

rabi season in Bihar due to floods. Most of the rabi areas of Bihar were affected. Over and above that, our arrangements cover flood areas also.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY :** In the answer, it is only about drought.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे :** मैंने स्वयं माननीय खाद्य मंत्री को इस आशय का तार भेजा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के किसी गोदाम में एक छुट्टाक भी खाद या बीज नहीं है। रबी अभियान को कामयाब बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कोने से खाद का बीज उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया है। पत्र के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि सरकार बीज का प्रबन्ध करेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो डिफिकल्टीज हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, जिस से खाद और बीज उपलब्ध किया जा सके।

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** I must make it clear, and I want the hon. Member to appreciate this. Internal distribution in the respective State is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments. What we can do is to make the quantities available to them, but road transport, etc., have to be organised by the respective State Governments. Recently, due to defence movement and a number of other priority movements, there have been some difficulties experienced by the State Governments. There has not been any deliberate default even on the part of the State Government; due to the present situation, there was dislocation; first, due to floods. Thereafter, because of the security and a number of other reasons including railway move-

ment, wagons were not available. But we are now making all efforts. Therefore, I said that we are prepared to help the Bihar Government by making a substantial amount available to them. If they are required to incur additional expenditure by way of transport, there is no difficulty and we shall re-imburse this. The hon. Member said that stocks are not available. May I tell him that even now I checked up today before replying to this question urea stocks were available in Government of India Godowns in Bihar which were not fully utilised....(Interruption)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Do not interrupt.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** Special trains are being run to several states including U. P. The hon. Member was asking me about Uttar Pradesh. I can also point out, because it is a national problem, we requested the U.P. Government to say whether they were prepared to take the fertilisers in open wagons because covered wagons are not available with the railways. But the Uttar Pradesh Government took nearly a month to agree to this. I personally went to Lucknow and requested the Minister to accept open wagon movement; it does not affect adversely. (Interruption)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. Next Question.

#### Short-term Credit needs of Agriculture at the end of Fourth Plan

\* 162 **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the short-term credit needs of the agriculture at the end of Fourth Plan has been worked out, if so, the details of the study; and

(b) how Government propose to meet the credit needs of the Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee (1969) has estimated the requirements of short-term credit in the last year of the 4th Plan as Rs. 2,000 crores.

(b) The cooperatives are expected to meet roughly Rs. 700 crores of short-term credit in the financial year of the 4th Plan. Direct lending by commercial banks to farmers for agriculture is expected to be of the order of Rs. 400 crores by the end of 4th Plan. Of this, approximately Rs. 200 crores would be for short-term agricultural production purposes. However, there would still be a gap between requirements and needs. Therefore, the institutional credit agencies have to give priority in meeting the requirements of smaller cultivators so that the larger cultivators could rely more on their own resources.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know if any regionwise estimate has been made and if so the details.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Statewise estimates have been worked out and the credit review committee went into this and this total is the result of figures worked out statewise. The statewise figures are incorporated in the credit review committee report. If the hon. Member wants I am prepared to give the statement giving the statewise figures.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : There is a gap of about Rs. 900 crores. How would this be met ? Is there any institution created for this purpose and if so, what are the details ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Rs. 2,000 crores is the requirement as worked by the rural credit review committee. Credit which is likely to come

through is about Rs. 1100 crores and there would be Rs. 900 crores gap and I do not think it is possible to make up this gap through institutional credit in the immediate future. Government policy has been that available credit should be given to the comparatively smaller man; affluent sections of the society should find resources of their own.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Has the Government simultaneously reviewed the rural indebtedness of the small farmers ? Are they aware that inspite of institutional credit and credit through commercial banks, the per acre production of small farmers has not gone up and if so, what is the specific provision being made by the Government to see that institutions and commercial banks confine themselves to small farmers to help in their production ? What is the programme ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Reserve Bank of India carries on periodical surveys of rural indebtedness. They did so a decade earlier, another one is due and it will be done in due course by the Reserve Bank of India. Because of indebtedness and a number of other factors, it is true that the small farmers do not get adequate credit and therefore the Reserve Bank had been given instructions recently to the credit organisations that ways and means should be found out to overcome this. For people affected by drought or natural calamities, a mechanism has been worked out whereby short-term could be converted into medium term loans and farmers should be given that loan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What was the short term credit advanced to the farmers in the first three years of the Fourth Plan and have those credits already been recovered ? If not, what is the outstanding with the farmers ? When advancing new loans, would they also give up collection or postpone collection of those loans so that farmers who are in need can take up those loans ?

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is going to ex-

tend the same facilities in those areas of Orissa which have been affected by floods and cyclones.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** As far as the first part of the question is concerned, in the co-operative credit structure the overdues more than Rs. 200 crores. The hon. Member will appreciate that the small farmers are unable to make both ends meet. Because of the smallness of their holdings, they are not able to pay. It is a very difficult and complex problem. The Government approach has been, as I already said, make efforts to help the farmers who are unable to pay because of natural calamities etc., and a policy decision has been taken to this effect. As far as Orissa cyclone-affected farmers are concerned, the general policy covers them that if, as a result of natural calamities, they are unable to pay, they will be able to get fresh loans, but the Orissa Government will have to take the necessary steps in that regard.

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा .** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की ओर से बातों से यह तर्क जा रहा है कि छोटे किसानों को कर्जा दिया जायेगा और इस प्रकार की नीयत उनकी रही है लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है यह जो आधार ये देते हैं, जो अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि छोटे किसान कर्जा भदा नहीं कर पाते हैं, यह दिक्कत है जहाँ तक मेरा अनुभव है सरकारी कर्जा बाकी रखने वालों में खनी लोग हो ज्यादातर है ....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप ता इन्ट्रोडक्शन में पढ़ जाते हैं। आप सीधा प्रश्न ही कीजिए।

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** मैं सीधा प्रश्न ही करने जा रहा हूँ।

मेरा सार्वज्ञिक है क्या मन्त्री महोदय सदन को बतायेंगे कि अब से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है पूरे देश में छोटे किसानों को या जिन को ये मार्जिनल फार्मर्स कहते हैं कुल कितनी रकम दी गई है ? जिन 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ

है उनके द्वारा कितना पैसा उन करोड़पतियों को जो कि अपने काले धन से फार्म खोलते हैं, दिया गया है और...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** स्माल फार्मर्स, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स, और कैंटेलिस्ट्स लैंड ग्रॉबर्स को कितना कितना पैसा दिया गया है ?

**MR SPEAKER :** You can put a separate question. This does not arise out of the main question.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** I appreciate the hon. Member's contention that in the State from which he comes, namely Bihar, and in fact in the whole of the eastern region, credit position is very difficult because the co-operative structure has not developed. I was making a statement at the all-India level. As far as the percentage of loan given to the small farmers is concerned, I have got figures for the co-operative banks, but for the commercial banks the break-up is not available. The total number of holder accounts after nationalisation is 8,06,000 but the break-up is not available.

#### Cultural Delegations

\*164 **SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and composition of Cultural Delegations sent abroad during the last three years ;

(b) the countries visited by such Delegations, and

(c) the number and composition of cultural Delegations that visited India during the last three years and from which countries ?