developed for agricultural operations, this Corporation will come in to provide funds, provided the scheme is well drawn up, it is to be well-administered and it is subject to financial and economic feasibility. It is to meet that vital gap in the rural areas that this Corporation is sought to be established. I think this proves the point that agricultural development is to be given as much attention as industrial development. And it is our experience of industrial revolution in every country, whether in the

19th, 18th or 20th century, that agricultural development provides a sound base for subsequent industrial development of the country. Therefore, primary importance has got to be given to the development of agriculture. With these few words, I move my motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for granting medium and long term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Amendment No 3 is a Government amendment. It will be taken as moved. Amendment No. 10 is barred by amendment No. 3. Is Shri D. S. Patil moving his other amendments to clause 2?

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): I want to move my amendments Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): I want to move my amendment No. 32.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): I want to move my amendment No. 21 regarding clause 2A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is reading from the list circulated during the last session which is not valid now.

Clause-2 (Definitions)

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "poultry farming and stock breeding" substitute "and poultry farming;" (3)

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 12—add at the end—

“Processing, marketing and agro-industries” (12)

(ii) Page 1, line 14—for “mortgage” substitute “development” (13)

(iii) Page 2, line 10,—for “mortgage” substitute “development” (14)

(iv) 2, line 19,—for “mortgage” substitute “development” (15)

(v) Page 2, line 23,—for “mortgage” substitute “development” (15)

Shri M. Malachami: I beg to move.

Page 1, line 12,—

after “pisciculture,” insert—

“horticulture, coffee and cardamom plantation,” (32)

Sir, the object of this Bill is stated to be provision of long-term credit. By my amendment to clause 2, I propose the inclusion of horticulture, coffee and cardamom plantations under “agriculture” in view of the fact that these plantations also require heavy and long-term capital. The present financial institutions, either the scheduled banks or the co-operative institutions, are not providing adequate capital and for a sufficiently long time to enable these plantations to have sufficient credit facilities. It is only with a view to see that Government help these plantations also with adequate credit facilities that I have proposed this amendment.

Here I want to point out that the cardamom and coffee plantations are mainly carried on in hilly tracts at an altitude of 2,500 ft. to 5,000 where there are no transport facilities. So, the cultivators have to take the equipments and other materials required for the plantations by head loads. They are facing heavy odds in carrying on with the plantations. Since these plantations are on hilly tracts,

there is also the risk of erosion. Sometimes drought affects the industry heavily. The present arrangements made for financing these plantations are not sufficient in case there is a failure of crop for one or two years or there is soil erosion on account of heavy floods. The yield from these plantations could be expected only after five or seven years and the co-operative institutions which give loans for a period of 20 years give only a little amount for carrying on the plantations. The land mortgage banks provide a maximum limit of Rs. 10,000 for loans for agricultural operations. This amount will not be sufficient for carrying on the plantations in view of the fact that plantations require a large capital because they are carried on in hills and at heavy odds.

The object of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation happens to be to assist projects which cannot ordinarily be financed by established agencies such as the apex co-operative land mortgage banks, either because the amounts involved in each individual scheme or project are very large or because the period for which credit is necessary is relatively long. These plantations are suffering from these two hardships. So, it will greatly help the plantations if my amendment is accepted by the Government. If Government is not prepared to accept it, what other arrangements for the requisite capital for these plantations are made may be told to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Deshmukh's amendment is not there.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: You might permit me to move Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh's amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he is absent, I cannot allow it to be moved. I find that Dr. Deshmukh's amendment has lapsed. So, he can speak on the clause.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Since the Government has already tried to give the

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

definition of the word 'agriculture' by the inclusion of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming—they have also added stock breeding.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Piggery comes under stock breeding.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If it comes under that.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Piggery and the development of piggery comes under animal husbandry.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am glad to hear that. Then I do not press my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment for that.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is all right. But what about processing and marketing and agro-industries? This is a vital part of agricultural development. I am sure, a lot of our problems proceed from the fact that the agriculturists themselves do not process their goods. For instance, if instead of selling their raw cotton in the market, they were to gin it, bale it and then sell it, it will be helpful and much more profitable. There are a lot of co-operative and other organisations coming up for putting up these factories and so on. Similarly, fruit canning and processing of fruits and vegetables and so on—all these industries are very vital to the proper development of agriculture. I therefore, hope that it would not harm anybody if these words are added, namely, processing, marketing and development of agro-industries. I would like that to be accepted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am glad that the hon. Member appreciates that piggery is included in animal husbandry. So far as the question of processing and agro-industries is concerned, this is beyond the scope of this Bill because, as I ventured to explain, processing involves the es-

tablishment of industrial co-operatives or other industrial units. Similarly, agro-industries relate to the question of industrial co-operatives.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What about dairying? It involves machinery and all that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. Recently, the Commerce and Industry Ministry set up a working group which has recommended on the question of industrial co-operatives. Most of these questions have been taken up and they have made recommendations. The Government have accepted those recommendations. There is the Director of Industrial Co-operatives whose duty is to process and promote the growth of many things that the hon. Member has in mind. So, while agreeing entirely with the need and desirability of developing them, my only plea is that it does not form part of this Bill; whether it is agro-industries or processing or marketing, it should form part of the industrial co-operatives for which the working group has recommended. It is being processed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about amendment No. 32?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is marketing also included in that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Coffee plantations and others are under the Special Plantations Act. They are being assisted separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your colleague referred to them in her speech and said that this Act applies to those things, namely, the development of coffee, tea and cardamom plantations.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It should be accepted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was pointing out....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has referred to them in particular.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: I am sorry, I do not have the speech, but so far as it applies to them we accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You accept it.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: No, not the amendment. The long-term needs of the plantations will be met.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first put the Government amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "poultry farming and stock breeding;" substitute "and poultry farming;" (3)

The motion was adopted

Shri D. S. Patil: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Mover of amendment No. 3 is absent from the House. Therefore the amendment cannot be moved by another hon. Member.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: It is a Government amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government is one and indivisible. It is Cabinet responsibility. Therefore there is no point of order in it. Does he wish to press any of his amendments?

Shri D. S. Patil: Yes, Sir; I wish to press amendments Nos. 13, 14 and 15.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Malaichami wish to press his amendment?

Shri M. Malaichami: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put all of them (Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 32) together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 12 to 16 and 32 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Establishment and incorporation of Agricultural Refinance Corporation).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment No. 17 by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh. He is not here.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Share capital and shareholders):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are amendments No. 19 and 20 by Shri D. S. Patil, No. 33 by Shri Malaichami and Nos. 21 and 22 by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh. Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh is not here. Are the other amendments being moved?

Shri D. S. Patil: Yes, Sir, I wish to move my amendments.

(i) Page 3, line 27,—
omit "and" (19)

(ii) Page 3, line 28,—

after "banks" insert "and Co-operative Societies" (20)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, amendment No. 33 by Shri Malaichami is barred.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri D. S. Patil.

श्री ड० शि० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब-क्लाज ५ जो है वह शेयर कैपिटल और शेयरहोल्डर्स के बारे में है। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण एमेंडमेंट है। एलिजिबिल इस्टीमेशन की जो रेकॉर्डिशन दी हुई है, वह इस प्रकार है : —

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

- (ii) a co-operative society (other than a Central Land Mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank) approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf;”

इसी तरह से क्लॉज २२ जो है, जो कि फॉलोइंग आफ़ दी कारपोरेशन, ड्यूटीज आफ़ दी कारपोरेशन के बारे में है, उस में लिखा आ है :—

“The Corporation may provide such financial assistance to eligible institutions as it considers necessary for promoting the development of agriculture in India and shall not—

अब एलिजिबल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज एप्रूव्ड बाई दी रिजर्व बैंक आती है। जब कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को एलिजिबल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में रखा गया है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों उनको शेयर खरीदने से रोका गया है। जब उसको रिजर्व बैंक मान्यता देता है और जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज देहात की है, वह शेयर खरीदना चाहती है, कारपोरेशन के शेयर लेना चाहती है, तो उसको इसकी इजाजत क्यों नहीं दी जाती है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। इस कारपोरेशन बिल में कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज प्रोव्ड बाई दी रिजर्व बैंक को एलिजिबल इंस्टीट्यूशंस माना गया है, यानी लोन और एडवॉन्स लेने के लिये उसको मान्यता दी गई है। ऐसी हालत में शेयर लेने से उसको क्यों बन्द किया गया है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। शेयर खरीदने की उनको इजाजत नहीं चाहिये वही मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में कहना है। यह सीधी सी बात है और मैं आशा करता कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसको मान लें।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want to support the amendment moved by my hon. friend. My point, which I made during the discussion also, was that

every co-operative society should be entitled to purchase a share or shares and there should be no bar. Similarly, farmers' institutions which are capable of buying shares should also be permitted to do so. I do not see why they should be excluded or restricted. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this—under clause 2 (f) (ii) their approval by the Reserve Bank is necessary. It reads—“a co-operative society (other than...etc) approved by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf.” I cannot see why such approval should be required.

15.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If I cannot move the amendment I wanted to, I think instructions be issued to the Reserve Bank so that any co-operative society which is capable of purchasing these shares should be permitted to purchase shares. By changing the wording as suggested by my hon. friend in the present clause, I think this objective will be achieved and I therefore support that any co-operative society which is capable of purchasing a shares should be allowed to do so.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Which share?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Purchasing shares of the corporation. That is my special appeal; I think the hon. Minister should accept this.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I also support the amendment which has been moved by Shri D. S. Patil. I do not want to make a speech. The grounds are the same as put forward by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I explained earlier, giving direct assistance to primary co-operative societies who become shareholders of this corporation will cut across the very principle of the Re-financing scheme and may also be impracticable as it ignores the present. The present is

either a three-tier system or a two-tier system. Either the Reserve Bank long term operation works through the Apex banks or the principal land mortgage banks.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If Apex banks are allowed, why not primary societies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This will mean the Corporation which will be a centralised institution dealing directly with the primary co-operative society which will create great administrative problems.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Purchasing shares does not necessarily mean that it must deal with it, by giving loans etc.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member wants that any society which purchases a share is entitled to loan or..

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not at all. Merely the right to purchase a share. We do not want any loan directly.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That may be taken under the enabling powers. We will look into the matter. That power is there: if the Reserve Bank will approve such a society. That, the Reserve Bank will consider.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. D. S. Patil, do I put the amendments to the vote?

Shri D. S. Patil: The principle in my amendments has been accepted.

Mr. Speaker: He does not press?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Accepted? He said something else.

Amendment Nos. 19 and 20 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the bill.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (Board of Directors)

Mr. Speaker: Clause 10: any amendments to be moved, 23, 24, 25?

Shri D. S. Patil: There is one amendment: 24, 23, 25.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 24 is not his.

Shri D. S. Patil: Amendment No. 25.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 25 is his. No. 23 also?

Shri D. S. Patil: No.

Mr. Speaker: Only No. 25 may be moved.

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

Page 6, after line 7, insert—

"(ff) one director elected by Co-operative societies eligible for holding shares in the Agricultural Refinance Corporation; and" (25)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आप यहां उपस्थित हैं। पेज २ जो इस बिल का है उसमें कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी की डेफ़ीनीशन इस प्रकार दी गई है :—

(ii) a co-operative society (other than a Central Land Mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank) approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf;"

२२ नम्बर जो क्लॉज इस बिल का है, उसमें कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को एलिजिबल इंस्टीट्यूशन माना गया है और एडवांसिस और लॉज देने का प्राविजन रखा गया है।

किसी भी इंस्टीट्यूशन में, किसी भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी में ऐसे संभासद् नहीं होते हैं जो शेयरहोल्डर नहीं होते हैं। किसी भी नान-मैम्बर को आप लोन नहीं दे सकते हैं और न ही एडवांस दे सकते हैं। जब आप कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी को लोन और एडवांस देने का प्राविजन करते हैं, तो मेरा कहना यह है कि उनको शेयर लेने की भी इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये। जब वे शेयर लेंगे तो अपना डायरेक्टर भी कारपोरेशन में चुन कर भेज सकेंगी।

[Shri D. S. Patil]

देहाती सोसाइटीज होने की वजह से अगर उनको इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है, तो वह खेद की ही बात है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि उनका भी एक डायरेक्टर वहां रहे।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want to say a word. These are all related matters. In sub-clause 2 (f) (ii), it has been stated:

"a co-operative society (other than a central land mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank) approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf,"

This is intended to be an eligible institution. My hon. friend Shri D. S. Patil has been pressing that just as a co-operative society is allowed in this clause, it should also be allowed to purchase a share. The assurance which the hon. Minister...

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have not given any assurance. I said, the Reserve Bank will consider it. I have not given any assurance.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like him to give an assurance. The only contention is, just as a co-operative society is made eligible under clause 2, the wording here in clause 3 is, "such other classes of financial institutions as may be notified by the Central Government". Here, if the co-operative society is considered to be a financial institution, and, therefore, capable of purchasing shares, then it would be necessary, as has been proposed by this amendment, that this class of shareholders should have one director. I do not know whether the Deputy Minister will be able to accept it, but this is a suggestion which I am sure has the approval and support of every Member of this House who has any interest in the farmers and who wants to protect their interests and to advance them; there should be no reluctance

on the part of Government to deny to the co-operative society which is capable of purchasing a share the right to have at least one director, amongst so many who are all more or less Government directors. This is a wholly Government organisation for all purposes, and, therefore, the right to have one non-official director as a representative of the co-operative societies should not be denied, and I would, therefore, press this point.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, the scheme of the Bill is that we do not approve that this corporation should lend directly to the primary co-operative societies. That is absolutely clear. But hon. Members have said, that in terms of clause 2 (f) (ii), if the Reserve Bank approves of a co-operative society, then they might allow that society to become a shareholder. So far, the Bill does not provide for that. But I have said that in view of the demand made by several hon. Members, this matter will be considered by the Reserve Bank; this is a technical matter, and its implications are far-reaching, and, therefore, the Reserve Bank will consider it. I have given no assurance, but certainly, if the Reserve Bank comes to the conclusion that such approved societies can become...

Mr. Speaker: This assurance is given that the Reserve Bank would consider?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Will the hon. Deputy Minister give us an assurance that he will take the side of the Members while the matter is being considered by the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Speaker: He will convey all those feelings of the Members to the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank will consider it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This will be examined, certainly. Only after the

matter is considered, the question of having a director on behalf of such co-operative societies as hold shares will arise; it will arise only at that stage.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri D. S. Patil withdrawing his amendment?

Shri D. S. Patil: Yes.

Amendment No. 25 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we come to clause 20. Is amendment No. 26 going to be moved? Probably the whole scheme has gone now, and, therefore, it may not be moved.

Shri D. S. Patil: The earlier amendment has been lost. So, I am not moving this amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 20 and 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 20 and 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 22—(Business which the Corporation may transact)

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 36, after 'necessary' insert 'only'. (27).

I want that in clause 22 (1), the word 'only' should be added after the word 'necessary' so that the corporation may provide assistance to eligible institutions only for promoting the development of agriculture in India, and not for any other function.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): I want to speak on sub-clause (f) of this clause, which reads thus:

"generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the discharge of its functions under this Act."

I feel that there should be something more specific in this, because from previous experience in such co-operatives and land mortgage banks, it has come to our notice that a great deal of the funds has been utilised for non-agricultural and non-productive ventures. The resources of this Refinance Corporation should not be dissipated in non-agricultural ventures. I think that the clause as it stands gives a fair amount of powers to get round any such requirement. I do think that perhaps this need not have been included.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The object of the Bill clearly specifies that it will be only for agricultural purposes, and, therefore, no further clarification is necessary. Actually, when the hon. Member wanted that processing or marketing or agro-industries should be included, I said in reply that these things need not be included because they were beyond the scope of the Bill. So, the intention is very clear and there is no need to make it more specific.

Mr. Speaker: What about the addition of the word 'only'?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not necessary to add the word. The object is very clear and specific and related only to agriculture and its development.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose Shri D. S. Patil is satisfied and he is not pressing his amendment.

Shri D. S. Patil: I am not pressing the amendment.

Amendment No. 27 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is amendment No. 28 in the name of Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh for the insertion of a new clause 26A. The hon. Member is absent.

The question is:

"That clauses 27 to 45 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 27 to 45 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I come to clause 46. Is amendment No. 29 going to be moved? The hon. Member is not here.

The question is:

"That clauses 46 and 47 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 46 and 47 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule— (Amendment of certain enactments)

Mr. Speaker: There are two formal amendments to the Second Schedule by Government, namely amendments Nos. 4 and 5. Amendments Nos. 30 and 31 are the same and, therefore, they are barred.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 21, line 30, for '1962' substitute '1963'. (4)

(ii) Page 22, line 19, for '1962' substitute '1963'. (5)

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (Short title, extent and commencement)

Mr. Speaker: As regards amendment No. 8, the hon. Member is absent.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6, for '1962' substitute '1963'. (2)

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, for 'Thirteenth Year' substitute 'Fourteenth Year' (1)
(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

Title

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to the Long Title in the name of Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh, namely, amendment No. 6. But the hon. Member is absent.

The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

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

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी थोड़ी देर में यह विधेयक पारित होने जा रहा है ? यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा विधेयक है जिस से किसानों को फायदा होगा । लेकिन सरकार का इंटेंशन अच्छा होना और किसी विधेयक को पारित करना ही काफी नहीं होता । हम ने और बातों में देखा है कि उन को अमल में लाने में कितनी दिक्कत होती है । खास कर जो गरीब किसान हैं उन को पैसा लेने में बहुत तकलीफें उठानी पड़ती हैं । इस सदन में इन सब बातों की चर्चा हुई है लेकिन फिर भी जब यह विधेयक पारित होने जा रहा है तो मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ पुनः आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया उन को देना है चाहे वह जिस तरह से भी देना हो, उन्हें देखना चाहिये कि किसानों को रुपया मिलने में कोई दिक्कत न हो और उन्हें बहुत अधिक दौड़ना न पड़े । क्योंकि हमारा अनुभव है कि दौड़ते किसानों को जितना पैसा मिलता है उस में का अधिक अंश उन का खर्च हो जाता है । यही कारण है कि जो गवर्नमेंट का पैसा बकाया पड़ जाता है और बहुत अंशों में अदा नहीं होने का कारण यह है कि जितना उनको पैसा मिलना चाहिए और जिस काम के लिए मिलना चाहिए, उसको हासिल करने के लिए किसानों को दौड़ने में, एप्रोच करने में और दूसरी बहुत सी फिजूल बातों में मसलन सम्बन्धित लोगों को खुश करने में बहुत सा पैसा उनका खर्च हो जाता है । इसलिए इन सब बातों पर यदि ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तो इस कानून का पारित होना किसानों के लिए इतना लाभदायक नहीं होगा जितना कि सरकार चाहती है ।

2803 (A) LSD—6.

एक बात और है । जब दरखास्तें कर्ज के वास्ते दी जाती हैं तो उनकी जांच-पड़ताल में और उनको देखने भालने में इतना समय लग जाता है कि जिस समय उनको कर्जा मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है । इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । सरकार को अपने अफसरों को हिदायत करनी चाहिए कि जिस वक्त किसानों की दरखास्त आये, उसके एक या डेढ़ महीने के अंदर उन्हें पैसा मिल जाना चाहिए । जिस काम के लिए पैसा चाहिए और जिस समय उन्हें पैसा चाहिए वह उन्हें मिल जाय । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, the annual agricultural loan requirements in our country are about Rs. 750 crores, and although we welcome this attempt by Government, we do realise that it is not in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the country today.

The hon. Deputy Minister has mentioned that the financial resources of this Corporation will be more than sufficient for the present requirements. I trust that this will be so. But one of the main things which, I think, is lacking in the country is co-ordination between the apex organisation and the primary credit institutions. Therefore, I do think that perhaps they should have mentioned that when the Refinance Corporation loans money to the land mortgage banks or State co-operative banks, those banks should see that at least 90 per cent of the amount they loan out should be to cultivators. But I notice that no such restriction has been provided. In previous years in some States it has been noticed that as much as 75 per cent of the loans have been to non-agriculturists.

An Hon. Member: Is it so?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I have here a general report of the Gorwala Committee (1951) which specifically mentions it. I trust in the last ten years there has been some improvement. Also today the fact that only 58.6 per cent of the total amount bor-

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

rowed by agriculturists is through the State co-operatives is another point to notice, namely, that if easy borrowing facilities were made available to the cultivator, he would not go to the money-lender who charges exorbitant rates.

Therefore, I do think that this co-ordination between the primary credit societies and the apex societies should be made quite clear and that they should see that there is no dissipation of the funds at the disposal of the Refinance Corporation and that the money actually does get to the cultivator.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. S. Patil. He fought well, though he lost.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : मुझे इस अवसर पर केवल एक, दो सुझाव देने हैं। पहला सुझाव यह है कि कारपोरेशन की नीति के अन्तर्गत यह पी० एल० ४८० फंड्स जो हैं उस में से कृषि के विकास के लिए करोड़ों रुपये जल्दी लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि कृषि के विकास के लिए जो ऋण दिया जायेगा उसके उपयोग पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मोर्टगेज बैंक लेंड मोर्टगेज के शब्द से ही उनका ऋण देने का प्रोसीज्योर ऐसा बन गया है कि काश्तकार को ऋण ही नहीं मिलता है। जिसके पास ओनरशिप नहीं है, अपना खेत नहीं है उनको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। जिन टेनेंट्स पर कर्जा होता है उनको भी ऋण नहीं मिलता है। अब सही मायने में जो खुद काश्तकारी करते हैं उनको अगर सरकारी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और कर्जा आदि मिले तो वह ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आपसे यही प्रार्थना है कि जो ऋण देने के रूत्स हैं उनको रिलैक्स करने की कोशिश की जाय और कृषि के विकास के लिए कृषक को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऋण कैसे मिले, इसका ध्यान रखने की कोशिश की जाये।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am glad the Reserve Bank has appreciated the need for enlarging credit to the farmers. There was a time when it was the view of the Reserve Bank that they had sufficient money with them and there was no need for any corporation as an additional source of financing to the farmers and whatever money was required, they were prepared to advance to them. But I am glad they have changed that view and now think that the financial accommodation and credit needs of the farmers were not being met, especially in the long-term field. What is at present given by way of long term credit to farmers is a drop in the ocean. What is Rs. 37 crores for 30 crore acres? It is just about one rupee per acre. So it is good that the need for long-term finance has been realised.

Even those people who had opposed this Bill did so on the ground of its inadequacy and not because in principle they differed from it. So we hope as a result of the criticisms and suggestions made by the House, Government will proceed fast enough so as to cover the major portion of the needs of the farmers and not just give Rs. 5 crores for about 15 years and then keep quiet without making it a dynamic sort of organisation.

The hon. Deputy Minister has said that it can borrow upto 20 times the share capital. I hope steps will be taken to increase the share capital as rapidly as possible and enlarge the scope of total financing to the farmers adequately.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The principle of this Bill is such that no one in this House has any objection thereto. But past experience has taught most of us that these money-lending facilities in the hands of Government for being advanced to the ignorant people are generally misused for political purposes. I therefore request that the machinery may be warned before hand that this should not be done. What happens is that

generally these loans are advanced when the elections are about to take place. Farmers are asked to come along with the Congress candidate to secure loans. This puts up the prestige of the man unnecessarily. He has an advantage over his rival candidates. This should not be done. This should not be made a means of fowling the good conduct of the average farmer who is in need of money. This process of helping him should not in any manner be prostituted for political ends. But this generally happens.

One other thing. Corruption has become so rampant. I have seen cases where to secure a loan of Rs. 300 from an agricultural co-operative credit society, a peasant has to spend as much as Rs. 123. This is very bad. Every man wants to have his palm greased before he allows the process to go through. If the Government has any firm desire that the farmers should really be helped, corruption in the machinery should be eradicated.

This is a good measure. Each one of us has felt that it should be supported. But it should be on the further basis that he is not forced to repay it immediately after a loan is granted. It happens that immediately a loan is granted, not being of a sufficient amount, even before the man can utilise it, demands are started against him. If there is famine or some calamity and he is not able to repay, he should not be forced.

Mr. Speaker: He is making out too general things now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: With these few remarks, I hope the Bill will be passed.

श्री वाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस विधेयक का सब ओर से स्वागत किया जायेगा और यह विधेयक वास्तव में स्वागत-योग्य है भी । मैं भी इस का स्वागत करता हूँ । इस विधेयक के पारित हो जाने के पश्चात् हमारे किसानों के लिए दीर्घ-कालीन और

अल्प-कालीन कर्ज की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी-लेकिन फिर भी मेरे मस्तिष्क में यह भय है कि जो बहुत छोटे किसान हैं जो छोटी छोटी काश्त करते हैं उन के लिए कर्ज की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकेगी । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जबकि चीनी हमले की विभीषिका हमारे सामने है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्य न गिरने पायें और विशेष कर खेती के क्षेत्र में हर प्रकार की उन्नति हो सके और अन्न की वृद्धि हो तो यह आवश्यक है कि किसानों को हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी जाये ।

आज स्थिति यह है कि छोटे किसानों को को-आपरेटिव बैंक आदि से भी कर्ज न के बराबर मिलता है और अगर मिलता भी है तो उसमें दिक्कतें होती हैं । लैंड मार्टगेज बैंकों से भी कर्जा प्राप्त करने में दिक्कत होती है । अगर किसान को थोड़ा सा चार सौ, पांच सौ रुपया लेना पड़े तो उस को बीच में भ्रष्टाचार का भी मुकाबला करना पड़ता है । इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि समाज में भ्रष्टाचार है लेकिन लोगों को और विशेष कर किसानों को भ्रष्टाचार से बचाना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि वे खेती में अपना समय खर्च करते हैं और इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि उन को रुपया आदि लेने में बहुत ज्यादा समय न खर्च करना पड़े और वे अपना सारा ध्यान खेती में लगा सकें । को-आपरेटिव बैंक और लैंड मार्टगेज बैंकों की ब्याज की दरें बहुत ऊंची हैं । साहूकारों से जो रुपया उन्हें लेना पड़ता है उस की दरें भी बहुत ऊंची हैं । अगर किसानों को बहुत कम ब्याज पर और आसानी के साथ रुपया मिल सके तो यह कारपोरेशन सफलीभूत हो सकेगी । आज-कल कर्जा देने के नियमों में बहुत कड़ाई से काम लिया जाता है । उन में ढील होनी चाहिए ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: I not only support the Motion, but wholeheartedly wel-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

come the Bill. It is a very opportune Bill in my opinion. We are insisting and rightly insisting upon full production on the part of our farmers. That is possible only when all kinds of facilities are given to them for getting the necessary funds and other things also. Up to this time they had only to look up to the mortgage bank for getting some kind of help, but when we ask for full production, big reforms have to be made, and they require to be financed on a larger scale, and therefore I very much appreciate the Government coming forward with a measure like this for creating a corporation to give the facility that farmers can hereafter, through co-operative societies and other institutions, get that kind of assistance. They will be in a better position to carry out the programme of greater production on which the Government is laying so much stress today, and rightly so.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय थर्ड रीडिंग के अवसर पर मैं फिर से इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ लेकिन जाते जाते मैं दो तीन सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम करना चाहिये कि कार्पोरेशन से जो पैसा किसान को मिलने वाला है उसने जितना रूपया मांगा है वह सभी का सभी उस के हाथों में चला जाये । इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आफिस या कचहरी में आकर लेने के बजाये चाहे तो उस को बैंक भेज दिया जाये और चाहे वह रूपया मनि-आर्डर से भेज दिया जाये ताकि उसने जितना पैसा निकाला है वह सब उसके हाथों में पहुँच जाये ।

आज कल स्थिति यह है कि अगर किसान के खेत की सोसायटी ने एक दफा सिक्वोरिटी ली हो तो उसके बाद उसी खेत पर किसान को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है । चाहे उसके खेत की कीमत १० हजार रूपये ही क्यों न

हो लेकिन अगर उसने बैल आदि के लिये एक हजार रूपये लिये हों तो फिर उस को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है । इस वक्त यह हालत है । पोल्ट्री फार्म और दूसरे कामों के लिये कर्जा देने का क्या इन्तजाम है । यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि जब तक उसके ऊपर का बोझा नहीं निकाला जाता तब तक उस के ऊपर पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है । फिर यह पैसा उस को कैसे मिलेगा ? सिक्वोरिटी खेत की होती है । इस के लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर खेत की बाजार-कीमत दस हजार रूपये हों तो सात या आठ हजार रूपये तक उस को कर्जा देने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि खेत तो वहाँ पर ही रहता है और उसको उठा कर कोई ले जाता नहीं है । इस के बावजूद किसान को रूपया मिलता नहीं है । लैंड मार्ट-गेज बैंक कहता है कि पहला बोझा है इसलिए हम कर्जा नहीं देंगे । अगर एक दफा लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक का बोझा हो तो वहाँ दूसरी दफा उस से कर्जा नहीं मिलता है । अगर काश्तकार को डेयरी फार्म या पोल्ट्री फार्म खोलना है तो उस के लिए कर्जों की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन उस को कर्जा मिलने में दिक्कतें होती हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन दिक्कतों को दूर किया जाय ।

अभी तक लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक की तरफ से पैसा मिलता था तो मिलने के बाद उस का खर्चा काट लेते थे लेकिन नई किनों से यह व्यवस्था चालू है कि काश्तकारों से पहले ही पच्चीस या पचास रूपये जोकि खर्चा होता है ले लिये जाते हैं । काश्तकार सोचता है कि मुझे रूपया मिले या न मिले लेकिन मेरे ये पच्चीस तीस रूपये चले जाते हैं । पहले जब नामकतदार से कर्जा मिलता था तो उस वक्त खर्चा नहीं लगता था लेकिन लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक की तरफ से सिक्वोरिटी लेनी है और मार्टगेज करना है तो उसका बड़ा फार्म होता है जिस को लिखने के लिए पच्चीस तीस रूपये देने पड़ते हैं । ऐसा लैंड मार्टगेज

बैंक का सर्कुलर है। इस से काश्तकार घबराता है कि ये तो पहले ही पैसा ले लेते हैं मुझे मिलना मुश्किल है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दिक्कत को दूर करना चाहिए।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member who spoke last gave one or two suggestions, very good ones, and I have no doubt that the Corporation, when it gets into working, will bear them in mind. More than that I am not in a position to say just now.

As for the point made by the hon. lady Member that this Corporation should work in an efficient manner and that the loans should actually reach the farmers, that should be the motto of this Corporation, because the essence of all such organisations is that they must work efficiently. That is the underlying principle, and it should be the effort of everybody concerned with this Corporation to work efficiently and fully meet the credit needs of the farmer.

The point was made by the hon. Member that the long-term needs of the farmer are very inadequately met. It is true, I entirely agree. Not only long-term, it is true in respect of short-term also.

The hon. lady Member referred to the report of Shri Gorwala of 1954. In 1951 the credit that was given to the farmers was only Rs. 20 crores, and any report concerning Rs. 20 crores will not hold good today when the short-term credit has been extended to the extent of Rs. 250 crores. It has increased ten times, but even then it is very low, because the Third Plan estimates of the credit needs—a conservative estimate—is Rs. 420 crores, the long-term need is Rs. 150 crores, and medium-term Rs. 110 crores. In this context, Rs. 37 crores is low, I entirely agree, and that is the reason why this Corporation is being started, and it should be its effort to reach the peak of not only 5 x 20, but also 25 x 20 crores.

Meanwhile, the working of the Corporation will be before the House next year and later on, and the House will have full chance of a scrutiny, but I entirely agree that the test of it should be first class efficiency, and that it should meet the needs of the rural economy.

I entirely dissociate myself from the expression, the only expression, made by the hon. Member that these funds are being used for political ends. It may be a good election slogan to repeat it at election times.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Whenever societies are in the hands of the Jana Sangh people, they are using it for political purposes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I only say: do not make it for that purpose.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: My criticism was that 75 per cent of the available credit was not used for agricultural purposes.

16 hrs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am only saying she referred to a book published in 1954. Any remarks made about the Rs. 20 crores credit will not hold good now, after ten years, when the credit has expanded many times more. It is not true to say that it is for non-agricultural purposes. Marketing or processing may be non-agricultural purpose. But we are having separate institutions for them.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We may now adjourn for an hour so that the hon. Members may refresh themselves and be ready to receive the Budget proposals.

16.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.