

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 16, 1971/Asadha 25,
1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों
की वसूली

*1171. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लोगों को दिए
ऋणों की वसूली करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने
क्या नियम बनाए हैं;

(ख) क्या ये नियम लागू हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार
का क्या कार्यवाई करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c).
No standard rules for recovery of loans
advanced by the nationalised banks have been
framed by the Government. In the credit
schemes formulated by each bank, specific
terms and conditions of recovery of loans are
also incorporated. The recovery of loans
advanced by the banks is periodically reviewed
by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly,
in view of the recent emphasis on lending to
the agricultural sector, the Reserve Bank has
issued guidelines for recovery of loans given
for agricultural purposes. The salient features
of the guidelines are given in the statement
laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Reserve Bank of India has recently
issued guidelines for recovery of loans given by

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the nationalised banks for agricultural purposes.
The salient features of the guidelines are as
follows: —

- (1) For both short and medium term
loans, the repayment schedule of the
loan should coincide with the time
when the cultivator has sold his
produce.
- (2) Efforts at recovery by the banks
should commence in advance of the
due date of the loans.
- (3) Where multiple-cropping prevails, the
due date should be related to the
time of sale of the main crop.
- (4) In working out the cultivator's
repayment capacity, care should be
taken not to exaggerate the gross
output.
- (5) Recovery programmes should at all
times be sufficiently flexible to allow
easy emphasis in case of natural
calamities or adverse seasonal
factors.
- (6) Recovery performance should be
under constant and close review.
Each bank branch should maintain
a demand, collection and balance
register and a due date register.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक इन बैंकों के द्वारा
कितने व्यक्तियों को कर्ज मिला है और कितने
लोगों ने इस कर्ज को पूरी तरह से वापस किया
है तथा कितने लोगों के ऊपर यह कर्ज अभी
बाकी है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I
can give the general information. I cannot
give the exact number of people, etc. I can
certainly give certain information as for the
amount outstanding in respect of agricultural
purposes. There are two types of finance—
direct finance and indirect finance. The
amount outstanding, in direct finance, for

June, 1969, was Rs. 38 crores ; June 1970 Rs. 153,44,00,000 ; March 1971, Rs. 198,80,00,000.

In indirect finance also, they on the same lines : June, 1969, it was Rs. 122 crores ; June, 1970, Rs. 139 crores odd ; March, 1971, Rs. 129 crores plus something. These are the outstandings.

I can give the number of accounts. Possibly that means the persons ; he was interested to know the number of persons involved. In direct finance, excluding plantations, for June, 1969, the number was 1,71,880 ; it rose to 6,15,952 in June, 1970. In March 1971, it increased to 7,95,745. That shows a gradual increase in the number of accounts as for agricultural borrowers.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : कर्जों की बसूली के सिलसिले में उच्चाधिकारियों की यात्रा आदि पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about framing of the rules ; whether rules have been framed by Government, and whether they have come into force ; if not, why. For the other matters, you should have given separate notice.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर बैंकों ने अब तक कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The banks can certainly prepare different schemes for giving loans for development of agriculture. Naturally, they have gone to other sectors like small traders, rickshaw-walas, taxiwalas and other small neglected sectors, and they have tried to prepare different schemes for them and proceed in that line. For that, it was necessary to expand the infra-structure of the banking system by opening new branches in new areas. That is the most important step they have taken.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : May I know if any rules were framed initially for giving loans to poor people, because it has come to my notice that loans were indiscriminately given and banks found difficulty in recovering the loans ? Of the total number of loanees read out by the minister, can he give the

break-up of persons who are poor and who are rich ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Regarding the question whether rules were framed in the beginning, as I said, whenever any bank gives loans, it does so on certain terms, not that any rules were made for that. But naturally we found that it is better to have certain guidelines. I will explain it in detail. The nationalised banks were traditionally used to doing credit business only in trade, commerce and industry. They had not much experience of giving credit facilities to agriculturists. They made certain mistakes in the beginning. It is quite possible that some undesirable elements had taken advantage of it ; I cannot say no. But we must find out a way. Later it was found necessary for the Reserve Bank to formulate certain guidelines— they are laid on the Table— how care should be taken, at what time they should make the recoveries etc. There is a proper season when the agriculturists can afford to repay the loan. If there is a multi-crop system, naturally the time for recovery is when the cash crop is about to be sold. Then there are the numbers of instalments, period over which repayments should be spread out, etc. These things differ from area to area and they will have to be guided in this matter. Therefore, certain guidelines have been prepared. It is quite possible in the beginning certain people might have taken advantage of it, but now I think the banks are aware of it. About recovery, I do not think there are many difficulties, because according to reports received from some banks, the recovery percentage seems to be good.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What steps do Government propose to take to cover amounts which have gone out of nationalised banks in the nature of so to say involuntary loans—monies taken out of the Government funds on the basis of telephone calls, etc., and monies which are found in the houses of high dignitaries and their relatives ? Has the Government framed any rules to forthwith recover monies which are being misused and misappropriated from nationalised banks ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If any money is misappropriated or misused, certainly there are rules to proceed against the persons concerned.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी बसूल करने के उपाय तो मंत्री महोदय ने बताये हैं। किन्तु जब पैसा एडवांस किया जाता है तब उनको इस बात का पता है कि देहातो में रहने वाले किसानों के नाम पर बिचौलिये पैसा ले लेते हैं उससे एक पैसा भी किसान तक नहीं पहुँचता है ? उदाहरण के लिए सेट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया कुरुनल का लगभग बीस लाख रुपया बसूल होना बड़ा मुश्किल है। वारंगल में एक आदमी पांच साल हुए मर गया था। उसके नाम पर लोन एडवांस किया गया। यह रिकवर कैसे होगा ? कुरुनल में जो पागल आदमी था उसके नाम से गांव के एक बड़े वकील ने पैसा लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस सबकी इनक्वारी करेंगे और देहातो में लोगों को रुपया एडवांस करते समय होगियारी बरते हैं और देखेंगे कि जिस आदमी को रुपया दिया जाता है वास्तव में वह उस तक पहुँचता भी है या नहीं ? क्या आप यह भी देखेंगे कि बिचौलियों के हाथ में वह न जाए ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
Hon Members have made very good suggestions and I am taking note of them. If he has got any specific cases, he should give me those details and I will certainly look into those cases.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI I
have quoted specific cases Central Bank of India, Warangal, Central Bank of India Kurnool.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
What is the use of mentioning them in the House just for the sake of making a point. Send the details to me and I will make an inquiry.

MR SPEAKER It is a very simple question about recovery of loans advanced by nationalised banks. Why are you making it a debating point ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI How
can you recover from dead persons ?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL Crop
loans are advanced by the nationalised banks to agriculturists. But sometimes the crop fails

for one reason or the other, for example, the banana crop or the potato crop. In such circumstances, is concession given to agriculturists for making repayment ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
It depends upon the individual case. I cannot say that there should be any rule but if you see the guidelines, you will find that that also has been taken note of.

Aid from International Development
Association

*1172 SHRI N S BIST Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the International Development Association is experiencing serious difficulties in receiving 'third replenishment due on 1st July, 1971,

(b) if so, its impact on India, and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to finance the projects for which aid was to be given by the IDA ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) The third replenishment of IDA resources which was to have become effective from 1st July 1971 on contribution of at least \$1900 million by not less than 12 members, has not yet become effective for want of contributions.

(b) Commitments of aid by IDA to India as also to other developing countries will be delayed.

(c) It is expected that before long IDA will have some funds for commitment for Indian projects. For some projects whose implementation cannot wait for IDA assistance, other alternative methods of foreign exchange financing will have to be found.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सच को 1900 मिलियन डालर देना था। बारह मंम्बरो का आपने जिक्र किया है। कौन-कौन से वे मंम्बर हैं और किस-किस ने कितना दिया है। भविष्य में मिलने की जो आशा आपको है वह कब तक आप आशा करते हैं कि आपको मिल जाएगा ?