

**National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development**

\*394. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has started functioning, if so, its main objectives;

(b) whether all the States have been covered by the Bank; and

(c) what is the total loan that the Bank has earmarked for distribution among the farmers during 1982 and 1983 separately and its targets for mobilising deposits also, if any, during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) to (c). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has started functioning with effect from 12th July, 1982. The main objectives of the Bank are to provide all types of credit (short medium and long-term) for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas. The Bank shall also, *inter alia*, coordinate its operations and operations of various institutions engaged in the field of rural credit in the country and to provide expert assistance to study problems relating to agriculture and rural development.

The operations of the Bank extend to the entire country.

The credit functions of the Bank will be mainly related to providing refinance, loans and advances to

State Cooperative banks, regional rural banks, or to any financial institutions or to any class of financial institutions which are approved by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf for financing :

(i) agricultural operations or the marketing of crops; or

(ii) the marketing and distribution of inputs necessary for agriculture or rural development, or

(iii) any other activity for the promotion of or in the field of agriculture or rural development, or

(iv) bonafide commercial or trade transactions, or

(v) the production or marketing activities of artisans or of small-scale industries, industries in the tiny and decentralised sector, village and cottage industries or of those engaged in the field of handicrafts and other rural crafts.

The Bank will not be mobilising any deposits from the public as such. Its resources are constituted mainly by borrowings from Central Government, Reserve Bank of India and by issue and sale of bonds and debentures guaranteed by the Central Government. The lendings of the bank for the year 1982-83 are estimated to be Rs. 2365 crores.

**Indexation of Life Insurance Policies and Provident Funds.**

\*395. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested to Government for the indexation of Life Insurance policies and provident funds to protect the long term saving

of the middle class people from the impact of inflation; and

(b) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion is not considered feasible as such a measure cannot be introduced in a selected sector. Government is, however, making all efforts to prevent erosion of the value of savings by keeping down the level of inflation.

#### Loan Facilities for Gold Ornaments

\*396. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by common people because banks and other credit institutions are not extending loan facilities for gold ornaments; and

if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to remove these difficulties faced by common people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). The banks have not been stopped from giving loans against security of gold ornaments and other jewellery. They have, however, been advised to grant such loans mainly for productive purposes and that the quantum of loan in such cases should be assessed with reference to crop grown or the investment proposed and the repaying capacity likely to be generated; and not with reference to the value of the gold ornaments pledged. Banks have further been advised that security of loans up to the cost of economic unit or Rs. 5000/-, which-

ever is less should only be the asset created out of the loan and that taking of gold, jewellery or any other property as a collateral security for agricultural loans must not be insisted upon as the pre-condition for granting such loans. Similar instructions have also been issued in respect of 'composite loans' which are to be extended to artisans and small scale industrial units upto an amount of Rs. 25,000/-. The banks have also been advised that such other loans (for medical expenses, meeting unforeseen liabilities etc.) should not normally exceed Rs. 5000/- and should be required to be paid within a short period. The guidelines thus laid for the banks should not therefore cause difficulties for the common man.

कर अपवंचन की सूचना देने वाले मुखबिरों को पुरस्कार

\*397. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसा कोई विभागीय उपबंध है कि छिपाई गई आय, आयकर-अपवंचकों और काला धन जमा करने वाले लोगों के विषय में सूचना देने वाले व्यक्ति को सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले धन का 15 प्रतिशत धन पुरस्कार के रूप में दिया जाये;

(ख) क्या मुखबिर को पुरस्कार राशि सम्बन्धित आय आयुक्त द्वारा दी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार मुखबिर को उसकी सूचना के आधार पर सरकार को प्राप्त हुए धन के विषय में सूचित करती है;

(घ) क्या पुरस्कार का दिया जाना या न दिया जाना आयकर आयुक्त के स्व-विवेक पर निर्भर करता है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ तो पुरस्कार के भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में प्रावधान का ब्यौरा क्या है