

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 12th August, 1960|the 21st
Sravana, 1882 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (1959-60)

SHRI SURENDRA MOHAN GHOSE (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twenty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1959-60) on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1956-57 and 1957-58 and Audit Reports (Defence Services), 1958 and 1959.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only yesterday, I read out to you a letter from Mr. Pustake, asking for permission to be absent from the House for this Session. Last evening at 6-15 P.M. he passed away. He was a simple and unostentatious worker who endeared himself to all who met him. He was connected with the Bar Association, General Library, Sewa Samiti, Yuvaraj Vyayamshala, Sarvajanic Sabha etc. in Ujjain and Indore. When he died, he was the President of the Madhya Bharat Khadi Prachar Sangh. We are very sorry to lose him.

A past Member, Mr. Thakur Das, representing Varanasi in this Sabha for about seven years also passed away. He did an important work in connection with Harijan sewa.

Both these Members had for their hobby public service. Any kind of activity with regard to the amelioration of our people found in them willing workers.

May I request you to stand up for one minute as a mark of respect to their memory?

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

RESULT OF ELECTION TO THE COIR BOARD

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair being the only candidate nominated for election to the Coir Board, I hereby declare him to be duly elected to the said Board.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE SLOW PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of 15 Members representing both Houses of Parliament be appointed by Government to enquire into and report on the causes for the slow progress of the co-operative movement in the country having regard to the recommendations contained in the Second Five Year Plan relating to the development of co-operation."

Mr. Chairman, this matter of co-operatives has been before the nation ever since independence, in a very emphatic way. We have been discussing this question in this House and also in the political parties and public organisations so that we might be able to develop a proper type of co-operative movement. Concept is nothing new because even under the British co-operatives existed and they continued, but in the days of our independence struggle the leaders of the Congress Party, now the rulers of the country, made all manner of criticisms, mostly justified, and also proposals for the development of co-operatives. In fact, Sir, if I remember aright, in many of his writings and statements, Gandhiji personally laid

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some very great stress on the co-operatives, and it is well known to all how he viewed this matter. We should have thought that after assumption of power by the Congress Party they would remember the pledges that were made and, of course, they would look to the needs of the people and make necessary changes in the system of co-operatives developed by the British, with a view to improving them and introducing new elements in it. I do not say that they have not done anything. In these 13 years they have done something. I do not know how the difference between good and bad would work out, but I am rather inclined to think that in introducing new elements they have introduced party politics and the attendant nepotism, corruption and so on. To that, of course, I shall come later.

Now, Sir, as we look around and as we go from State to State, we find that there is a great complaint on the part of agriculturists and other artisans and handicraftsmen that they have been neglected in the field of co-operatives, that the promises that had been made to them have not been fulfilled and that the co-operatives have been muzzled with all kinds of malpractices and misdeeds. In this country, Sir, the rural sector of our economy is very vital; we are not a highly-industrialised country where we have 50 or 60 per cent. of the population living in the urban areas engaged in industry and other associate activities. In India, we have about 70 to 80 per cent. of our population living in villages and somehow or other trying to eke out their living from land and other avocations. Out of this sector of economy, Sir, the agrarian economy gives 47 to 48 per cent. of the national income. Therefore, from whichever angle we look at the villages, whether from the point of view of the population or from the point of view of the quantum of national income produced in the villages, we see the importance of our rural sector. Naturally, Sir, the deve-

lopment of rural sector is a *sine qua non* of national development and development of national economy in particular. Now in that context co-operatives have undoubtedly an important part to play. This is acknowledged by all, by us and by the Congress Party, and when these gentlemen meet in their August conferences and assemblies, as they met two years ago in Nagpur, they pass very high-sounding resolutions, praising co-operatives, making promise after promise to the country and almost making it look as if the A.I.C.C. and other members of the Congress Party would emerge from the Nagpur meeting and would make a revolution in the countryside by developing co-operatives. But it was only a gesture although it looked like a rocket when it was talked about. It ultimately appeared to be a damp squib. So, that is the position.

Then, Sir, what was said at that time? It was said that in two or three years we will set up in the country some two to three lakhs new co-operatives; we will go out and form these co-operatives. I take it that the leaders who spoke there are also the leaders of the Government and they occupy the Treasury Benches. It was within their power, because they controlled the Government, to implement the Nagpur Resolution and to carry out the pledges that were made and also the blueprints that were drawn up there. It did create a good impression. We sometimes take them seriously when they talk. Generally, Sir, when we hear a good talk, we are impressed by it, even if that talk comes from rather doubtful quarters. Now we thought that they would do all those things. But what have they done? The draft outline of the Third Plan is before me and that gives some idea as to what they have done. They have also got other reports circulated to the Members of Parliament. Then there are various expert reports also. But their performance has been miserably depressing. That is the point. It is not an accusation from the Opposition

benches; it is a confession even on the part of Government representatives and sometimes even the Ministers. Now, Sir, coming back to a very important Report which became really the guiding light in this matter and which made the nation wake up to the realities of the situation—I refer to the Report of the Rural Credit Survey—we have had occasions to discuss it here and refer to it time and again. In fact, it is a very important document, one of the most authoritative and penetrating study on the subject. In that Report it was pointed out that our agrarian rural indebtedness amounts to about Rs. 900 crores and it was also estimated that the annual credit requirement would be Rs. 750 crores. I take it that with the growth of the population it has grown also. And in view of the seriousness that I mentioned of this problem, there was a promise that something would be done, something very drastic. When they nationalised the Imperial Bank of India, a promise was made by Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister and another Minister in his Ministry, Mr. Arun Guha, that vigorous steps will be taken with a view to help the rural population. How much has been done during these four or five years? We will be entitled to ask this question; it is a pity that we have to ask this question because the Congressmen do not always ask such questions which are there. How much has been done? You see the Reports and you find that very little has been done. Even in the Second Five Year Plan which came after the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India there was a promise made that one-third of the annual credit requirements of the agricultural population would be met through co-operative agencies. This was the promise; one-third of Rs. 750 crores, you can calculate how much it comes to. That was a promise, a clear promise and nobody would say that it was an ambitious target. Now, in the papers connected with the Third Five Year Plan and in this very Re-

port we find it stated that they have actually provided one-sixth, that is to say, Rs. 125 crores worth of credit through co-operatives and according to their own estimate by 1960-61 it might be raised to Rs. 190 crores. That is what they say. Performance has been lagging far behind the promise. Sir, the Ministers should ask themselves as to why they are lagging so far behind even in such a simple matter as implementation of a promise like this and if they do that they would find the answer but they do not do so. Not being very self-critical temperamentally or politically, generally they do not ask themselves such questions as we do. So performance is very poor and the result is that the promise that was made that the co-operative movement would be developed in the countryside in order to liquidate rural indebtedness and to meet the requirements of the agrarian people through co-operative agencies has not been fulfilled. We are lagging far behind. That is the position today. Yet we have a Co-operative Minister in every State and we have fortunately a Co-operative Minister with a number of Deputies also now in the Central Government as well. I do not think there is any lack of co-operative amongst themselves. But what about the co-operatives that were promised. That is the straight question and the answer should be given. Let them tell the House what they have done in this matter. Now, the result has been what? The result has been that our agrarian population remains dependent on the moneylender, on the *soucar*. We were to have eliminated that institution; we have had 13 years of independence. In a matter of a few days we shall all be celebrating Independence Day. Some of us may not be there in the official functions but all of us will be celebrating the day. You ask yourself what you have done all these 13 years. In 13 years people develop so many things. Big industries come up; backward nations become industrialised nations; we pass on from the age of ordinary

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explosives to the age of rockets and nuclear weapons. But here you see the same kind of marking time and making speeches by the Congress; and they are doing practically nothing. We are going about as if we are in the cart age in the belief—of course they believe in the bulls; they have got the pair of bulls—that still the bulls have to pull the cart. We hear the Prime Minister saying so many things. Marxism has become out-moded according to him. He has very good grasp of science although in politics and philosophy he goes absolutely wrong. I ask him, is the kind of progress that they are making the speed of this atomic age? No, it is not. Now, the Second Five Year Plan contained a proposal that Rs. 400 crores worth of short-term loans would be provided when the need is Rs. 1,000 crores according to their own official reports. The promise is again curtailed; they do not even think that they should meet a situation when the entire requirements of credit on the part of the agriculturists and others in the countryside could be provided by them. They should explain this phenomenon as to why it is not possible for them to tackle this problem. It is not a question of funds; with a little effort it could be done. But the co-operatives are stifled and the moneylender reigns supreme in the countryside. They are an advantage to a certain party I agree but they are certainly a disadvantage and hindrance to the development and growth of co-operation in our country. Most of the short-term loan—whatever is given—go to whom? They go to the big fellows. Things have been so arranged, so well manipulated by very clever, intelligent and deft hands that the money passes out of the treasury not for the help of the small man, the poor peasant, the small artisan, but somehow or other the money finds its way into the coffers of the village rich who are mostly landlords.

SHRI B. P. BASAPPA SHETTY (Mysore): It is the most incorrect statement.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Member does not seem to know.

SHRI B. P. BASAPPA SHETTY: I know; I come from a rural area.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am sorry for his lack of knowledge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He comes from the urban area but he knows more about rural conditions.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are quite right, Sir. But the tragedy of this thing is that a kind of ignorance descends on the Benches there. That is the tragedy of our political system. I know the hon. interrupter is a very intelligent man. He has got vision but somehow or other his vision is clouded and because of certain contamination somewhere he does not see things.

Anyway, the short-term loans go to the village rich everywhere. The complaint is not from us; the complaint is from the Congressmen. Though they do not speak in Parliament, when they speak outside they are as reasonable as we are, as straightforward as we are, as good believers in truth as we are, though they may not always believe in non-violence outside. That is the position and I do not know what they will speak here. That is another problem which has to be settled. Therefore agricultural labourers suffer. Now, the greater part of the co-operatives in Andhra and other places are put in C and D categories, that is, the categories under liquidation. That is the way we are progressing. We progress here and liquidation takes place at the bottom. There is a boom in speeches and a slump in actual practice. How do you account for this phenomenon, for a better part of our co-operative societies being put in categories C and D, which, according to them, should have to be liquidated? Well, Sir, I do not know whether liquidation will outrun creation. They are supposed to be creators of new societies; let it not be said that the Ministry of Co-operation became liquidators of the co-operative system.

Then the law also is very very harsh and unsuitable. In Madras, Andhra, Bengal and other places—wherever you go—there is the complaint that the British-made co-operative laws are no good for new conditions and the Prime Minister himself made a speech saying that those laws required to be changed but like all the good words of the Prime Minister, they also go by default. There is nobody to take them up and get them implemented. Somebody should be there. It is the task of the Minister of Co-operation to take the lesson from the Prime Minister's words and take necessary action because he is not the Minister of Co-operation. When he says that the law should be amended and modified, it is the task of the Minister to implement the direction and the policy emanating from his leader and the Prime Minister of the country. I know that the Prime Minister asks them as to what they have done. I think I may with your permission ask on behalf of the Prime Minister how much they have carried out, not what the Communist Party asked them to do, but what the Prime Minister himself asked them to do. Please tell us. I think it is a very simple thing to tell us. They should tell us or the Prime Minister should tell us, somebody should tell us some day as to how things are being settled between them. The law is not being amended. You can get it presumably. You look at the Gazettes coming from various States. You do not find amendments being proposed or laws being passed in order to amend the co-operative laws. They retain their original character. We live in original sin. That is the position. How can we march forward? Therefore, it is important that the law should be changed. That is why I say that a Parliamentary Committee should go into this question, study the co-operative laws in the fifteen or sixteen States and make suggestions out of the experience of the people and according to their light and wisdom. Why should it not be done? Individually they

ask as to what should be done and whenever we make proposals for changing and amending the law, they are neglected. I am afraid of making proposals to the Government because some of them have become so allergic that if we make any proposals about modifying the law, since it is coming from the Communist Party, they feel apprehensive. Therefore, I have to find a Congressman to make the proposal and since many Congressmen are busy in so many things, I cannot always get them. But it is they who should do it. Now, you are available here, but not at the right moment and at the right place. That is my complaint. Therefore, the entire system of co-operative laws in the country has to be gone into and reviewed and the initiative in this matter should be taken by the Central Government and its authority and influence over the States should be used with a view to giving suggestions and directions. There is no difficulty. All the States are under their control. They would be carried out if they mean business. It is very important.

Now, the Minister for Co-operation comes from my State and I take him to Andhra for a change. There, they have set up ten co-operative farms in this period according to our information, and just to show co-operative farming, a very great thing according to the Nagpur Resolution, in two years. In two years' time, so many things have happened. But our Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation could only produce ten co-operative farms, and that again only as a window dressing, because how could you forget the Resolution that you had passed in Nagpur altogether? Therefore, you have some kind of window dressing in Andhra. At least people could say there are ten co-operatives. Are we to derive satisfaction from this thing? Is this the way to progress in the field of co-operation? Now, Sir, what did the Central Government do in this matter? I would ask the hon. Minister as to what he has done about it,

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] which is an accepted policy of the Government incorporated in the Second and Third Five Year Plans. The Second Five Year Plan is nearly over. What did you do by way of intervention or by way of taking the initiative and seeing that co-operative farming comes? You have done practically nothing.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI (Madras): May I interrupt the hon. Member, because he makes reference to Madras and Andhra. I come from Madras and I have seen co-operative societies and co-operative farming at work. They are very good and I have made visits to those areas.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am very glad that the hon. lady Member from Madras has interrupted and also demonstrated good neighbourliness, because she spoke about Andhra. I am talking about Andhra at the moment. Your house also is not in order. Now, Sir, that is the position in Andhra. What happened in Andhra? The former Minister for Agriculture who spoke—I have read his speech—at Nagpur came out against the co-operatives. At that time he was a Minister, a great friend of the Congress President. Then, what happened? As the Minister for Agriculture, he went about in Andhra speaking about co-operation. Even at the Ministerial level, if I may say so, Swatantra politics has entered. *Interruption.* You know everything. You know these things. You deny it. Your Minister, Mr. Thimma Reddy, was speaking against co-operatives. We read the report. I do not live in Andhra. I read newspapers.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): He is no more the Minister for Agriculture.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: One swallow does not make a summer.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He is not now the Minister. That I agree. That is the only saving feature. But as a

Minister at that time he was making speeches against the declared policy of the Congress Government and Mrs. Yashoda Reddy did not object to it. That is her case also. I do not know whether she is happy now that he is out, but that remains to be seen when she speaks. That is the position.

Then, Sir, there is no propaganda. In order to develop co-operatives, you must have propaganda to enlighten and educate the people. Nothing of the kind is there and education of the people does not take place. Then, here again, Andhra that way is leading in this matter, since they have 500 co-operatives. They are now in the grip of landlords. All things are happening there, so that the land rates, etc. will go up, and the peasantry will suffer. This is how things are being handled

Now, the most important thing is that little attention is given to the service co-operatives. Now, on these service co-operatives, that is, the multi-purpose co-operatives, Mr. Darling has given a report. He has made severe criticism and I can tell you that Mr. Darling has not applied for the membership of the Communist Party. He has made very severe criticism against the manner in which the multi-purpose co-operatives are run and handled. He has pointed out that almost 90 per cent. of them are really not multi-purpose. They are dealing with one thing. And what is more, they are in the clutches of the village rich, generally landlords who profiteer in the village. They elect themselves into positions when they can capture the co-operatives there. There, these multi-purpose co-operatives have had to face competition in the open market against wealthy and influential merchants in the rural areas. The Government affords them no protection whatsoever either by way of giving patronage in the matter of supply or in buying things from them. How can they compete because in one village you can have only one co-operative? Now, make them compete. That is another point.

Now, I come to the district co-operative banks, in Andhra again. I am dealing with Andhra because the interrupters are mostly from Andhra.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM (Madras): Why not say something about the position in your own State?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Just a minute. The district co-operative banks in Andhra are called Central Co-operative Banks. If the Communists are there, on the board of directors, they are dissolved and if Congressmen are there on the board of directors, they are blessed and patronised. This is another point to which I want to draw your attention.

I need not go into it here, but in Madras workers' co-operatives are needed. Many bidi workers are rendered unemployed and they are neglected. Your Madras Government do not support this kind of co-operatives.

In Kerala, again, they have developed hostility towards the co-operatives. This is the position. In Bengal nobody talks about it that way, but speak of corruption. My province, I must say, as far as your Government is concerned, is very non-provincial, very non-discriminatory. They corrupt everything. The Congress Party is using these co-operatives as an instrument of electioneering patronage and that has become the greatest problem. I do not blame every Congressman. Some of you in the Rajya Sabha are not interested that way in elections. But I know that they are using it in Tamilnad, the entire co-operative institution is streamlined. This is another political factor. They have introduced petty, narrow, partisan politics into the co-operatives along with nepotism, corruption, patronage, money-grabbing and bolstering up of the party men. (Interruption.)

The question was proposed.

श्री वेत्कीनन्दन नायक (महाराष्ट्र) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव

को पढ़ रहा था और बाद में मैंने अपने मित्र भूपेश गुप्त जी का भाषण भी सुना। मुझे दोनों में कोई कॉन्सिस्टेंसी नज़र नहीं आई। शायद मेरे भाई समझते हैं कि Consistency is the virtue of an ass हा सकता है क्योंकि जब मैं प्रस्ताव देखता हूँ तो उसमें यह लिखा है :

"Slow progress of the co-operative movement in the country having regard to the recommendations contained in the Second Five Year Plan."

सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान शायद मेरे मित्र भूल गये और आज साथ में मैंने फाइव ईयर प्लान का ड्राफ्ट ले आये हैं। यदि मेरे भाई सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान का पता चलता कि स्लो प्रोग्रेस नहीं हुई, बल्कि जितनी प्रोग्रेस हमनी की उतनी हुई है। अब यह मैं आपको दिखलाना चाहता हूँ कि सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हमसे जा घोषित मुद्दों पर किये गये वहाँ हम कहाँ तक पहुँचे हैं और उनको हमने कहाँ तक प्राप्त किया है। सबसे प्रथम आप लीजिये प्राइमरी ऐग्रीकल्चरल को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को। रूरल एरिया में सन् १९५०-५१ में १ लाख ५ हजार को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज थीं। सन् १९५८-५९ में यह संख्या पहुँच गई १ लाख ८३ हजार तक और अन्दाज़ा किया जाता है कि सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान के आखिर तक यह संख्या २ लाख तक पहुँच जायगी।

इसके बाद आप लीजिये मेम्बरशिप। इन ऐग्रीकल्चरल को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की मेम्बरशिप इस प्रकार है :

सन् १९५५-५६ में ७८ लाख

सन् १९५६-५७ में ९१ लाख

सन् १९५७-५८ में १०२ लाख यानी
१ करोड़ २ लाख

सन् १९५८-५९ में १ करोड़ ७० लाख

और अब अन्दाज़ा किया जाता है कि यह मेम्बरशिप आखिर तक करीब २ करोड़ तक

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण]

पहुँच जायगी। ऐग्रीकल्चरल सोसाइटी की ऐजेज मेम्बरशिप सन् १९५५ में ४६ थी और वह अब ८५ तक पहुँच चुकी है।

इसके बाद मेरे भाई ने ज़िक्र किया शार्ट वुड मीडियम टर्म लोन्स का। सैकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान का टार्गेट यह था कि २०० करोड़ रुपया शार्ट टर्म और मीडियम टर्म में लोन दिया जायगा। अब आप देखिये कि कितना लोन दिया गया :

सन् १९५५-५६ में ४९ करोड़

सन् १९५६-५७ में ६७ करोड़

सन् १९५७-५८ में ९६ करोड़

सन् १९५८-५९ में १२५ करोड़

सन् १९५९-६० में १५५ करोड़

१९६०-६१ में अन्दाज़ा किया जाता है कि १९० करोड़ रुपया दिया जायगा यानी २०० करोड़ के टार्गेट में १० करोड़ रुपया बचता है। इसके अतिरिक्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने भी कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स को पूरी मदद पहुँचाई है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इन कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ को शेयर लेने के लिए ३०-६-६० तक १८ करोड़ १० लाख रुपया दिया है। यह ई ऐग्रीकल्चरल रूरल सोसाइटीज़ की बात।

अब लीजिये कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में १०६३ मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज़ कायम की गईं। अब जो बाकी दो वर्ष रहे उनमें ८०६ सोसाइटीज़ कायम होने की है और वे करीब करीब पूरी हो जायेंगी। कुल १८६९ मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज़ स्थापित होंगी। यह संख्या टार्गेट से ज्यादा है।

इनके अलावा कुछ और भी सोसाइटीज़ हैं; जैसे कि शुगर कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ यानी कोऑपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स। सैकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में कहा गया है कि शुगर के कोऑपरेटिव मिल्स ३५ खोले जायेंगे। अभी तक २३ खुल गये हैं, वैसे लाइसेंस ४१ को

दिया गया है। सन् १९५९-६० में २४ कोऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज़ में काम हुआ जिन में लगभग ढाई लाख टन चीनी पैदा हुई। आशा की जाती है कि सन् १९६१ के आखिर तक ३१ कोऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज़ शुरू हो जायेंगी जिन में साढ़े चार लाख टन शुगर पैदा होगी। इससे भी आपको पता चलेगा कि सैकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हमने जो टार्गेट इस सम्बन्ध में रखा था उसको हमने करीब करीब पूरा किया है।

इसके बाद आप प्रोसेसिंग सोसाइटीज़ लीजिये। पहले चार वर्षों में २४३ सोसाइटीज़ कायम हुईं और १३६ पाँचवें वर्ष में प्रस्थित होंगी। हमारा टार्गेट १६६ का था और उससे यह संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। प्रोसेसिंग सोसाइटीज़ में हैं co-operative ginning factories, co-operative oil factories, co-operative jute baling factories, and others. इस तरह प्रोसेसिंग सोसाइटीज़ के सम्बन्ध में भी हमने टार्गेट्स को उल्लंघित किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात बहुत कही जाती है और तागपुर रेजोल्यूशन की बात हमारे सामने लाई जाती है। मैं अपने भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सैकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो टार्गेट रखा गया था, उसको आप देखिये, और आज की प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट देखिये, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि देश में ३६१९ कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसाइटीज़ आज तक कायम हो चुकी हैं जिनमें १६०० ज्वाइंट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ हैं और इन सोसाइटीज़ में से बहुतों का काम बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है। यह तमाम बातें देखने से आप को पता चलेगा कि हमने जो टार्गेट्स सैकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में आपके सामने रखे थे उनसे बहुत कुछ आगे बढ़ गये हैं। हम पीछे नहीं हैं, हमारी स्लो प्रोग्रेस नहीं है।

ट्रेनिंग की भी बात कही गई। जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग का सवाल है, मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आफिशियल्स की ट्रेनिंग के लिये ३१-१२-५९

तक ८० सेंटर खोले गये, जिनमें २६२६२ छोटे बड़े आफ्रिशियल्स को ट्रेनिंग दी गई। नान आफ्रिशियल्स के लिये २६० यूनिट खोले गये जिनमें तीन लाख नान आफ्रिशियल्स को शिक्षा दी गई। आखिर तक ५५७ खुलेगें।

हमारे भाई ने प्रोपेगंडा की बात कही कि प्रोपेगंडा जितना होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है, यह बात मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की संख्या काफी बढ़ रही है, काम भी अच्छा हो रहा है और रूरल एरिया को कर्जा भी मिलता है, परन्तु मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की संख्या के साथ देहात में कोआपरेशन बढ़ रहा है, यह मैं नहीं मानता। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का सब से पहला मकसद यह होना चाहिये कि जनता में आपस में कोआपरेशन बढ़े। आफिसर्स जाते हैं, सोसाइटीज प्रस्थापित करते हैं और ज़रूरत के लिये किसान और दूसरे लोग उससे फायदा उठाते हैं इसमें कोई शक नहीं है परन्तु जनता में आपस में कोआपरेशन बढ़ता है और वह खुद कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी निर्माण करती है और चलाती है ऐसी स्थिति अभी तक देश में पैदा नहीं हुई है। आफिसर्स काफी दखल देते रहते हैं।

अब, गोडाउंस को ले लीजिये। सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हमने यह कहा था कि हम इस देश में ५,५०० कोआपरेटिव गोडाउंस तैयार करेंगे और आज हमारे ५,७८८ गोडाउंस तैयार हो गये हैं यानी हमारे टारगेट से २८८ गोडाउंस ज्यादा बने गये हैं। रूरल एरिया में ४,१०६ गोडाउंस बने हैं और मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी के लिये १,६७६ गोडाउंस बने हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी और वेयरहाउसेस का काम साथ साथ बढ़ रहा है और सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हमारी जी टारगेट फिगर थी उससे ये २८८ ज्यादा हैं।

तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव में जो लिखा गया है वह मच्चाई

से बहुत दूर है। फिर, एक बात और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट है वह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। हर एक बात में हम यहां यह समझ बैठें कि हम बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं we are wise people; क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हैं और जो स्टेट्स के लोग हैं जिनके ऊपर इस काम को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है वे तो अपनी कोई जिम्मेदारी जानते नहीं हैं इसलिये यहां से कोई एक कमेटी नियुक्त की जाये और वह सारे देश को, स्टेट्स के लोगों को समझाये और सिखलाये, यह एक तरह से मुझे बहुत अनुचित मालूम होता है। यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और स्टेट्स इसमें पूरा हिस्सा ले रही हैं। हां, मुझे पता है कि मेरे भाई भूपेश जिस प्रान्त से आ रहे हैं वहां कोआपरेटिव का काम बहुत कम हो रहा है। जो पैसा एग्री-कल्चरल रूरल सोसायटी को दिया गया—जहां तक मुझे याद है, मैं ठीक से कह नहीं सकता—उसका ५२ टका साउथ प्रदेशों के उपयोग में आया है और मेरे मित्र का प्रान्त बंगाल ४ या ६ टका से ज्यादा नहीं उठा सका। यानी, यदि मेरे भाई को कुछ दर्द है तो वह अपने यहां की गवर्नमेंट से कहें उनको उचकावें, उनको आगे बढ़ावें कि वह वहां कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के लिये, कोआपरेशन के लिये, कुछ आर्थिक प्रयत्न करें। यहां पार्लियामेंट से कोई काम नहीं निकलेगा क्योंकि मैं आपसे कह सकता हूँ कि आप चलिये महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात में, मैसूर में, मद्रास में आपको अच्छी से अच्छी सोसाइटीज दिखाई देंगी। इतना ही नहीं, मैं अपने मित्र को अपने जिले का आमंत्रण देता हूँ, चलिये, वहां १३०० गांवों के बीच ११०० से ज्यादा सोसाइटीज हैं और वहां सिर्फ क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज ही नहीं हैं बल्कि मल्टी परपज सोसाइटीज हैं, मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज हैं, डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटीज हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल हैं, मार्केटिंग इण्डस्ट्रियल सोसाइटीज हैं और एक बहुत अच्छी सैट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक है जो कि ५, ७ करोड़ रुपये का लेनदेन करती रहती है। कलकत्ता छोड़ कर यदि मेरे ये मित्र कहीं जाते हैं तो

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नागयण]

जैसा कि अभी कहा गया, ग्रहों में घूमते हैं, उनको देहातों का क्या पता । बात यह है कि आज मुसीबत आ गई है बेचारों के ऊपर जिससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं, जिससे बहुत दूर रहते हैं उसकी परखी करनी पड़ी है और इसलिये उन्होंने प्रस्ताव को छोड़ कर ही अपना सारा भाषण किया ।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इसको देखिये कि हमारी स्टेट्स इस मामले में जागृत हैं या नहीं । नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल ने यह प्रस्ताव सन् १९५६ में पास किया था कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज पर अधिक लक्ष्य दिया जाये और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि देहातों में जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं उनका देहात में रहने वाली हर एक फेमिली का एक एक मेम्बर हो सके और आज यह कोशिश की जा रही है—कम से कम मेरे स्टेट में—कि रूरल एरिया की हर एक फेमिली वहां की सोसाइटी की मेम्बर हो जाये और उसके लिये उनको पूरी मदद पहुंचाई जाये । तो नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल से ले कर आखिर तक हर एक स्टेट का इस ओर ध्यान है । यदि किसी का इस ओर ध्यान नहीं है तो मेरे मित्रों का नहीं है क्योंकि बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें उन्हें करनी होती हैं, नहीं तो सारे देश का लक्ष्य इस कोऑपरेशन की तरफ है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो कुछ हो रहा है वह निर्दोष हो रहा है । बहुत कुछ सुधार की जरूरत है । उसकी ओर हमें अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये और जैसा कि मैंने कहा, कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी की संख्या के साथ साथ जनता में कोऑपरेशन की स्पिरिट बढ़ाना चाहिये । यह जरूरी बात है परन्तु इस प्रस्ताव की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करना चाहिये क्योंकि यह सच्चाई के साथ लाया नहीं गया है । यह एक प्रोपेगंडा के लिये ही उपस्थित किया गया है मुझे ऐसी कुछ आशंका होती है ।

SHRI MAHESH SARAN (Bihar):

Mr. Chairman, I was very carefully listening to the speech of my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, but I find that he has given no facts and figures; he has been talking in the air. He has not given us any reason why an enquiry should be conducted. As a matter of fact, we have just heard Mr. Deokinandan Narayan; he has given us facts and figures, and he has shown that so far as the Second Five Year Plan target is concerned, in certain cases we have exceeded it.

Sir, those who have the opportunity of going into the villages and looking into the working of these co-operatives will find what a great stir they have created. Before, the co-operatives were very few and they were mostly co-operative credit societies. Now there are co-operative societies of different varieties and you find that slowly the co-operation of the people is coming forth. Mr. Deokinandan Narayan was right when he said that the co-operation was not much but I suppose that he has not seen the stir that there is in the villages for joining these co-operatives and for taking advantage of them. Therefore, a person who has seen the working of the co-operatives will not only not support it but ridicule the suggestion that any enquiry should be made.

There are certain things which do require a great deal of attention. Service co-operatives have just begun but they are not as good as we would wish them to be, the reason being that they have just been started. And I think that the most important of all the co-operatives is the service co-operative society which will help the villagers in many ways. The villagers are at a disadvantage. They do not know how to sell their produce; they do not know how to store their produce and they do not know what to do in times of difficulty, and, therefore, these service co-operatives will take care of most of the things that they need and supply them. Therefore, my submission is that we should

now devote ourselves to the question of strengthening these service co-operatives and then the difficulty that there is in the country and in the villages will soon vanish.

Then there is another point to which I wish to direct the attention of the Minister and that is, the industrial co-operative societies are very few and therefore the advantage which is derived is derived only by those who have some lands or who have some interest in land and some money. But the landless and the people who have very small portions of land for cultivation are feeling great difficulty. They do not know what to do and how to improve their lot. Therefore, if co-operatives are formed where these landless people stay and their energies are utilised for some sort of industrial purposes, it would be very good for the country. In olden days we had all the different crafts in the villages. They have slowly vanished. We have nothing of that sort at present, and I think our attention should be directed towards establishing industrial co-operatives so that the village people who have no land or who have petty portions of land may be benefited.

Sir, in the end, I have only to say that this Resolution is ill-advised because there is no reason why any enquiry should be made. On the other hand, we should feel pleased that after the community development scheme was started, things have gone on at a very rapid pace, and I think that if we all put our heads together instead of lecturing here in Parliament and trying to mislead people, if we help the villagers and take it upon ourselves to make these societies a success, things will greatly improve and a time will come when poverty will be removed.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY (Mysore): Mr. Chairman, I consider that co-operation is very vital as it offers a great potentiality for econo-

mic development. I do not share the opinion of my friend Mr. Bhupesh Gupta that the entire co-operative movement in India has suffered either a setback or is not at all going on right lines. Sir, I feel that during the last few years when co-operation has been accepted as the most important means of economic development, significant efforts have been made to start co-operatives in various fields and attempts have also been made to pass necessary laws and to formulate rules for the purpose and I see, Sir, that very good progress has been made in certain sectors of the co-operative field. But I do not at the same time say that that kind of progress has been achieved in all sectors. There has been stagnation or even decline in certain respects, but I do not want to dilate on or go into the figures as sometimes figures are deceptive. I concede this point that there has been a significant shift in favour of the co-operative movement and the policies have been changed for that purpose.* But at the same time I feel there is a great decline in the organisational set-up. In other words, the administration of co-operatives has not been very good. The soundness of the co-operative movement has suffered considerably and the funds of the co-operatives have not been ensured well, because the Government and the agencies of Government have not paid adequate attention to the proper management of co-operatives. If we go to rural areas—I also come from a rural area—it is evident that many co-operatives have suffered, particularly credit co-operatives, not because of lack of funds, not because of lack of Government financial assistance but because of the weaknesses at the organisational level. There is a lot of drawback in the working of the organisation and the personnel who are managing and running these co-operatives have not been either well trained for the purpose or they have no interest or enthusiasm in the co-operative movement. In this connection, Sir, I wish to submit incidentally that one of the reasons why the orga-

[Shri M. S. Gurupada Swamy.]
nisational effort has considerably suffered is because politics has been imported into these societies. Mr. Darling very long ago pointed out that co-operation and politics should not be combined, and the bane of the co-operative movement is due to this fact that invariably we bring in politics, we bring in politicians whose only aim is to use these societies for certain ulterior political ends. Sir, I know of instances personally. I have also referred those cases to the concerned Registrars of Co-operative Societies, to the concerned Minister in my own State, telling them that suitable action should be taken against the guilty. Sir, invariably also we find in credit societies loans are given to the rural population, and ultimately the loan that is received is not the same thing as the loan that is sanctioned. Suppose, Sir, Rs. 100 is sanctioned to a peasant. He will get not Rs. 100 in his hands but he will get Rs. 75 or Rs. 80.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even less.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY:
And where does the Rs. 25 or Rs. 20 go? Apart from meeting the usual charges for getting loans, for fulfilling the legal formalities connected therewith I find, Sir, invariably there is a large chain of political brokers whose business is only to take a share or to pinch something from the loans granted to these poor people. So it is found—and it is the experience perhaps of all the hon. Members, I think—that money that is given to a particular purpose is not going for that purpose. And why? Because wrong people are managing co-operative societies; wrong people are encouraged. Sometimes, if they are not people who do not belong to a particular political party or are not the favourites of Government, they are not even encouraged to form societies. Sir, I know of instances where people have to wait, not for days or months, but for years, to form co-operative societies. Government's policy is to encourage co-operative

societies, but co-operative societies can be formed by only a particular section of people whom the Government wants. If people who have different political complexion come forward to form co-operatives and if they are found to belong to a different organisation, then registration does not take place. Then, Sir, if cases are pointed out and referred to the Government, invariably no action is taken against the culprits, merely because again here politics comes in.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Mysore): Can the hon. Member illustrate an instance of this kind?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY:
If the Chairman permits me, I can name the co-operative societies also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY:
It is not necessary, I think, and the hon. Member himself perhaps, if he takes a little care, can find out those cases, and I also can tell him in private if he wants that information. Sir, the funds of these societies have not been properly ensured. I say this because I have found instances where the societies have functioned for years and years but have not submitted their audited accounts, and even if they have submitted them, they have not answered or explained the various drawbacks in those accounts. Notwithstanding the fact found that their activities were conducted in a manner which was against the law, no action has been taken against societies. So, I say politics
12 Noon has entered this arena, and as Mr. Darling put it, the white ant of politics is eating its way into this co-operative field. The organisational effort is not good because of this intervention of politics. Therefore, if you want the movement to go on healthy lines, if you want the movement to take into its fold all the families in India, all the villages and all individuals—I think that is the aspiration of the

planners for the next five years—we have to eschew politics.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO (Kerala): Have prevention.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: Prevention is not in my hands. It is in the hands of the Government and those who are responsible for running these institutions, who are responsible for the growth of such institutions.

Then, Sir, I find that in the working of these co-operative societies certain other lapses have come to the fore. The most important one is the lack of integration, co-ordination of one kind of society with other kinds of societies. We have been emphasizing all along the importance of credit societies but we have not been able to make adequate effort to develop other sectors of co-operation, for instance, marketing societies—consumer's seller's organisation etc. There we have lagged behind. So, wherever funds are adequately available and societies have been formed and have been working well but where the effort of the Government is less and financial assistance from it is not more then people have not come forward to form societies. We have to see that this loophole is removed from the co-operative movement.

Again, Sir, I find that some States have advanced sufficiently in this sphere and not others but the Government of India has not paid sufficient attention to the uniform development. Sir, States, where co-operation has not taken deep roots, should be strengthened and encouraged and all assistance—financial, material, technical and whatever they want—should be given to them; otherwise you will be creating a sort of regional imbalance in the co-operative movement. That is what is happening today. As far back as 1954, I think, Mr. Darling had pointed out that this imbalance had to be removed. I want to know what the

Government has done in this respect, to remove this regional disparity in the co-operation field.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House, but I would humbly submit that the co-operative movement has suffered very badly in certain sectors. Certain States have not realised very seriously the importance of the movement. After the Nagpur Resolution we at least thought that the Congress Party and the Government would come forward more and more in regard to this matter. But perhaps the emergence of the Swatantra Party has given them a rude shock. Now there is not even adequate propaganda for co-operative movement. It may be stated by some that co-operative farms have been started here and there, propaganda is conducted, circulars have been issued and so on. But I submit that the tempo, the climate once created is not maintained. The tempo we had at the time of the passing of the Nagpur Resolution is not visible today. People want to know what the Congress Party or the Congress Government is doing. They are very lukewarm. Perhaps they are afraid of the reactionaries; they are afraid of the business community; they are afraid of the Baniyas. Therefore, people want assurances. I know that assurances in words are coming and, if I may say so, oral declarations and speeches are outrunning performances. This is a dichotomy that we find between performance and promise. I want to warn that unless we do away with this dichotomy, it would be difficult for us to resist the reactionary forces. People want you to say whether you are serious about the co-operative movement. If you are, then the necessary climate, the necessary atmosphere should be created for this purpose and all efforts should be made in that direction.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI (Nominated): Sir, we have been hearing the words "co-operative credit" for more than fifty years. In India, it had a very

[Shri N. R. Malkani.]
peculiar significance. We heard of agricultural co-operative credit societies. When credit was given more or less in cash very few people took advantage of it. As a matter of fact, it had no bearing to production. Recoveries used to be very small. The movement was a departmental thing, an official thing, a forced thing which was called the co-operative movement. It was not co-operative at all.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

It was merely credit given in the wrong way, but not recovered properly. It is only now since the last few years—as one of my friends said, since the Nagpur Session of the Congress—that it is, rather it wishes to be and, perhaps, has become a co-operative movement so that it touches the whole country, at least a large part of the country. It serves and covers not only the upper-middle strata but the lower-middle and the lowest. Now that it is related to production, the recoveries are almost full.

Sir, let us not forget that this movement is only three or four years old. Bearing that in mind, if we judge the co-operative movement, this resolution appears to be completely out of order. The resolution seems to forget not only all history, but to my mind, it also forgets even statistics. We have got the Third Five Year Plan before us. The figures are so good that it gives rise to some doubt. I hope they are true. The figures are too good, and the question should be: Are they really so good as that? They are too good. Compare the targets of the Second Five Year Plan with the First Five Year Plan, they are not only good but very good. The targets thought of by the Third Five Year Plan are too good. They appear to me to be very good if we could achieve them. I do not wish to refer to the plethora of figures....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Compared to the First Plan, the Second Plan is five years older.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI. You have raised the question whether we have simply grown older or we have grown mature also. I will come to that very shortly. But we have grown. Whether strong, I cannot say but we are growing so far as figures are concerned. I do not want to go into this question of figures. They have doubled, trebled and quadrupled. They are there in clear print, not in the air but in black and white, believe them or not.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Do they exist actually?

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: I cannot say very much. The little I know I will place before you. The figures are satisfactory and I believe they are true and I believe also that the targets can be achieved in the Third Plan and can be truly achieved but my anxiety is not about the figures nor about statistics. They will be good but my real anxiety is, whether they signify something genuine, something really good. Do they signify that? For instance, I am not very much concerned when you say that we have reached the target of nearly 2 lakhs societies or in the Third Plan it will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or even 3 lakhs. It will not very much satisfy me but I would like to know what is the membership of each society. Is the membership so big that almost every family sends a member? I am not quite sure about it. I had been to Rajasthan recently and I found that the societies are generally large. I think the societies should be generally small. In regard to this matter also the decision was taken only a year and a half back. It was considered whether it should be big or small and some people said and the experts said that it should be big. The politicians who understand the public mind said that it should be small, that each panchayat should have a society or each society must have a panchayat. It was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ years ago that this very vital decision was taken. How are you going to

judge a movement after only a few months have passed? You should really judge it after five years. What is the average membership of the co-operative societies? It is today about 60 odd and they believe that it will be soon 80. It is not very satisfactory. Where the population would be, per society or per panchayat, about 2,000 to 2,500, if the members number only 60 or 80, it is not very satisfactory. There are 500 families, there should be 500 members.

AN HON. MEMBER: Major members.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: There should be 500 members. There will be at least 2 majors in one family. One would expect that each should have 150 members, not less. My criterion would be that.

Then the loans given for production should be in kind. That more or less is happening. At least I have seen that it is not given in cash. It is being given in kind and that is the manner that people want. In Rajasthan I found that very many societies are putting up godowns—they call them seed godowns—costing Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. They make their contribution also to the extent of half. They have two rooms, one for seeds of different kinds, more especially wheat and maize and the other for, generally speaking, fertilizers and insecticides and there is a small room for office. It is very common. This is the spirit of cooperation. I asked 'Do you get these quick enough or does it take long?'. Then I heard something which was very refreshing. I actually met one of the managers, one of the directors. There are a number of directors in each society. Each one of them has become a worker-director. He is not merely a director to advise but he is also a worker. That is, if anything is wanted, it is put down on paper with the signature of the man in charge of the

society there and immediately it is taken to the Sarpanch who is very near the place. He too countersigns that it is a genuine demand and the man goes from there taking a cart direct to the Block headquarters. He goes to the Pradhan and since the Pradhan is one of their own men, he countersigns and helps in getting the seed. The very same evening the seed is brought back to the godown. With the Panchayat the society is very closely interlinked and almost each Panch is also a shareholder in the society. When the Sarpanch countersigns all the requisitions and where there is a godown at the Block headquarters or somewhere else, he says 'Go and bring it' and it is done. So I have a feeling that if the two are interlinked, as they are in Rajasthan . . .

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Is this in Rajasthan?

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Yes, you should be happy to hear about it also.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It may be window-dressing.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Maybe it is window-dressing. I went to a place, a Block at Srinagar near Ajmer. I also went to a Block called Bassi, to another called Chaksu and another called Pisangan or something. You may say that it is window-dressing but I am now 70 years old. You can dress up your window but I have a knack of looking into and through it to some extent. We have a little knack of finding out the real thing but there may be window-dressing but I can see that something was happening and everybody was happy about it.

I also found another thing which was very remarkable and which is going to bring a very remarkable change also. Now that the two are interlinked, the Panchayat and the society, the feeling of community which was lacking formerly has come into vogue. It hardly existed before. It existed before to some extent in

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the villages, to a small extent, but now that the Panchayat has come to its own, the feeling of community is growing and that will be now grafted on to the co-operative societies. It is very difficult because it is a chronic thing but we are converting ill-formed, ill-born societies into good ones. Most of them were ill-born and ill-conceived and were running badly. We are trying to convert them as if they were well-born, with a lot of make-up. I do not know to what extent we can improve the bad ones. It is a great uphill task and it is difficult to convert ill-formed, ill-gotten and ill-born societies into good ones. To start good ones is easy but there are lakhs of societies that are bad which have to be "converted" but I do hope that by inter-locking Panchayats with the societies and the societies with the Panchayats in a particular manner, it may be easier to convert them.

Another question came to my mind that they were just making an effort about industrial cooperatives. In the rural areas the scope for industrial co-operatives is very large. We have not yet tapped it. There could be any number of societies for weavers. I believe that we have done fairly well also so far as weavers are concerned in all the States including Rajasthan. Everywhere such societies are coming up and many weavers are Harijans and they are also enjoying the benefit of the membership of the societies. But I find that the tanners are left high and dry as they are not very much brought within the ambit of these co-operatives. Why not? It is very necessary from the economic point of view, from the social point of view and from the sanitary or health point of view to do so and it is also easy. They generally live in colonies as the weavers do and yet they are not brought in. Why do we keep them at arms' length and not go to them because they stink? Of course they stink but it is better to see that the stink is not there.

Take the bamboo workers. In several States there are large groups of bamboo workers living in colonies. I am not aware of any such co-operative societies for them in any State. We are not doing enough in the direction of industrial societies so far as the very poor people are concerned, especially the Harijans who are being neglected. We have neglected them long enough and the Third Plan must take note of them. One thing more and I have done.

I believe we have made a good start; I believe that we are also running more or less in the right direction. Considering the Minister in charge, the faith with which he works and the staff which supports him, I do believe that things will go more or less in the right direction. That is my feeling and I hope I will turn out to be right. Even if we succeed in the Second Plan and in the Third Plan, even if our statistics are good, if our figures are good and even if we are going in the right direction, should we divide the rural from the urban areas and say that the urban areas will live in their own fashion but that the rural areas will have co-operation, panchayat, etc.? We will use lovely words for the rural areas which we have neglected for the last few centuries. All the good things we will give them, ask them to contribute, ask them to be community-minded and co-operation-minded but in the towns even co-existence has become very difficult and both in Parliament and outside not only competition but cut-throat competition is the way of life. Could we have two such sectors one pitted against the other, friends opposing friends in cut-throat competition in economics, in politics and in everything for the matter of that? Sir, may I not also give you a kind of a slogan? There is not a single slogan in the 3rd Plan; it is a quite cool and even-written Plan and without a single slogan. 'Work for all' is a very fine slogan but it is not there. I say, do away with the middlemen, 'No more middlemen'; we have done away with landlordism in the Second

Plan though landlords remain in a different shape. (*Interruption.*) We have done away with landlordism. Likewise, could we not do away with this 'ism' of middlemen from the towns and villages? This should be done. Are we making any effort in that direction? Therefore, I say that you should make this a war cry for your Third Plan. Abolish all middlemen not only from the villages but also from the towns.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am happy that the House has got an opportunity to discuss this Resolution. I am not in agreement with the mover that there should be a probe by Members of this House and of the other House into the progress made by the movement during the past decade but, Sir, a discussion affords us an opportunity to know what is really happening about the development of co-operation in our scheme of national reconstruction. It is assumed that with the passing of resolutions by the All-India Congress Committee at Nagpur and by the intentions of the Government made clear earlier that co-operation should increasingly occupy more and more importance in our development plans the progress made in this field is slow or that we have failed to implement the policies laid down. Those who are in the field and those who are responsible for policy making know that the movement is not such as can be spread by mere executive fiat. There is the hangover of the past. Those who have studied the history of the movement know that in the pre-independence days it was not a peoples' movement: it was State-sponsored, State-managed and in short was imposed by the bureaucracy upon the people. There was naturally very little response from the people of the land. The facilities afforded in the co-operative societies which were mostly credit societies then were not enough to meet the needs of the people. Taking credit, for instance, the amount of accommodation given by co-operatives was only three per cent. of the total rural indebtedness.

The movement was very anaemic and people's enthusiasm was almost non-existent but co-operation has been thought of in a new way after independence, not only new from the point of view of what it was in India in the beginning of the century but also new even from the point of view of the Rochdale Pioneers. We are thinking of co-operation in a much wider sense. Sir, the House knows that we are engaged in democratic planning where there is no element of compulsion at any stage and we intend to use co-operation as the lever through which we would be able to enthuse people and enlist their co-operation. Co-operation along with community development and rural industries is the formula for making people conscious that they have a role to play in the development of the nation. On the success, therefore, of the co-operative movement along with community development and rural industrialisation depends the future of the country. There is absolutely no exaggeration in this. We want to organise people for greater efforts. Although the immediate object of the co-operative movement is to tend to the needs of the people for credit, for storage, for warehousing and marketing and processing of their produce, still the larger objective of the movement in the context of our national planning is that our people should be organised at different levels and in different ways so that their co-operation may be effective in the implementation of our development plans. In a democratic set-up, there is no other measure through which we can enlist the peoples' co-operation. Probably the mover of the resolution thought that co-operation should be a kind of compulsion by which people could be mobilised or regimented for national effort but that is far from us.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not at all.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: I am glad to hear that that is far from the mind of the mover.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want to save them from the Mandal Congress.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: I am glad the hon. Member is keen on saving them from the clutches of the politicians, and the Government is one with him.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: What is he himself?

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: I do not propose to answer that question but the point is that co-operation has to be organised in this country at a very high pitch with a view to enthuse the people to implement the national plans. Sir, in this matter one thing is forgotten. The Government may make policies; the political parties which are in power may make policies. But there is the attitude of the people. They must respond. There is no use of speeding up the movement unless there is the necessary enthusiasm generated in the people. Co-operation is essentially a voluntary thing and if the people of the village do not think that it is in their interest to join together for various purposes and give of their best to their neighbours, in other words, if they do not realise the value of the maxim 'Each for all and all for each' co-operation cannot succeed. Government may provide credit; they may provide them with all other facilities; they may provide supervising staff, effective audit and things like that but still if the people are not enthusiastic, if they do not have that attitude of helping each other, of raising themselves through this movement using it as a lever, the movement cannot obviously be a success. That means the people have to be educated throughout the country. So we have not only to provide credit facilities, the lack of which was complained of bitterly by the mover of the Resolution, but we have also to see that the people are educated in the benefits of the movement. We have to see that facilities like warehouses, godowns etc. are provided; we have to see that

marketing facilities are established so that when enhanced production is achieved through increased credit the produce can be marketed properly. Before it is marketed steps have to be taken to see that there are facilities for proper storage, warehousing and processing. From credit to marketing, all these things cannot be accomplished overnight. They take time necessarily. But what has the Government been doing since co-operation was given an important place in our scheme of development? They have not neglected any one of these aspects in the development of co-operation. My friends who preceded me have given the House statistical information about the progress achieved in various fields and so I will not weary the House with more statistics but I would like to draw the attention of the House to one fact that the Government has attached the greatest importance to the scheme of training. Studies, enquiries, evaluation, research and training, all these have occupied the best energies of the Government and these are proceeding apace. Along with these things the starting of societies and the provision of increased credit are also going on. If my friend is interested in the quantum of increase in credit and in the increase in the number of societies I can furnish him with figures but I think it is not necessary. Sir, co-operation is not such a thing that it could be developed in the country overnight. It requires real effort. We have to build it up from the grass roots and that is being done. Even if the targets laid before the country during the Second Five Year Plan are not achieved—I hope they will be but even if they are not achieved—I will not be sorry because it is a matter in which we have to grow step by step making sure that the ground covered is secure and is for the lasting benefit of the people.

Sir, in this connection I would like to suggest one or two things to the Minister of Co-operation here. Co-

operation has developed, as the House knows very well in certain States like Madras and Bombay while in certain others it has not developed so well. There are various reasons. The backgrounds in different States differ. In some of the States the existing land tenure is not suitable; in some the land reforms have not taken place as speedily as in some other States. There are possibly other handicaps also. In some States non-official agencies have been very strong which has helped the development of the movement but even with all that it is difficult to understand why there is such wide disparity in the development of co-operation in the various States. The House would be interested to know . . .

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH (West Bengal): The land reform legislation has not been implemented in many of the States. It must be granted that there is a great disparity between big landholders and small landholders and as long as that disparity remains you cannot create an atmosphere for the healthy growth of co-operation.

SHRI N. LINGAM: I agree that the delay in the implementation of land reforms is one of the causes but possibly there are other factors also and conditions have to be created so that the movement can spread in all States more especially in the more backward ones.

Another aspect of the movement is that the amount of medium-term credit granted is not adequate. The short-term credit has expanded, although not to the extent of the needs of the people, but nobody can complain that it has not expanded adequately. This brings me to the question of long-term credit also, that is, the credit given through land mortgage banks. Here also the amount of credit made available in the Second Five Year Plan so far is about Rs. 6 crores. That is an insignificant sum considering the needs of the people.

The experience of the landholder is that there should be more of long-term and medium term credit made available to him.

Another impediment in the development of cooperation is that the amount of credit made available, impressive though it is, does not meet all the needs of the ryot. For one thing he is already weighed down by his past debts; he is also weighed down by his social customs which make him spend on marriages, ceremonies and other things. This credit which is given to him to increase his production is often diverted to meet this expenditure on non-productive purposes. So unless we scale down his past debts and unless we meet his present requirements adequately, we cannot make him enthusiastic over the co-operative movement. The movement has to meet all his needs from the stage of cultivation. He must realise that this is a machinery which would meet all his needs right from the stage of cultivation and that it will take good care of him in his economic struggle and unless that sort of feeling is created the movement will not succeed. These are some of the suggestions and I hope the hon. Minister will look into them.

SHRI V. VENKATARAMANA (Adhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I rise to support this resolution for more than one reason. I would request the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister not to stand on prestige in accepting a resolution moved by an Opposition Member. I know, in all fairness, that the Government of India is exerting all its influence to see that co-operative movement develops in the proper way. Ever since the Ministry was formed, Mr. Dey, Mr. Murthy and the Secretary of the government have been trying to do something to the various States but unfortunately all their efforts have been in vain. I support this motion mainly for two reasons.

Firstly, there is a lot of interference and dictatorship on the part of the

[Shri V. Venkataramana.]

various State Governments. Mr. Murthi knows well how mainly in Andhra and Madras States the democratic spirit of the co-operative movement was stabbed by the respective governments. It has been so far the last ten to fifteen years. I may inform the House that the Government knows fully well that most of the Societies in Andhra Pradesh and Madras were only managed by the State Governments and the Registrar. Naturally this leads to politics. I can understand, as Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has said, that a communist gentleman, if he is at the helm of affairs of a Central Co-operative Bank, is eliminated but unfortunately even if they are Congress people, if they are not followers of the ruling group, they are eliminated. Things have gone to such an extent that in almost every important bank or society the Boards of Directors were superseded by the Government and replaced by nominated members. This naturally leads to dictatorship. Secondly, the management of the important co-operative societies was taken over by the cooperative Department for no reason. In the bye-laws also the registrar insists that the management of the co-operative societies should be in the hands of the Co-operative Department. It is really unfortunate when you say—community development and co-operation are under the same Ministry here—that the responsibility of administration should be given to the people. On the contrary the management of the various aspects of co-operation is being done by the Co-operative Department itself. I think Mr. Dey knows it and I know that he has written to the State Governments that there should not be such things as nomination and management of co-operative societies by Department. It is these things which are not creating a proper atmosphere in the various parts of the country. I am proud to say that I come from a very well-developed area in respect of co-operatives, namely, Visakhapatnam district. We are already having two co-opera-

tive sugar factories and we hope to have five of them. The pilot projects in respect of large-scale integrated credit and marketing societies also were introduced first in our part of the State. It is going on well in spite of the fact that there is a lot of Government interference in it. It is because there are so many hundreds of people in our part who have devoted their time to the development of the co-operative movement with a missionary spirit, for about twenty or thirty years that they developed the co-operative movement. Unfortunately now, after 1947, too much interference by Government officers and by Government at the higher level also, is creating some sort of frustration in the veteran co-operators in our part and they are completely keeping aloof from it, thus leading to discouragement among the people and they are not coming forward. When such things are happening in the case of co-operative societies and marketing societies, still worse things are happening in the case of processing societies. For example, co-operative sugar factories have been formed for the last twenty or thirty years. Mr. Dey also knows it that in the case of the Etikoppaka sugar factory, the directors were being nominated for the last twenty years, and there is no sugar factory in Andhra Pradesh, so far, where they are elected by the members. When that is the case, I do not know how the co-operative movement will be developed.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA (West Bengal): It is working satisfactorily.

SHRI V. VENKATARAMANA: Satisfactorily and better than private management. Of course, they have nominated the directors only from the members of the society itself. At the time they started, they had only Rs. 12 lakhs capital. Now, their assets are Rs. 1 crore. I can understand if a society goes bad, the Government interferes at that stage, but when the society is running smoothly and profitably, I do not understand why the Government interferes. Like that at every stage Government intervention is creating discouragement in the

people who have got faith in the co-operative movement.

Coming to co-operative farming, personally, of course, I do not believe in it, because in joint co-operative farming I am afraid there will not be better production. If service co-operatives are organised and if they are supplemented by supplying the agriculturists with implement, manure, proper credit facilities and other things, that would prove better than co-operative farming, which the Government is trying to do.

Recently the Co-operative Department has enhanced the interest rate also. The Reserve Bank gives credit at 2½ per cent. By the time the grower gets the money, the interest has now become 7 per cent. instead of six per cent. I do not know the reasons for enhancing the rate of interest from six per cent. to seven per cent. Naturally a grower is entitled to get, under the Madras Act, at six per cent. interest. Now, the co-operative societies themselves are giving loan at the rate of seven per cent.

Further, regarding the co-operative sugar factories and other processing societies, recently the Finance Minister had come forward with proposals for taxing them. This will naturally mar the interests of the co-operative processing institutions. They are still in the beginning stage. They should be given some more incentives to progress well and meet the competition from private industries, which is really very difficult. In the case of processing societies, unfortunately there is a tussle between the Industries Department and the Co-operative Department. The society would be registered by the Co-operative Department, but the entire Industries Department is trying to have control over the co-operative societies. This dual responsibility is creating a lot of inconvenience to the societies. In view of the fact that so many industries and other processing societies are coming up, it is high time that the Government of India found out some formula to co-ordinate the activities between the

Industries Department and the Co-operative Department, and run them smoothly.

Regarding the integration of the credit and marketing societies, that is the very principle which has been much talked of both by the Centre and the State Governments, but practically when it comes to the level of the societies, it is unfortunate that the Co-operative Department is not co-operating with the societies which are coming forward to do that work really. I can show a number of instances in Andhra Pradesh. If the Minister or the Deputy Minister agrees to have it either from me or any other gentleman from Andhra Pradesh, they will find a number of instances where integration is not properly helped by the Co-operative Department.

Lastly, the medium and long-term loans are really helpful for production. Unless and until medium and long-term loans are given to the lowest man, there will not be any scope for improving the land and producing more and more.

With these few words, I support the motion and I request the hon. Minister not to stick to false prestige, but accept this resolution.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमन्. मेरा सहकारी आन्दोलन पर अटूट विश्वास है और इसलिये जब श्री बीरेन जी *का यह प्रस्ताव मैंने पढ़ा- यद्यपि मैं इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हूँ, इसका पूरी तरह से विरोध करती हूँ, फिर भी मुझे उनको बर्खास्त देने की इच्छा हुई क्योंकि अब तक हमेशा उनकी दिलचस्पी तोड़फोड़ की चीजों में रही, डेस्ट्रक्टिव चीजों में रही, लेकिन अब उनका एप्रोच कंस्ट्रक्टिव चीज की तरफ आया है, इसलिये वे मुबारकबाद के काबिल हैं।

श्रीमन्, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन के विकास की जितनी संभा-

*संकल्प का नोटिस मूलतः श्री बीरेन राय ने दिया।

[श्रीमती मन्वित्री निगम]

बनाए हैं और जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसको देखते हुए हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह जितना होना चाहिये था उतना अब तक किया गया है। और हम यह भी नहीं कह सकते हैं कि अभी और अधिक तीव्र वेग से इस संबंध में प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। श्रीमन् यह प्रस्ताव जब मेरे सामने आया तो मुझे कई बार पढ़ने के बाद अपनी आंखों पर विश्वास आया। यदि यह प्रस्ताव इस तरह होता :

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of 15 Members representing both Houses of Parliament be appointed by Government to enquire into and report on the causes for the slow progress of the co-operative movement in the country."

तब तो मैं समझती कि शायद यह प्रस्ताव एक सही मानी में और एक सही नीयत से रखा गया है। लेकिन श्रीमन्, जब मैंने प्रस्ताव को जिस रूप में वह रखा गया है पढ़ा, तो मुझे बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना पड़ता है और मैं समझ गई हूं कि न तो इस प्रस्ताव में कोई सार्थकता है और न कोई उपयोगिता ही है। श्रीमन् मैं तो श्री भूपेश गुप्त का बहुत आदर करती हूं। जब वे यह रिजोल्यूशन मूव करने के लिये खड़े हुए तब मैंने सोचा कि कहीं उन्होंने गोले लगाकर सारी रिपोर्ट से कुछ निगेटिव निकाले होंगे और उन्हीं को ही वे रखेंगे। उन्होंने आज पहली बार सदन में जिस प्रकार की इर्रेलैवेंट स्पीच दी उसका कोआपरेटिव प्रस्ताव से किसी प्रकार का भी संबंध नहीं था।

श्रीमन्, यदि उन्होंने सेकंड फाइव इयर प्लान की प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी होती या वे सब तमाम बातें जो अब तक इन्वेल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट में छप चुकी है, उनको जरा पढ़ा होता, तो उन्हें ये सब बातें जानने में देर नहीं लगती। यदि इन्वेल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट के उन पांच दस पेजों को पढ़ा जाय जो ५२ से लेकर ६२ तक हैं तो हम उन्हीं को कोआपरेटिव मिनिस्ट्री और कोआपरेटिव विभाग के लिये एक

सर्टिफिकेट कह सकते हैं। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर और प्रान्तीय स्तर पर पिछले तीन चार सालों में इस विभाग ने जो उन्नति की है वह उसका एक प्रकार से सर्टिफिकेट है। उसके पढ़ने के बावजूद यदि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाया जाय तो सिवाय इसके कि हम यह समझें कि इससे सदन का व्यर्थ समय नष्ट होगा, बस और क्या कह सकते हैं और इसलिये यह इसका विरोध ही करेंगे।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That does not add to the wastage of time.

श्रीमती साहिबजी नेगम : मैं तो यहां तक कह सकती हूं कि कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन के इतिहास को जब आगे बढ़ने वाली पंक्तियां कभी उठा कर, उलट पलट कर देखेंगी तो उन्हें यह कहने या मानने में देर नहीं लगेगी कि जो तीव्र गति, रफ्तार और ताकत कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन ने इन तीन, साढ़े तीन वर्षों में पाई वह पिछली अर्द्ध शताब्दी में सब मिला जुला कर भी नहीं पाई। इसमें सब से बड़ी प्रशंसा की बात यह है कि जो शक्ति, जो प्रतिष्ठा पिछले ५० वर्षों में खो गई थी किन्हीं कमियों और कमजोरियों के कारण, वह खोई हुई शक्ति और प्रतिष्ठा इन तीन चार वर्षों में कोआपरेटिव विभाग को फिर मिल गई है और जन जन के हृदय में एक नया उत्साह और विश्वास कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन के प्रति उत्पन्न हो गया है। यदि भूपेश गुप्त साहब को मेरी बात में जरा भी शंका हो तो मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगी कि वे दो तीन प्रांतों में जा कर १०, १५ कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज विजिट करें और उनका अध्ययन करें। यदि वे ऐसा करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि उनकी भी वही राय हो जायेगी जो आज मेरी है।

मल्कानी साहब ने कहा कि अगर यह फिगर्स सच हैं तो यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि उनका यह विश्वास कैसे हुआ कि यह फिगर्स सच नहीं हैं। जहां तक इन्वेल्यूएशन का सवाल है कि कितनी

प्रोग्रेस हुई, कहां कम हुई और कौन सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनमें हमें फिर से प्रयास करना है, इसकी जितनी चिन्ता हम में से किसी को हो सकती है, मैं समझती हूं कि उतनी चिन्ता कोऑपरेटिव मिनिस्ट्री को है, कोऑपरेटिव विभाग को है। किसी अन्य मिनिस्ट्री ने इतना प्रयास इस दिशा में नहीं किया, इसका सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि एक नहीं पांच पांच इन्वेल्युएशन टीम बनाई गईं, स्टडी टीम बनाई गईं जो इस प्रकार हैं :

"Study team by Sir Malcolm Darling, Study team by the P.E.O., Study team appointed by the C.O.P.P., Crop loan evaluation conducted by the Bomany State..... Report of the Madras Committee on Co-operation, and the First and Second follow-up Report on Credit Survey, 1957-58 and 1958-59"....."

इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशी लोग आये, ऐसे लोग आये जिन की एकसरे आइज थीं और जिन्होंने स्वस्थ आलोचना की दृष्टि से सारे विभागों को जा जा करके विजिट किया। एक एक प्रान्त में वे गये और लोगों से मिले। उसके बाद भी किसी का यह कहना कि यदि ये फिगर्स सच हैं तो ताज्जुब की बात है, ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि इससे शंका पैदा होती है। इन रिपोर्टों पर एक बार दृष्टि डालने के बाद मुझे यह कहने में सन्तोष नहीं होता है कि ये सारी फिगर्स सच हैं बल्कि मैं यह समझती हूं कि बहुत सी बातें बहुत ही हम्बली कही गई हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात और आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूं और वह यह है कि एक दूसरा बड़ा सबूत कि कोऑपरेटिव पॉलिसी और कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट विकास के पथ पर तीव्र कदमों से बढ़ रहा है, यह है कि जब कभी देखा गया है कि कोऑपरेटिव पॉलिसी में बराबर नये नये परिवर्तन अनुभव के आधार पर कानून में और ट्रेनिंग के प्रोग्राम में लाये गये हैं। मैं यह चार लाइनें पढ़ती हूं जिन से यह पता चल जायेगा कि जो इम्पॉटेंट फीचर

हमारे कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के हैं उनको हर स्तर पर किस तरह से पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है :

"reorientation of the loan policy of co-operatives so as to benefit the weaker sections of the community and issue of loans on the basis of production programme and anticipated crops instead of on the security of landed and other immovable property."

जितनी इन्वेल्युएशन रिपोर्ट्स हुईं उनकी सिफारिशों पर बड़ी गंभीरता से मंत्रालय ने विचार किया और बड़ी विनम्रता से उनको माना और तब उन्होंने इस प्रकार का निश्चय किया।

कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग को लेकर के एक माननीय संसद सदस्य ने नागपुर कांग्रेस के रेजोल्युशन का हवाला दिया। यह सब को अच्छी तरह विदित है कि उसके पश्चात राजनैतिक दलों ने तमाम भ्रमात्मक प्रचार करके कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के आन्दोलन को बहुत ही बड़ा धक्का लगाया। तमाम विरोधी आबोहवा के बावजूद आज कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग में जो तरक्की हुई है उसका श्रेय इस विभाग और इस विभाग के कर्मचारियों को है। केन्द्रीय और प्रांतीय स्तर पर जो प्रयास किये गये उनके फलस्वरूप आज १६०० ऐसी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बन गई हैं जिनको हम यह कह सकते हैं कि वे बहुत ही अच्छी सोसाइटीज हैं।

इसी प्रकार श्रीनगर कांफ्रेंस में जो सिफारिशों की गई थीं और उनको जिस प्रकार इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया है उससे लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को बहुत लाभ पहुंचेगा। हम लोग संसद् में अक्सर इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रगट करते रहते हैं कि लैंडलेस लेबरर्स के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन अब श्रीनगर कांफ्रेंस की सिफारिशों को इम्प्लीमेंट करने से उनके जीवन में नई शक्ति आयेगी।

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

श्रीमन्, मुझे सब से अधिक सन्तोष अगर किसी चीज से हुआ है तो वह कोआपरेटिव ट्रेनिंग ऐंड एजुकेशन प्रोग्राम है। श्रीनगर कांफ्रेंस ने कोआपरेटिव एजुकेशन के ऊपर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिये हैं। आज जिस तेजी से सहकारी आन्दोलन हमारे देश में बढ़ रहा है, उसको देखते हुए यदि हमने अभी से इस बात की व्यवस्था नहीं की और यह अनुमान सही सही नहीं लगाया कि आगे चल कर तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के जमाने में कितने बड़े और कितने छोटे अफसरों की आवश्यकता होगी तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आगे चल कर हमारे कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन की प्रगति को एक धक्का लगेगा।

मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा सन्तोष हुआ है कि पिछले साढ़े तीन वर्षों में द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के जमाने में नीचे स्तर पर १२,००० आफिस बियर्स बने, ३२,४०० मेम्बर्स आफ दी मैनेजिंग कमेटी बने, २ लाख ५६ हजार आडिनरी मेम्बर्स बने और १९६०-६१ के पहले ५५७ यूनिट्स ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए खोली जा रही हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will please continue in the afternoon.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 16th August, 1960, will consist of:—

(1) Further consideration and passing of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1960, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(2) Consideration and passing of—
 The Tripura Land Revenue and

Land Reforms Bill, 1960, as passed by Lok Sabha.

The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1960, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(3) Consideration of a motion for the concurrence for reference of the Religious Trusts Bill, 1960, to a Joint Committee.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Delhi Primary Education Bill, 1960, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration and return of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(6) Consideration and passing of the Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(7) Discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister on the 17th August, 1960, after disposal of questions.

1. P.M.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): What happened to my motion on the same subject on the international situation? Why did I give notice of that motion? It is because we thought that we should move it this time from his side. We gave an earlier motion on the same subject. Now it seems the Prime Minister has given it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a Government motion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We can also give. I think for a change it will be better if we move the motion and introduce the discussion. You may consider it with the Prime Minister.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE BANKING COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the House the following message