

	No. of wagons
1953	781
1954	581
1955	1,053

(b) Of the above wagons transhipped, the number of wagons loaded with bananas, groundnuts and cotton were as under:—

	1953	1954	1955
Bananas
Groundnuts	12	12
Cotton	322	286	307

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION: PUBLISHING TRIPURA
FOODGRAINS (MOVEMENT) CONTROL
ORDER, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Notification S.R.O. No. 1018, dated the 2nd May, 1956, publishing the Tripura Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. S-182/56.]

REPORT OF DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY FOR 1953-54 AND 1954-55

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR): Sir, on behalf of the Deputy Minister for Railways and Transport, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Delhi Road Transport Authority Act, 1950, a copy of the Report of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. [Placed in Library. See No. S-187/56.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY FOR 1955

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the

Indian Red Cross Society for the year 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. S-194/56.]

ELECTION TO THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri T. Bhas-kara Rao being the only candidate nominated for election to the Indian Central Coconut Committee, I declare him to be duly elected to be a member of the said Committee.

ELECTION TO THE INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A. Balarami Reddy being the only candidate nominated for election to the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, I declare him to be duly elected to be a member of the said Committee.

NOMINATIONS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following Members are nominated to the House Committee for the period 22nd May, 1956 to 21st May, 1957:—

1. Shri R. P. N. Sinha.
2. Shrimati K. Bharathi.
3. Dr. R. P. Dube.
4. Shrimati Savitry Devi Nigam
5. Shri Trilochan Dutta.
6. Shri N. C. Sekhar.
7. Shri Surendra Mahanty.

Shri R. P. N. Sinha will be the Chairman of the Committee.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS BILL, 1956—continued

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 15 speakers. The time allotted is five

[Mr. Chairman.] hours. We have taken two hours and ten minutes. It is necessary that the Minister should reply to the First Reading at 3-15 P.M. If everyone of you wishes to speak for 15 or 20 minutes, you will have to sit through lunch-hour.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR (West Bengal): Yes, Sir, it is better.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Anyway, at 3-15 P.M., the Minister will reply.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND (Hyderabad): There are lots of amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why we are giving an hour for that. All right. Mr. Kishen Chand, please try to be as brief as possible.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Mr. Chairman, I was saying that storage facilities should include cold storage also. There are a large number of fruits which can be stored and unless the Minister makes suitable alterations in the Bill to include cold storage also, the Bill will not be very effective. I beg to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the definition of agricultural products. Agricultural products mean "foodstuffs, including edible oil-seeds; cattle fodder; raw cotton; raw jute; and vegetable oils." They do not include fruits. I think that efforts are being made to increase the production of fruits. There should be provision for giving warehousing facilities, especially cold storage facilities, for fruits. Then there is no provision for nuts. There is no provision in this definition for all sorts of *masalas* and condiments like pepper, *ilayachi* and so on. I would request the hon. Minister not to assume that all these things are included under "foodstuffs". Somehow or other, foodstuffs are correlated with cereals. Any type of cereal is included in foodstuffs. In particular, besides foodstuffs, it has been clearly

stated that edible oil-seeds are included in foodstuffs. By adding oilseeds to foodstuffs, the hon. Minister has restricted the definition only to cereals. I think it is very essential that the amendment should be accepted by him in so far as they relate to fruits, *masalas* and nuts and so many other things which are not included in the definition.

Sir, as I was saying, the number of agencies will be many. There will be some charges made by the warehousing societies for the storing of the foodgrains. When the person who stores these things takes the receipt, to his co-operative society, it will charge a high rate of interest, because it gets its money indirectly from the Reserve Bank which loans it to the apex bank and the apex bank lends it to the district bank and the district bank lends it to the society of which the borrower is a member, so that there are a large number of agencies. The result will be that, even if he gets a credit facility at 7½ per cent, from the society and the warehousing society charges 1½ per cent, the total will be 9 per cent. As you know, when joint stock banks advance money to persons on the security of goods which are lodged in their warehouses, they make an all-inclusive charge including the interest charges; they do not charge anything for the storage purpose. Similarly, if these warehousing societies were to give credit facilities direct to the person who is storing his goods in the warehouses, I think that the rate will be much lower and it would benefit the person who is keeping the goods.

Then, in the matter of management, I realise that the entire funds are provided by the Central Government and as such, they have a right to see that the management is vested in suitable persons. But I should have thought that, when it is an integrated whole and there are going to be State-Warehousing Societies it would have been much better if we had given some representation to the State-

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I give my whole-hearted support to this Bill which is the first of its kind and which has been objected to by my very great and hon. friend, Shri Kishen Chand, according to his customary inclinations. Like a drain inspector's report, he must needs find fault in that even when there is nothing to be complained against. But that is his business, not mine.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Delhi includes New Delhi.

I am not going to leave out that bigger portion of Delhi known as Delhi itself. It is neither old nor new. It is Delhi. A few miles distant from this place, you see Delhi pulsating with life. Here, of course, is a small portion of Delhi, which is an area of motor cars, Government House the Parliament Building etc. But real Delhi—new Delhi and old Delhi linked together—is in a place known as Delhi. Sir, I find that so

far as the selection of this Board is concerned there is in it no elective element whatsoever. All persons are to be nominated. I do not see where the importance lies. Maybe that there is; some hidden meaning in it, which I have not been able to discover. Now, Sir, there will be ten members representing the Central Government, to be nominated by that Government in such manner as may be prescribed. Where are these ten members to come from? No light has been thrown on that point. Where are they to come from? Who will elect them? If they are not to be elected, but they are only to be nominated, where are they to be nominated from? Nothing has been said with regard to that. When I have said this, I still find that this Bill has been prepared with imagination, and you know, Sir, that imagination and originality mean practically the same thing. Unless there is originality, there can be no imagination. Imagination is original; it cannot be borrowed; it cannot be purchased in the market; no one can lend you imagination. And with these attributes of imagination, I find that the hon. Minister for Food and" Agriculture, a great successor to the great late-lamented Rati Ahmad Kidwai, has done well in bringing for-

Sir, this reminds me of our ancient system of warehousing these foodgrains. Not a house in this vast and big country of India but had a warehouse, big or small. Every housewife knew how to hoard, protect and save her foodgrains from insects, pestilences, and all that. (Interruption.) There used to be earthenwares for the storing of foodgrains. Now, we will be spending crores upon crores of rupees on lime, mortar and cement, and this and that. And this huge sum of money could have been very profitably used in the assistance of our nation-building activities. I do not deny this method of warehousing the title of being a nation-building activity, but still, in matters of priority I would not place this warehousing business at the top. There are crying needs from other directions, and this thing, if it was to be executed at all, should have waited till more pressing needs were satisfied.

Sir, reverting to the formation and the personnel of the Board, I find in sub-clause (4) of clause 3, on page 3, that "There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the

Now, in clause 4 (iii) it has been stated that a person who is a salaried official of the Board or a Warehousing Corporation, will be disqualified from being a member of the Board, which by itself suggests that no salaried officials of the Government will be on the Board, which again raises the question as to who then will be appointed as members, Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Sir, I now turn to page 5, and I refer to sub-clause 9 (c) on page 5 where the funds needed for the Corporation are to be raised and collected. I again find that the public are debarred from subscribing to the funds of the Corporation. A question was raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Dasappa, the other day, and to it a cursory reply was given by the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture. But then I submit that that reply was not satisfactory. It was a sort of partial and incomplete reply which did not go to the root of the question. And I still fail to see why those who want to invest money should be debarred from subscribing to the funds of the Corporation. On the one hand, our complaint is that money is not forthcoming to be invested in nation-building activities, in Five Year Plan funds and so many other Governmental measures, but then here there is no reason why people should be debarred. After all, a corporation, whether it be under the supervision of the Government or in the private sector is a corporation and all rules

relating to corporations should apply to Government corporations also.

Now, I invite the attention of the House to clause 11, sub-clause (a):

"a non-recurring grant of five crores of rupees and a recurring grant in each year of a sum of five crores of rupees during the period of five years from the commencement of this Act"

will be given. I do not exactly understand why this recurring grant will be given each year to the States also. Is it for administrative expenditure or will it be for development purposes? That is not made clear. If it is for administrative expenditure, the amount is too big and should not be allowed to stay without a thorough justification by the sponsor of the measure. If it is for development expenditure, then the manner and method in which development is sought to be effected should have been given. The States, in my opinion, should be asked to find out their own money for running the State Corporations as well as for development purposes, and it should not be difficult; provided the Centre gives them the necessary permission, they may raise their own loans. The Centre should not, in my humble opinion, undertake the responsibility of financing the States, because that will entail an expenditure of hundreds of crores of rupees, and it will in the ultimate analysis bring additional headache to the Central Government. We should try to eliminate the headaches of the Central Government rather than add to them.

I now invite the attention of the House to clause 18, wherein it is proposed that the Central Warehousing Corporation should have an authorised capital of Rs. 20 crores divided into two hundred thousand shares of the face value of one thousand rupees each, of which one hundred thousand shares of the total face value of ten crores of rupees shall be issued in the first instance, and the remaining

45 RSD—3

shares may be issued, with the sanction of the Central Government from time to time, as and when the Central Warehousing Corporation may deem fit. Here again, I find that there is no mention of the masses, the people, for whom all this is being arranged. The doors are banged against them. They cannot enter this citadel of administrative management, in which they have got every right to enter, because it is for their use, for their purposes, for the safeguarding of their interests, that this measure is going to be introduced and brought into effect; and if the people invest their money in this venture, they will feel greater inclination and greater desire to safeguard the interests of that undertaking than if they are kept away and aloof from that organisation. This is my view, and in the absence of any illuminating clause in the Bill, I do not think it is proper to shut them out.

Then, a very interesting expression has been used in clause 20, sub-clause (2), on page 9:

"The directors in discharging their functions under this Act shall act on business principles."

Very well and very good. I am very glad that the directors of the Government have also learnt the art as well as the tricks of businessmen, and when they are put in charge of this Corporation, none should fear hardship or loss in this Corporation. And then, it says "having regard to public interest." I fail to understand what this public interest means. I have all the time felt that I am a member of the public and my interests should represent the interests of the public, but then sometimes I am denied this right of representing the public, and I am told that such and such information cannot be disclosed in the public interests. Similarly, if it comes to "having regard to public interest", I fail to see why the public is precluded from subscribing to the funds of the Corporation, when the whole thing is going to be done in the public interest.

I have given my views with regard to this measure to the best of my ability. I cannot close without letting the House know about a little incident which relates particularly to the capacity, to the ingenuity, and the ability of the hon. the Food and Agriculture Minister, who has been good enough to place before us this Bill regarding the development and warehousing of our foodgrains. I am often reminded of the word "imagination". There was a time some twenty five years back when he and I were fellow prisoners in one of the jails of Uttar Pradesh. Both of us were quite mischievous. It so happened that we fell out with the jail authorities one fine day. The Jailer as usual took us to task for it.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: You will come to know what relationship it has got.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is trying to make out that even then he had imagination.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Many of us were.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Then there is a moral to be drawn from this. You are very hasty. I have not taken much time yet. The result was that in a lightless, waterless, urinal-less, bath-less and many-other-things-less cell we were put in separately in each cell. There were some 15 or 20 of us. Nobody cared as to what was going to happen to us during the night. We passed the night in that manner. The next morning—the morning that day dawned at 10 o'clock. The Superintendent of the Jail was perhaps informed by the Jailor and he came to

Now, so far as this Bill is concerned, I only wish that the scheme as propounded in this measure will succeed and the rats will not spoil all the arrangements that are going to be made for the storage of foodgrains and prove to be the enemy of mankind just as they did in the early part of the present century.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members will have to be considerate to other Members who follow. I have 15 names here and I don't think it will be possible for them to take more than 12 minutes each and that limit will be strictly enforced.

SHRI J. S. BISHT (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I commend this Bill whole-heartedly. I suppose since the 15th August 1947, this is the first measure which is likely to affect

India. The Government in those days, in order to put a stop to this usury, brought in an Act in 1918 called the Usurious Loans Act and even in that Act, considering the time in which it was passed, it laid down a rate of interest not exceeding 18 per cent, to be a fair rate on unsecured debts. That merely shows how things were going on in those days. The hon. Minister comes from U.P. and knows that in the thirties the Government had to pass a series of Acts—the Agriculturists' Relief Act, the U.P. Debt Redemption Act, 1940, etc. By these Acts the load of the debts had to be scaled down to a very considerable extent. Even so,

Then there is another point to which I wish to draw the special attention of the hon. Minister. He was pleased to

[Shri J. S. Bisht] remark, for instance, that the Government were in favour of encouraging co-operative farming in this country and he said that although it had not met with much success, still they would proceed with it. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister and of the House to the speech recently delivered and reported in the papers, of Choudhari Charan Singh who is the Minister for Land Revenue in Uttar Pradesh and I attach some importance to his speech because he is one of the capable and efficient Ministers who understands his subject very well. He has said that he is not in favour of this co-operative farming and he gives his reasons for it. Firstly, he says that the outturn will not be as good as is expected. Secondly, that it will create unemployment.

THE MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. P. JAIN) : Why?

SHRI J. S. BISHT: I do not know, but that speech has been reported in the papers and he says that it will create unemployment and so he was not in favour of encouraging co-operative farming. That is a point, Sir, which has to be examined and I do think the hon. Minister can make enquiries from the U.P. Minister as to what are his reasons and why he thinks that it will not be a success. If there is any doubt or some misunderstanding, that should be removed. After all, when a very important Minister in a State holds that view, it cannot be smooth sailing for the Government in that line and it would be much better to overcome that objection and if there is some misunderstanding it can be cleared up so that the chief State in India could give a lead in this matter.

The second point which I wish to bring to the notice of the House is this. The hon. Minister was pleased to remark that he was sending a team of officers to China to study this co-operative farming with a view to its.....

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I did not say "official team"; I only said "a team".

SHRI J. S. BISHT: I do not know what co-operative farming in China is like. But what I feel is that even if the team gives us a very good report, we shall find it very difficult to implement it, because we have to function here in a free democratic society whereas there they function in a totalitarian regime. I do not know what actually they mean by these terms "democracy", "co-operative farming" and all that, because "democracy" means something in one sphere and quite another thing in another sphere. So far as co-operative farming is concerned, if we go by the assessment of independent people who go there and come, we feel that cooperative farming is really collective farming enforced in the same manner as collective farming was enforced by Marshal Stalin in Russia about which Sir Winston Churchill has written in his book that Stalin himself admitted that it was a bigger job than even the prosecution of the Second World War, because the whole peasantry was up in arms against him.

Sir, these are the pitfalls which we have to guard against in this matter. I would suggest that if he is sending a team to China, he might as well consider sending another team to the free democratic countries where the co-operative movement has been successfully carried on for some time. One such outstanding country is Denmark where agricultural produces, dairy products etc. have been developed and the work has been an immense success and has brought prosperity to the peasantry there. So, we must study how this was organised, what methods were used so as to achieve these results in our own country. Ireland is another country where for a very long time they have been working on these lines. Other countries are Norway and Sweden where this has been very successful. So, it would be quite advisable and in fact, safer, to send a team there also so that these two teams could compare notes and then find out what is the most suitable thing for us in the special conditions obtaining in our country, and see how far we can carry our peasantry with

us a peasantry which is immensely I conservative in its outlook. Peasantry all over the world is conservative of course. But in our country we do not use any sort of force, nor is it the intention to use any force in this matter. We want to get their fullest help and co-operation. Therefore, I think the example of these free democracies would be much more welcome.

(Time bell rings.)

Lastly, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister to this particular paragraph of this Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. It says:

"Again, India has set before itself the ideal of a Cooperative Commonwealth. There can be no commonwealth without wealth for the common man. The common man of India today, as well as of tomorrow and of the day after, belongs to rural India. Predominantly he resides in rural India. Even where a lop-sided economy has in appreciable number drawn him to the big cities and enlisted him in the ranks of industrial labour, his heart and his interests continue to be in rural India. The only plan that can restore vitality to the rural economy and, on that vitality, build up the future prosperity of the common man is one which, as the first condition, imparts strength to both agricultural and rural industry."

Sir, I hope the hon. Minister will carry out this programme in the real spirit so that our five lakh villages may be able to throw off their poverty which has been their hallmark for generations in the past, so that they may grow better food, use better seeds, keep better implements and have good processing and good marketing for their goods in the most favourable manner and so that they may for ever shake off the tentacles of the village Shylocks.

SHRIMATI PUSHPALATA DAS (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would also like to join my voice in paying compliments to the hon.

the Minister for Food and Agriculture for bringing forward this Bill before the House. I would also congratulate him for having taken courage in both hands and bringing forward this measure, especially when the background in which he had to work on this Bill was not very encouraging. I say this because for the last 60 years, our experience has been that this movement has failed for so many reasons. In spite of that, the Government are determined and we have seen it that the Planning Commission also are determined to wipe away poverty from the villages and to help the farmers to rise from their backwardness. Therefore, with a lot of foresight, he has come forward with this Bill. The moment the State Bank was nationalised, we have been hoping that the farmers would be getting the necessary help from the Central Government as well as from the States.

Coming now to this Bill, let us examine why this movement has failed for the last 60 years. What has been the past experience? What have been the defects for which this scheme was not able to fulfil the aspirations of the nation? Everyone will say that the persons who were selected to carry out this job—most of them officers—were not of the right type, that they did not have the right persons for the right job. Of course, I do not blame all the officers who were on the job. Of course, some hon. friends criticised the composition of the Board and said that there were more officials than non-officials on it. But I would say that even non-officials, if they are not of the right temperament or type for the job, must not be selected. I am glad the hon. Minister has announced that the officials and non-officials will be on an equal basis. That is an encouraging sign. I think contact with the people will be there through these non-officials who will be on this Board.

Another suggestion of this Rural Credit Survey Committee was to have an advisory council, but in this Bill I

[Shrimati Pushpalata Das.] do not find such a provision. I think that is a good suggestion and we should have a provision on those lines so that we could have mass-contacts. They can give advice and can also meet often. The Board will be sitting once a year and the Executive Committee will manage things; and most of them being officials, they will not have mass-contacts. Of course, they are not to blame, because they are so busy with their other work; but if you want to contact every villager, there must be the machinery for that sort of contact.

Coming next to the two Corporations, I feel—and some other Members also have mentioned it—that this Central Warehousing Corporation is not quite necessary because the State Warehousing Corporation is there. The only function of the Central Warehousing Corporation is to issue share capital and this function can be fulfilled by the Board itself. That is my personal opinion. I think the hon. Minister should clarify this point.

Coming to this warehousing, I may say I come from a State where almost for nine months there is rain. While constructing these warehouses, you must be rather particular about the type of warehouses. You must have different type of warehouses to suit different conditions. You can't have the same type of warehouses for dry and wet areas. Assam is a granary for rice and so many other things and these warehouses would be useful only if they are constructed according to the climatic conditions. The contractors must be given contracts not for the same pattern of warehouses. In Calcutta, for instance, commercial crops like tea, etc., would require a different type of warehouse while in Assam, especially on the border sides, you must have a cold storage to guard the fruits and other things. In this border area, thousands of rupees worth of goods are taken away because of lack of cold storage facilities and canning facilities. The canning facilities

should be started on a cottage industry basis. Because of the lack of these facilities, none is able to taste those things in Delhi or outside. Before partition they used to send these oranges to adjacent areas but now, they can't. Of course, smuggling is there and is going on on a large scale as there is no help. I feel that there must be a link between the growers' co-operatives, processing co-operatives, marketing co-operatives and so on. Government must also provide cold storage facilities in the border areas in addition to arranging for canning facilities for oranges, pine-apples, etc. Because of the lack of these facilities, lot of money is wasted. These people buy rice at a cost; they do not grow rice but grow only these fruits. They have to buy rice but they cannot sell their fruits. So, the whole scheme will be a failure if the Transport Ministry does not come to their help. I am glad, Sir, that the Secretary of the Transport Ministry will be represented on the Board and in the Executive Committee also. If we do not try to remove the bottlenecks, the whole scheme would fail. In the State from which I come, after the monsoon starts, there is no stability of prices—prices fluctuate—because of the lack of transport facilities to take these goods to other places. So, it is all the more necessary that this transport bottleneck should be removed. This will not affect the big States which are in the centre; I feel that those which are under-developed and where the farmers are suffering due to lack of transport facilities should receive the special attention of the hon. Minister who should do his best to remove the difficulties.

I am glad a team is going to China. I would here like to raise my voice too. We should send teams to places where the experiments have succeeded,—to small places like Denmark, Sweden, Ireland and others. We are saying that we are not going to force anyone. People say that in China also they are not forcing anyone, but I do not know under what circumstances they are working. Somehow we have

got the tradition and history of failures Every time we go to the villages we offer the same ready-made medicine, the "Makaradhwa", "start co-operative farming". That is the only remedy for all the maladies by all the political parties whether congress, communist or socialist; whatever be the ill, that is the only remedy. Yet for 60 years this experiment has failed. To be successful in our attempts, I think, we must come forward and gather knowledge and experience from all these countries and experiment them here. I also feel that Government must start some model farms, experimental farms, by the results of which the farmers could be convinced about the efficacy of this movement. The villagers go to the officers; the poor officers themselves do not have the proper knowledge of the seeds. So, they give some seeds and when the result is bad, the villagers go to the market and buy something at a higher price by which time the season is over. The poor farmers, due to ignorance and also because the history of this movement is discouraging, suffer like this. My only appeal is that we must

gather experience and knowledge from all the countries, whether they be totalitarian or democratic or of any other variety, where this movement is successful and in that way, try to solve the difficulties of the poor States which have an agricultural economy and not any industry to sustain. If you want that dream of a socialistic pattern of society to be fulfilled, if you want the farmers not to be exploited in the second Five Year Plan, especially when we want to have more production, we will have to take the proper action. If we want these warehouses to be of use, if we want these people not to be exploited by the middlemen, then the selection of the right personnel is an urgent thing—the right person for the right job, whether official or non-official. Otherwise middlemen would be eliminated, no doubt, but another section of exploiters would come up. We must go forth with the structure; the windows and doors have yet to be constructed. An hon. friend said

that this was a skeleton without flesh and blood. I too say that flesh, blood and all the nerves have all to be fitted in and the country's life blood must flow through this pipe line without any blockade. We have to do all that so that the country prospers.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, some hon. Members of the Treasury Benches have started their speeches by congratulating the Minister. I shall start my speech by making a submission to those hon. Members. My submission, in all seriousness, is that this habit of offering bouquets to the Ministers for any and every bit of much belated and much needed piece of legislation that they bring in should be given up because, we have an uphill task in getting away from the heritages of colonial economy and in the task of carrying out radical transformations in our rural economy. This sort of offering bouquets creates a sense of unreality and self-complacency. I would not grudge paying bouquets after the entire problem has been tackled in its entirety but what has been attempted here is only a beginning; and, Sir, if anybody has to be congratulated, I think we ought to offer congratulations to those millions of the peasantry, starving, hard-working and poor peasantry, who have been serving the country in spite of hardships, trials and tribulations and who are now coming more and more, in an organised and conscious fashion to take part—their rightful part—in the life of the country. It is their struggle, their aspirations and their desires that are being reflected in this piece of legislation.

Now, Sir, coming to the Bill itself, it has been said that this Bill provides the skeleton or a steel frame. That is true; everything, however, will depend on its implementation. Government will have to put in flesh and blood and see to the implementation side. The Rural Credit Survey Committee has pointed out that two things are essential—one, State participation in the provision of rural credit and all other financial matters and", two.

[Shri S. N. Mazumdar.] people's participation. The mode of peoples' participation will be co-operation; it has been admitted by all. There is no controversy and in this respect this Bill is fully welcome, but I would like to draw the particular attention of the House to what the Rural Credit Survey Committee has said in connection with co-operatives because unless the co-operatives are radically overhauled, the whole purpose will fail. The Report mentions that the co-operative movement is meant for giving help to the weaker elements in the village, not to the not-so-strong because "the not-so-strong can combine co-operatively and get the same advantages as the strong. But the very weak are not in the same position as the not-so-strong; certainly not if the strong have, in addition, a whole reservoir of institutional strength from which they can add immeasurably to their own.....In India, not only has there been too wide a disparity between the internal strength of the co-operative structure and the external forces pitched against it in competition; these latter have in many insidious ways entered into and vitiated the internal cohesion of cooperative bodies themselves". It is here, Sir, that I want to lay my finger and try to point it out to the hon. Minister and the House, because it is true that this is a welcome measure, in helping the co-operatives against the external forces which are trying to defeat the purpose of the co-operatives. But in many cases these external forces, against which the co-operatives have to fight, have infiltrated inside the co-operatives and thereby they are defeating the very purpose of a co-operative. I am quoting again from the Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee:

"The danger partly arises from the fact that, while the State has a vested interest in the success of Cooperation, private banking and private trade, particularly at the village level, have a vested interest in the failure of co-operative credit. This is less and less strong and more and more implicit and impersonal

at the higher levels, but stronger and more explicit at the lower stages. When local Co-operation gets into the charge of the village moneylender, and more especially the landlord-cum-moneylender, he becomes the society, the depositor and the borrower, all of them together or each in turn."

That is why, Sir, the Rural Credit Survey Committee had to say that these very elements had penetrated inside the co-operatives and there was a tie-up at the village level, at the lower level. The Committee further says:

"It is not only the urban-induced power of the private moneylender and the private trader that affects the success of co-operatives when it manifests itself either inside or outside the society. Affinity is not confined to these two; it extends to the leadership in the village, whether this is based on property or derived from connection with the administration. The bigger land-lord has ways which conform with those of the money lender and indeed he is himself often moneylender or trader. The village headman is also drawn from the same class, and it is usual for these to have connections which link them not only to the sources of finance but to the seats of administrative power. Subordinate officials, revenue and other—including those of the relatively low-paid co-operative department—have often no alternative but to stay with these village leaders and be dependent on them for ordinary amenities when they visit the village or camp in it for a few days. In this and other ways is initiated a process of association with those who wield some power in the village and who for that reason have their own uses as the local instruments of an administration which resides in towns and cities and which in varying degrees is inaccessible to the ordinary villager. This close conformity of association and interests between the subordinate officials of

Government and the more powerful elements in the village is a matter to be borne in mind as of great significance in explaining the failure of implementation of the policies and directives, co-operative or other, emanating from the higher levels of the administration."

That is why, Sir, I think this has a bearing even in connection with this Bill. In this Bill in clause 3, where the composition of the Board is mentioned, it is provided that "four shall be persons who have experience of co-operative societies, one being a person who has also special knowledge of Co-operative Education." But my submission is this, Sir, that special care should be taken to see that those very elements who infiltrated into the co-operatives and who are responsible for the failure of the co-operatives should be barred from coming in here as the representatives of the co-operatives. There are the disqualification clauses both as regards the membership of the Central Board and the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations but, I think, a special provision should be made to see that those elements—the ex-landlords and the money-lending elements cannot come inside these. Otherwise the whole purpose will be completely vitiated.

Now, Sir, we know after this valuable Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee that the money-lenders and the usurers have a controlling voice in the countryside now. Even after the abolition of the landlords, in whatever form it may be, the main danger and main difficulty in the way of rural reconstruction will be due to these sections of the people and the main fight will have to be against them, and ways and means will have to be devised to save the poorer people from them. I am very glad to admit, Sir, that the assurance given by the hon. Minister in his opening speech that now credit will be given not on the security of the land but on the security of the produce so that credit may now reach not only those people*

who are termed as credit-worthy but also those people who really need the credit, the poorer people, the poorer peasants and the others, the agricultural labourers and so on, is a welcome step. But that will not be complete if the other side is not checked, the danger or the difficulty which is coming from the sector of the money lenders or usurers. That is why, Sir, I am firmly of the opinion that in the composition of the Board special care should be taken to see that these elements cannot come there as the representatives of the co-operatives.

Secondly, Sir, it has been rightly said by my friend, Mr. Malkani, that the non-official element should be increased. I have seen, Sir, the remarks made by the hon. Minister in the other House regarding officials and non-officials. Now, I am not going to make any general discrimination, a general attack on all the officials, but what is relevant in this connection is this that a freshness of outlook is needed. We all know, Sir, before the Report of this Rural Credit Survey Committee was published, what was happening. The Rural Credit Survey Committee has itself said that because of this set-up the officials who are in charge there were trying to show a change where there was changelessness and where there had been no progress they tried to paint a rosy picture of all-round progress. This sort of thing was happening not only because of the diehard mentality but because in the official framework there they are bound to lose some freshness which comes on account of the living connection with the people. That is why, Sir, I share the opinion of my friend, Mr. Malkani, that more non-official element should be introduced here.

(Time bell rings.)

As the time is very short I leave some points which I wanted to emphasise and impress on the Government. Probably, other friends may speak on them, but only two points I shall mention. Besides the co-operatives, for the proper functioning of

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Madras): Mr. Deputy Chairman, in the first instance, I must congratulate the hon. Food Minister for bringing forward this measure. Sir, this measure ought to have been brought before Parliament long before and this should have been passed and made into law by this time, but probably the delay was caused because there were certain legal difficulties while the Bill was being drafted. This Bill, if it stands as such without further additions, additions in the sense of making provision for co-ordinating the activities of the co-operative marketing societies with the activities of the Warehousing Corporation both at the Centre and in the States, will not be complete by itself. According to the present Bill, the Government of India is going to have a Central Warehousing Corporation which will construct warehouses which will accommodate about 10,000 tons of foodgrains. Under the present Bill the State Governments are also empowered to constitute State Warehousing Corporations whereunder the State

SHRI A. P. JAIN: May I tell the hon. Member that there is no necessity to incorporate that in the Bill. It will be one of the conditions for advancing the loan to the borrowers that their produce must be brought to the godowns.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I am glad that the hon. Minister has given this assurance that it is contemplated that the borrower will be Compelled to send his produce to the godown but my point is why there is no provision made in this Bill. And I am sure it cannot be made in this Bill because Co-operation is a State subject. So long as Co-operation remains a State subject, such things cannot be contemplated in this Bill. That is why time and again I have been saying on the floor of this House that if the co-operative movement is to be developed in this country as is contemplated in the Report of the Rural

Credit Survey, Co-operation should be taken over from the State List and brought into the Concurrent List. "Now, Co-operation being in the State List, this Bill has stopped with the mere formation of State Warehousing Corporations. If Co-operation had been there in the Concurrent List, most certainly the Ministry would have gone right down to the level of the village and they would have contemplated a sort of legislation whereby the borrower from the village credit society would have been compelled to bring his produce to the godown.

Sir, because of the shortness of time I can only touch upon a few points. There is also the other difficulty. The Government of India may lay down policies under the present Bill but the implementation of that policy will have to be done only by the State Governments. In what way can the Central Government compel the State Governments to follow the policies laid down by the Central Government? For instance, it has been stated by Prof. Karve in his paper to the Panel of Economists that one of the main causes for the poor progress of Co-operation in the First Plan has been the deliberate or otherwise preference of administrators for the State or private enterprise to co-operative organisation in the execution of the Plan. Sir, I dare say that several State Governments are not very much interested in the co-operative movement. I can even quote one instance so far as my State is concerned. For the first time when fertilisers were controlled the entire distribution was given to the co-operatives. This was several years back. Then the merchants went and represented before the Government. They said, "all right, let the co-operatives have 50 per cent, of the distribution" and the remaining 50 per cent. was given to the private merchants. It was said by the Government that the normal trade channel should not be ignored. I could not understand what was meant by "normal trade channel". The normal trade channels were never there, so far as distribution of fertilisers were con-

cerned, at the time when controls were introduced. The term "normal trade channel" was interpreted in favour of the merchants. Then the merchants were not content with that 50 per cent. They went again and represented and what happened was that the co-operatives were given only 33-1/3 per cent, and the merchants got 66-2/3 per cent. If that is the attitude of the State Governments I do not see how the schemes that are being introduced by the Central Government can be pushed through. Therefore, I will once again repeat that Co-operation should be taken over, if not in the Union List, at least in the Concurrent List.

Then there is another point which I want to say about this Bill. If the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee are followed to the strict letter of the law with regard to this integrated scheme, there will be a duplication of agencies working in the co-operative field. Under the present Bill they are going to constitute a Central Warehousing and Development Board; then the Central Warehousing Corporation also is going to come into being thirdly, there is the State Bank of India and fourthly, there will be the State Warehousing Corporations. May be that all this multiplicity of agencies has been recommended in the hope of producing quicker and better results but their entry into the field which should be specifically reserved for Co-operation would certainly devitalise the co-operative movement, I, therefore, feel that the method suggested by the Rural Credit Survey Committee comes into conflict with the ultimate end in view.

Now, a word about State participation in the co-operative movement. Co-operation is a democratic movement and in all the democratic countries in the world, the movement has grown purely on a voluntary basis. It is only in the totalitarian countries there is the power of compulsion and there is the State controlling the entire movement and in the name of

[Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu.] Co-operation it is only the State that organises the whole thing, as for instance, in China, Russia and other countries. Here what the Government and the Planning Commission propose to do is to create a movement which will be created by the Government, reared by the Government and also sustained by the Government. An efficiently inspired and directed cooperative organisation is bound to become an instrument of State policy. If the co-operative movement is to be developed on a purely democratic basis, this is not the way in which it should be developed. Participation by the State and investment of a few thousands of rupees by way of share capital is not going to solve the problem. As I have already stated on the floor of this House, the State is there supervising the whole thing; the audit is in the hands of the State. By investing a few thousands of rupees the Government wants to take control of the entire management and then call it State participation. Sir, I do not want to go into the other details of State's participation because that will take me to a lot of controversial issues.

Even according to the Planning Committee's Report the wheat grower receives only 61 per cent, of the price paid by the consumer; the remaining 39 per cent, so far as the wheat crop is concerned goes to the middleman and towards transport charges. In the case of rice, the figures show that the cultivator gets only 65·3 per cent, of the price and the middleman gets the remainder. I am sure that by the passing of this measure the middleman's share will be minimised. Of course, it will be very difficult to eliminate the middleman because it is contemplated in this Second Five Year Plan that only about 10 per cent, of the produce of the agriculturists will be canalised and marketed ultimately through co-operative organisations. I do not know when the day will come when cent per cent, of the produce produced by the agriculturists will be marketed through co-operative insti-

tutions; but unless we pursue other methods it may not be possible.

Sir, I have only one more point and I shall stop with that. I do not know why this figure is kept at such a low level because even in the year 1951 the Co-operative Planning Committee recommended that 25 per cent, of the produce of the agriculturists will have to be marketed through co-operative organisations. So even in 1951 when there is such a recommendation, I do not know why only 10 per cent, is contemplated under the Second Five Year Plan. Sir, time is against me and so I shall conclude. Thank you.

SHRI B. M. GUPTE (Bombay): Sir, I welcome this measure particularly because it gives effect to the courageous recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The Rural Credit Survey Committee, having taken stock of the whole situation and having taken stock of the working of the co-operative movement for the last fifty years, came to the conclusion that the co-operative movement had failed. I do not quarrel with that conclusion. But I am glad that even after having noted, after having given the verdict of failure, they were not deterred from recommending that Co-operation must succeed. And they said that though the co-operative movement had failed, there is no other alternative but the co-operative movement of the reorganisation of rural life. I am, therefore, glad that the Government have given effect to that recommendation and have now brought forward this legislation for the establishment of a fund for the development of Co-operation on an all-India basis. Of course, though I am glad for this, I have to make certain criticisms and certain suggestions about the Bill.

In the first place, I refer to clause 25 in which it is said that the Warehousing Corporation will run godown and warehouses for the purpose of storing goods offered by individuals. I cannot see how this can be done. This is practically against the principle of

Then, I do not see why State Corporation is allowed to give money only to subscribe to the share capital. Why directly these State Corporations

Then, further, I think there should be the power—I do not mean that only the Corporation should have the power,—I do not mind if the Government does it—to give subsidy. I have some experience. I was connected with the Poona Central Co-operative Bank. We did this godown business and we had some experience of it. Unfortunately for us we started that experiment at the time of the world slump about 1930. And naturally at that time the experiment failed. But there are certain lessons which are valid even today. I found at that time—that for the godown business to be successful, good godowns had to be built. Not only they must be rat-proof and damp-proof, they must be built in such a manner that testing of the contents of the bag and the counting of the bags are also very easy. As far as the godowns in the lower stages—the village godowns or the *taluka* godowns—are concerned, they go on storing these goods only in ordinary houses and I do understand that perhaps now good godowns will be specially built. But the point is that if we begin to build scientific godowns, then the cost is very high. There is another factor also. In all these transactions, unfortunately, the business morality has not become very laudable. There is great scope for fraud or deception in this godown business. So, naturally, our experience was that unless an officer of a fairly high stand-

[Shri B. M. Gupta.] ing was sent there to supervise this business, to carry on this business, there was a likelihood of greater fraud. But if we send a high paid officer and if we build a good godown, the cost of the business is so high that the business does not become worthwhile. We have to charge very high fees and then the agriculturist does not come to us at all. He goes to an individual *sahookar*. So, unless the Government is prepared to subsidies' all these co-operative societies at the lower level, they are bound to incur losses. And if they are going to charge high fees, they will not make any headway at all. I, therefore, submit that not only share capital should be subscribed to, but loans should also be allowed to be given, and the Government must subsidise these lower godown societies in the beginning at least. Otherwise the business would not be worthwhile. It would not be paying.

With these observations I commend this Bill for the acceptance of this House and I hope that the measure will be worked in such a way that not only the economic aspect of it will be attended to, but the moral values will also be fostered in the co-operative movement, so that the villager will not only have better business but a better life also.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK (Orissa): Sir, first of all, I welcome this Bill, particularly because this Bill has been introduced in Parliament when it is already too late. Nevertheless, better late than never.

This Bill envisages the creation of a Board in New Delhi by the name of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. I hope the hon. Minister will excuse me when I say that this Bill does not come up to expectations. I mean that the Bill does not envisage a revolutionary aspect in regard to the agricultural needs of the country, which are very imperative. I may point out that agriculture is the mainstay of our country. So far we have not given it the attention which it so richly deserves. Hitherto, the sole con-

cern of the Government, or rather of the country as a whole, has been the rapid industrialisation of the country. Had that attention been given to agriculture, I believe we would have by this time made that amount of progress in agriculture, which the industry has been able to achieve within a short course of time. Sir, agriculture has been treated just as a mere avocation rather than an industry. , I would point out that in non-agricultural countries like Italy and Japaa, production has gone up so very high that our country should bow down its head in shame. Whereas their production has gone up as much as several thousand maunds per acre, our average production is hardly 15 maunds per acre. I happen to come from a part of the country which is purely agricultural. Agelong methods of agriculture persist there still and people have not been initiated into any of the new methods, mechanisation or otherwise to improve the methods of agriculture. Still they have the old methods and it is no wonder that production is as low as 15 maunds per acre. I wish this Bill had envisaged revolutionary methods in regard to agriculture, so that mechanisation also was included for the improvement of agriculture.

As it is, the functions of the Board are confined mainly to plan and promote programmes for the production, etc. of agricultural produce through co-operative societies or Warehousing Corporation. I wish this planning and promotion had been extended 4c* to individual farmers also so that agriculture would have improved up> to the expectations and to the extent of progress which industrialisation, has been able to achieve.

Coming to warehouses which this' Bill envisages, I have got some observations to make. The Central Warehousing Corporation is to have two hund^d thousand shares of which only one hundred thousand shares of the total face value of ten crores of rupees shall be issued in the first instance. These shares are to be subscribed by the Board, the

State Bank, other scheduled banks, co-operative societies, insurance companies and others and recognized associations and joint stock companies dealing in agricultural produce. I find that the co-operative societies are given only two thousand and five hundred shares to be subscribed. In sub-clause (3) of clause 18, it is said: "If any shares referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) remain unallotted, they may be subscribed for by the Board and the State Bank in such proportion as may be agreed upon between them." My idea is that the shares remaining unallotted should be taken over by the Government or the Board and whenever these co-operative societies come forward to subscribe to them, they should be made available to them. Under sub-clause (5) of clause 18, it is said: "Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no institution belonging to any of the classes referred to in sub-clause (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) of clause (b) of subsection (2) shall be entitled to subscribe for more than twenty-five per cent, of the share capital reserved for that class of institution under the said clause." I wish to know—and I am speaking subject to correction—whether the privileges given to these classes of subscribers are not denied by this provision.

I would very much like that the Central Board should come forward to revolutionise production. Here in this House and elsewhere, I have found to my great regret that mechanisation has been repudiated outright. I do not think we will be able to cope with other countries, unless we take to mechanisation. Though they are non-agricultural countries, they have been able to bring up their production to a level which deserves emulation of our country.

I have nothing more to say. But once again I wish to say that the cooperative societies should be associated more and more in respect of subscription to the share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

SHRI C. P. PARIKH (Bombay): Sir, Mr. Mazumdar has grudged congratulations to the Food and Agriculture Minister on this Bill, but I hope he will not grudge congratulations to the members of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, who have brought out recommendations of a bold and vital nature, which will have a different aspect in regard to agriculture in the country. It is the first recommendation of its kind made in the matter of co-operative societies, because the State is sharing, in the capital of co-operative societies. It is a new innovation. The principle enunciated is in accordance with the requirements of this country and I think that this will go a long way in helping the small farmers because whatever co-operative societies exist in the country, they are all managed by big farmers or middlemen or traders. Now these societies will be supervised and controlled also by the State Bank and the small farmers' interest will be fully looked into. That is not the only feature.

Another great recommendation is, with regard to giving loans in anticipation of crops. The farmers will now have credit initially, before they sow the seeds. Therefore, the State, I may say, is acting as a financier and a partner of the small farmers—partner in loss and not in profits because the State will withdraw from the co-operative societies immediately they are able to stand on their own legs. Sir the State is partner in losses and not in profits. And that is a great departure and a great help. Now, Sir, our agricultural population is 70 per cent, and our uneconomic holdings are to the extent of 75 per cent., and unless these measures are taken, there is no hope of our being able to vitalise our agriculture in this country. Sir, agriculture has been neglected and has been exploited till now. The debt redemption legislation had to be brought forward in the years 1935 to 1942. Since independence, we have been trying to give every help to the farmers and the tillers. And this is—

[Shri C. P. Parikh.] the first recommendation contained in the Report of the Rural Credit Survey committee, which is before us, and which will go a long way in assisting the agriculturists in the matter of credit and in the matter of marketing. With regard to minor irrigation, the farmers will receive every kind of help, because the co-operative societies will be there to help them.

Then, Sir, the main thing on which we should concentrate is the seed distribution. I would request the hon. the Minister for Agriculture to note that seed distribution is one of the principal items for increasing the yield per acre, and this job of seed distribution should be conducted by the States properly. There should be proper arrangements for seed distribution, and the Government should see that every farmer receives the best type of seed. At present, the farmers are sometimes not supplied with proper seeds. I, therefore, suggest that these warehouses should have buffer stocks of seeds which will go a long way in helping the farmers. And then, Sir, there should be proper arrangements for supplying manure. All these measures along with marketing, in my opinion, will be able to increase the return to the cultivator per acre to the extent of 25 per cent, of what he is getting now. The whole scheme of Increasing the per capita income of the people in this country will be advanced by these measures. After all, Sir, we know that at present, the farmer, without any credit facilities, is robbed to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. While buying his goods, and he is again robbed while selling his goods. Marketing plays a very important part, because he gains or loses considerably by buying and marketing his goods. Now, Sir, marketing will be under the control of the co-operative societies, and as the minister for Agriculture has already explained, Rs. 220 crores will be made available to these co-operative societies in respect of goods lodged in the warehouses etc. The far-

mer will now be getting to the extent of about 30 per cent, of his total financial requirements from the State in the rural areas. The total requirements of the farmers are to the extent of Rs. 800 crores, and about Rs. 250 crores will be coming in this way. Also, Sir, the other big persons who are now exploiting them will know that the State is in competition with the money lenders in the matter of advancing moneys. So, their rates will also come down. By this way, Sir, it will be very easy for the cultivator to obtain finances when the State will be coming forward with all the finances at its command and with all the organisation that it can have.

Then, Sir, there is going to be indirect crop insurance also. All the short-term loans which are given to the farmers will be converted into medium-term loans, if there is a failure of crops owing to drought or floods, or such other conditions. If we refer to clause 9 (2) (a), it says "advance loans or grant subsidies to State Governments for financing co-operative societies." So, Sir, subsidies I are also included. And I know, Sir, that there are many more measures recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee in their Report. One of those measures relates to debt relief and guarantee of finance. I hope the hon. Minister will accept all those measures which are going to help the farmers.

Now, Sir, there is another thing also which is known as processing. There is a very vital recommendation made by the members of the Rural Credit Survey Committee with regard to processing. What is that recommendation? When the co-operative societies require a processing plant in a particular area or in a particular region, the same will be requisitioned by the Government for them. So, it will be the responsibility of the State Governments to requisition the existing processing plants for the benefit of the co-operative societies. If that recommendation is implemented, I think, there will be a

very great help to the farmers, and there will be an increase to the extent of 25 per cent, in the value of produce sold by to the farmer, which will be of great help to the lower income groups. What is the present position about irrigation? Areas will be irrigated to the extent of 32 per cent, in the country at the end of the Second Plan and 68 per cent, will remain unirrigated. But we have to see how these various measures recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee are going to be implemented. That is most important. As, Sir, it is a State subject, we will have to depend on the State Governments for the implementation of these measures to the maximum benefit of the rural population and the small farmers. How can this be done? There is in each State a Minister for Agriculture. But I think it will not be possible for him to look after the organisation and to distribute help to every village and every home in the village. In this connection, Sir, I think, 30,000 full-time workers will be required, and, therefore, there should be a proper organisation. I think, the Minister for Agriculture in each State should select six Members from his Legislative Assembly and he should entrust them with the job of conducting this co-operative movement in the rural areas. For each area with a population of 35 lakhs one man from the Assembly who commands the confidence of the people and whose responsibility will be to promote agriculture and to implement the measures which we have in view. And unless and until this is done, I think the implementation of the various measures will not be so easy as we think. There are 5 lakhs of villages and there are 7 crores of families, and we have to reach every home. And, therefore, I recommend that these measures should be implemented by the States to the fullest possible extent, by having organisations supervised by regional Deputy Ministers of Agriculture. Each organisation should be assigned an area with 35 lakh to 50 lakh population, because it is impossible for one man to look after many things. And

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a person who may be in charge of such an organisation must be a person wedded to the ideas of economic objectives as contained in our Constitution,

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about the maximum and minimum prices. That is very important. When these warehouses will be established, there will be automatic grading and standardisation of the produce. All the produce will have to be gathered together, and when the various products are graded and standardised, they will fetch a higher value. That will be a very great thing.

Next I will come to the maximum and minimum prices. All speculative transactions which are carried on and by which people are able to depress prices or boost prices should be stopped. Only delivery contracts for dealings three or four months ahead should be allowed and they must be non-transferable. As regards minimum and maximum prices, the State must buy stocks so that the price will not go below the minimum, and so far as the maximum price is concerned, they must have ample buffer stocks to maintain prices at the level required, because any violent fluctuations in prices are not conducive to the prosperity of the farmer. If these measures are followed, and if a further sum of hundred crore rupees, which are demanded by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is allowed in the Second Five Year Plan, I think our agricultural production, instead of going up by 18 per cent, only, is likely to go up by 30 to 35 per cent.

Then, about co-operative farming, it is not an easy matter. Persons wedded to this idea should be there, and then alone this will be successful, because, our economic holdings are only 25 per cent, and without cooperative farming, we shall not be able to bring about improvement to the extent that is desired. Now, let us see what is the prospect for agriculture. Cereals account for 82 per cent, of the area but only 67 per cent.

[Shri C. P. Parikh] of the total value. Other cash crops account for 18 per cent, of the area but 33 per cent, of the total value. This shows the scope we have for raising agricultural production as also the income of the cultivator; if we concentrate on certain crops which are required, after meeting the deficit in cereals the value of our agricultural production will increase considerably and our wealth will also increase. There is great scope for increasing our agricultural production, because our yield per acre is only one-third of other countries.

Then a word about industrial and agricultural prices. At present a person engaged in industry is getting a higher return and a person engaged in agriculture is getting a lesser return. This will not last long in our country, where the rural population is about 70 per cent. The return to the agricultural worker must correspondingly increase and must be fair and equitable as the return to the other workers. What is this due to? Thirty per cent, of our rural population only have full work, and the other 70 per cent, require work and that work can be given to them only by starting village industries, which do not come within the scope of this Bill. I think that, if we adopt certain measures we will considerably relieve the poverty that exists in the country. With these words. I support the Bill.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे बेयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन बिल का हार्दिक स्वागत करने हुए अपार हर्ष हो रहा है। कृषक जगत के लिये यह एक अभूतपूर्व आंतिकारी वरदान है। जिस विद्वत्ता के साथ साथ मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक को पाइलट किया है उससे हमारी कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के विषय में जानकारी भी बढ़ गई है और साथ ही साथ आगामी योजनाओं पर काफी प्रकाश पड़ा है। इसलिये वे अभिनन्दन के पात्र हैं।

श्रीमान्, ग्रामिणों को देख कर और संसद् में दिये गये भाषणों को सुनकर मैंने यह महसूस किया कि माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का अध्ययन उतने सुचारु रूप से नहीं किया जितना कि करना चाहिये था। किसी ने गुड़ को फूडस्टफ्स में गिने जाने की सिफारिश की है और किसी ने लहसुन और सब्जियों के लिये सिफारिश की है। यह समझिये कि बड़ी सतर्कता और बुद्धिमानी बरती गई है बरता यदि ये सिफारिशें मान ली गई होतीं तो एक मुसीबत हो जाती। हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा देश है, इसमें तरह तरह की उपज होती है और सैकड़ों तरह की सब्जियां होती हैं। अगर इन सिफारिशों को मान लिया जाता तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता। यह बहुत सोच समझ कर किया गया है कि इसमें सारे फूडस्टफ्स शामिल किये गये हैं। इससे यह फायदा होगा कि जितने भी खाने के पदार्थ हैं, चाहे किसी जगह के हों वे सब सम्मिलित हो जायेंगे। इसी तरह, श्रीमान्, माननीय किसानचन्द जी ने कहा कि जो फंड्स हैं वे बड़े लिमिटेड हैं और उन्होंने बार बार दस करोड़ का जिक्र किया। शायद वे भूल गये होंगे कि इसी सदन में सन् १९५५ में रिजर्व बैंक एक्ट में १० महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन आया था और उसके जरिये मे कृषक क्रेडिट स्ट्रक्चर को आगेनाइज करने के लिये जो महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुये थे उनकी वजह से ये जो फंड्स, डेवलपमेंट फंड, तथा बेयरहाउसिंग फंड होंगे उनमें दस करोड़ का कैपिटल बनाया गया है। उसके बाद सौ करोड़ तक रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा उस फंड को बढ़ाने की पूरी-पूरी व्यवस्था है। सायडू साहब ने कहा कि इन्फ्लेशन किया गया है क्योंकि स्टेट बैंक, कोऑपरेटिव बैंक तथा बेयरहाउसिंग फंड ये तीन चीजें तरह के फंड कैसे हैं। लेकिन वायद उन्होंने यह गौर नहीं किया कि तीनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। जो स्टेट बैंक है वे बेयरहाउसिंग फंड को, जो कि स्टेट में बनेंगे, फाइनेंस करने के लिये हैं। ये तीनों चीजें मिल कर ही हमारे क्रेडिट स्ट्रक्चर को और

साथ ही साथ वेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन को फाइनेंस करेंगे । इसलिये ऐसी कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है । श्रीमान्, एक बात और कही गई है कि डेवलपमेंट फंड देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए बहुत कम है । किशनचन्द जी ने इस बात पर बहुत जोर दिया था और उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जो लांग टर्म लोन हैं उनको और बढ़ाया जाय ताकि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज शेयर कैपिटल में सम्मिश्रित कर सकें । लेकिन इसके पड़ले से प्राविजन पूरी तरह से है । श्रीमान्, यह जो आज इंडिया वेयरहाउसिंग फंड है इसमें २० करोड़ का शेयर कैपिटल है और १० करोड़ का पेड-अप कैपिटल है । इसलिये जो शंकाएँ उन्होंने प्रकट की हैं वे निराधार सी प्रतीत होती हैं ।

श्रीमान्, जो वेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन के फंक्शन होंगे उनको देखते हुए हमें पता चलता है कि गांवों में, कृषकों में, एक विलकुल ही नये तरीके का और आंतिकारी परिवर्तन आने वाला है । इसके काम बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं । एक तो सब से बड़ा काम यह है कि ४०१९ विलेज लेवल कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज खोली जायेंगी जिनमें ३५८८ लाख रुपये इनवेस्ट किये जायेंगे । मंडल लेवल पर भी १५५० कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाई जायेंगी । इसके अलावा रीजनल सेंटर्स भी खोले जायेंगे । इसलिये आजकल जो मौजूदा कठिनाइयाँ किसानों को उठानी पड़ती हैं, जैसे उनको अपना प्रोड्यूस ऐसे दामों पर बेचना पड़ता है जो इकोनामिक नहीं होता, ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ उनको नहीं उठानी पड़ेंगी । इस महान योजना को सफलभूत करने के लिये मेरा विचार है कि सरकार को अधिक सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिये । बात यह है कि इस विषय का पूरा पूरा लाभ कृषक वर्ग उसी समय उठा सकेगा जब कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बहुत आगे बढ़ाया जाय और कोआपरेटिव एजुकेशन को इस तरह से फैलाया जाय कि गांव

के किसान और साथ ही साथ देश को तमाम जनता उसे समझ सकें ।

हमें जरा देश के कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट पर भी एक दृष्टि डालनी होगी क्योंकि भारत में कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट का जन्म आज से ६० वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था लार्ड कर्जन के जमाने में और उसके बाद सन् १९४० में जो एक अमेंडमेंट लाया गया था । शिमला में जो कांग्रेस हुई थी उसने भी बड़ी आशाएँ बंधी थीं लेकिन यदि हम देखें तो मालूम होगा कि आज भी यह आंदोलन वहीं पर है जहां पर कि पहले था, हालांकि देश में बहुत काफी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनीं । ८३८९ कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज बनीं और ३६५१ मैलरीड एम्प्लोईज की, वेज अर्गर्स की, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनीं । लेकिन हालत यही रही कि इन सोसाइटीज से जिन लोगों ने लाभ उठाया वे ज्यादातर शहर या छोटे देहातों में रहने वाले लोग थे । कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के मामले में जो थोड़ी सी सफलता इस दिशा में मिली है वह बेंटर लिविंग सोसाइटीज और हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को मिली है लेकिन वह भी करीब करीब नहीं के बराबर है । करल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी का यह मानना है कि किसानों को १७५० करोड़ रुपया कर्जा लेना पड़ता है और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया है कि वे ७५ फीसदी कर्जा महाजनों से लेते हैं । करीब २ या ३ प्रतिशत कर्जा कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज देती है । तो इससे यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि ये कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज कृषक वर्ग के लिये उतनी लाभदायक सिद्ध नहीं हुई जितनी कि होनी चाहिये थीं । मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज भी बनीं, २१२५ मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज थीं लेकिन उनसे ज्यादातर बिजनेस के लोगों ने लाभ उठाया क्योंकि वे अपने रिश्तेदारों को मिला कर के ऐसी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना लेते थे । श्रीमान्, इस विषय में मुझे यह कहना है कि

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में एक महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश की गई है और उसको तुरन्त स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये। वह सिफारिश यह है कि एग्नीकल्चरल स्टैंडिंग एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई जाय जिसमें किसानों के बहुत से एक्सपर्ट्स हों और खाद्य मंत्रालय तथा रिजर्व बैंक के उच्च कर्मचारी भी हों। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी बना लिया जाय ताकि ये फंक्शन करने लगें।

सब से महत्वपूर्ण कदम जो उठाया गया है वह यह है कि जितनी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं उनके साथ स्टेट की पार्टनरशिप को मिला दिया गया है। यह एक बहुत ही जबरदस्त कदम है। इससे जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं उनको एक बड़ा बल मिलेगा और वे सुरक्षित होंगी और लोगों का उन पर विश्वास बढ़ेगा। इसके साथ ही साथ जो एक बड़ी अच्छी बात की गई है वह यह है कि उनके मैनेजमेंट बगैरह में सरकार की कोई दखलंदाजी नहीं रखी गई है।

रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हमें लैंड मार्गजिंग सोसाइटीज बनाने का भी बहुत शीघ्र प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और तभी यह जो वेयरहाउसेज के बनाने की स्कीम है, यह जो गोदाम बनाने की स्कीम है, उससे पूरा-पूरा लाभ हो सकेगा। क्योंकि, अगर इस तरह की सोसाइटीज जल्दी नहीं बनीं तो जब किसानों को रुपये की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तब वह अपनी जमीन ही गिरा देगा और ऐसी हालत में अनाज उत्पन्न कर के वेयरहाउसेज में रखने की नौबत ही नहीं आयेंगी।

एक बड़ी चिन्ता जो मुझे है वह पर्सनल के बारे में है। काफी लम्बी तादाद पर्सनल की रखी गई है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि पर्सनल के ऊपर ही इतना ज्यादा रुपया खर्च हो जाय कि फिर फंड में कुछ रह ही न जाय और

रूरल क्रेडिट स्ट्रक्चर से किसान लोग कोई फायदा नहीं उठा सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो भी पर्सनल ट्रेन किये जाय उनका सेलेक्शन करते समय इस बात पर ज्यादा ध्यान रखा जाय कि वे रूरल एरियाज से हों और चाहे उनकी क्वालिफिकेशंस कुछ कम भी हों लेकिन अगर वे किसान हों तो उनको ज्यादा मुविधाय दी जाय ताकि उनको उससे पूरा-पूरा लाभ मिल सके।

श्रीमन्, एक बात मुझे और कहनी है; वह यह कि इस विधेयक का मतलब उस समय तक पूरा नहीं होगा जब तक कि हम कोऑपरेटिव आन्दोलन को बहुत ही शक्तिशाली न बनायें और गांवों में मूल्य-निर्धारणी समितियां न बनायें। क्योंकि अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि गांव के गांव में ही चीजें बिक जाती हैं और उनको बहुत सस्ते दामों पर पहले से ही कुछ रुपया दे कर लोग खरीद लेते हैं, हालांकि अब ये दिक्कतें नहीं होंगी। दूसरी चिन्ता मुझे यह है कि अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में भी किसानों को रुपया मिलते वक्त बड़ी दिक्कतें होती हैं और जो कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स के कर्मचारी होते हैं वे उनको प्राइवेट तरीके से सूद पर रुपया देते हैं। तो इन सब दिक्कतों को भी दूर करने की काफी कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, पारिख साहब ने जो बात कही उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूं कि इसमें समाज-सेवी कार्यकर्त्ताओं को भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान जरूर देना चाहिये और तब ही यह आन्दोलन सफल हो सकेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे यह कहना है कि अगर इस विधेयक के, मतलब को, रिजर्व बैंक के अर्मेंडमेंट के मतलब को और जो रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी की सिफारिशें हैं उनको पूरी तरह से पूरा करना है तो सब से आवश्यक चीज यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन के काम को आगे

बढ़ाया जाय और जो आपका ट्रेनिंग का प्रोग्राम है उसको और आगे एक्स्टेंड किया जाय । एक ऐसी कमेटी बने जिसमें कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के लोग हों, खाद्य मंत्रालय के लोग हों और रिजर्व बैंक के लोग हों । अभी कुछ एजुकेशन का प्रोग्राम रिजर्व बैंक ने बनाया है और पूना वगैरह में कालेजेंज खोले हैं, उसी तरह से इस कमेटी को चाहिये कि पूरे शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम में कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन को रखवाये और साथ ही ऐसे कालेजेंज का देश भर में एक जाल सा बिछा दें जहां कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन मिल सके । इसके अलावा ऐसे कालेजेंज भी बनने चाहिये जिनमें कि किसानों के बच्चों को बचपन से ही स्कालरशिप वगैरह दे कर के उत्साहित कर के रखा जाय और उनको अच्छी तरह से उनमें एजुकेशन दी जाय । आपका जो इतना बड़ा प्रोग्राम है वह तभी सफल होगा जब कि आप ये सब बात करेंगे क्योंकि इस विधेयक की सफलता और गांवों के रहने वालों के जीवन को ऊंचा उठाने की जो बात है उसकी सफलता इसी बात पर निर्भर है कि जो कोऑपरेटिव आन्दोलन है वह सफली-भूत हो और उसके लिये जिन विशेषताओं की आवश्यकता है वे उसी समय आ सकती हैं जब कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन को पूरी तरह से पापुलराइज कर के लोगों में कोऑपरेटिव स्पिरिट, सहयोग की भावना, पैदा की जाय ।

एक बात और कही गई थी और वह यह थी कि जो कुछ लोग चीन भेजे जा रहे हैं वे केवल वहां ही न भेजे जाय बल्कि और और मुल्कों में भी भेजे जाय । इसमें तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति हो नहीं सकती है । हां, यह बात जरूर है, जिसको कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने महसूस किया है, कि बिना कोऑपरेटिव आन्दोलन को सफल बनाये हुये आपके इस विधेयक के लाने का जो उद्देश्य है वह ही पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा और उससे मैं भी पूर्णतया सहमत हूं । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a very welcome measure, as the Bill outlines a very ambitious programme and if it is implemented, I am sure it will give a new deal to the millions of our small peasant proprietors and cultivators. The Rural Credit Survey Committee has produced a very valuable Report and I must pay my tribute to them for producing this document and I am very happy that the Government has accepted the Report and have decided to implement its recommendations. The Committee has suggested that in order to tackle the agricultural problems of this country, we should have an integrated approach and not an isolated approach. That is to say, they have suggested that the problem could only be tackled in a very comprehensive manner and I am glad that the Government has taken up this aspect of the Report and their approach has now changed and that they would like to solve the problem in a comprehensive manner. State partnership has been recommended by the Committee and by this they mean that financial assistance both in the form of loan and subsidy should be given for the development of cooperatives. I find that they have recommended that the subsidy should be not on the basis of matching subsidy coming forth from the States but the subsidy from the Centre should be such that even the financially weaker States could take advantage of it. They have, therefore, recommended that even if a State gives 25 per cent, subsidy, the Centre should give 75 per cent, in the case of financially weaker States and in the case of financially sound States, they have recommended that the State part of the subsidy to be up to 75 per cent. That is to say, they have recommended a graded rate of subsidy on the part of the State Governments. I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. mover of this Bill as to what they have thought on this point and whether the financially weaker States will be given correspondingly more subsidy from the Centre than what will be given to

[Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.]

to the financially strong States. I hope the Government of India has made up its mind on this point and the hon. Minister will throw some light on this issue.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU) in the Chair.] 2 P. M.

The implementation of the entire scheme depends mostly on the personnel that we can produce in the cooperative movement. I would like to know if the Government have assessed the requirements in the matter of personnel, for employment under this scheme adumbrated in this Bill, and to know what steps the Government have taken to train up the staff and to produce the necessary personnel at the different levels from the highest to the lowest levels of the administration for this scheme. This Report has been now before the Government for some time and they also knew that they were going to bring forward this Bill. Therefore, I do hope that they must have started the training of the personnel by now.

The other point on which I would like to seek clarification is about regulated markets. The Survey Committee have said that the management of the regulated markets should be entrusted to the Central Warehousing and the State Warehousing Corporations. They have also said that unless this was done, it would not be possible to achieve the ends that we have in view. They have actually deprecated the controlling of these markets by private trade and they want statutory provision to the effect that the management of the regulated markets should be handed over to the Corporations. They have also suggested that wherever this was not possible in the beginning, there should be statutory provision to the effect that members could be nominated from these Corporations to the marketing committees. I would like to know what the Government have done in this respect. I was wondering whether some provisions could not be inserted in this very Bill so

that these recommendations could be given effect to.

From clause 9, it is found that the object of the Board is also to promote the production of agricultural products. In this connection I also find that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has suggested that we should increase our agricultural production by about 40 per cent, during the next Five Year Plan period. I also find that there is a very good idea given by the Eastern Economist in their issue of May, 18th under the heading, "Chain Reaction Agriculture." They have brought out a plan by which I find that by investing Rs. 12.40 crores, in five years' time, we can have an additional production of foodgrains of 5 lakh tons from 5 lakh acres. And what is more, that scheme is a self-financing one. In that for the first year, the Government will have to invest only Rs. 3 crores and this figure will go on decreasing every year and in the final year, the investment by Government is to be only Rs. 1.96 crores.

This scheme appears to be based on certain proposals put forward by an experienced officer of the Government of Bengal and I think it is worth-while investigating and putting forward at least a pilot project to find out if these results could be achieved. From my own reading of the situation I feel that it would be possible, because they have suggested that we should take into this scheme one lakh acres every year and in five years time we shall have 5 lakh acres. And the investment they have calculated is at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre. The idea is to have intensive cultivation by intensive methods of irrigation only. It is assumed that the additional return per acre will be only one-third of a ton. These assumptions appear to be reasonable and if some amount could be set apart—and the amount mentioned is only Rs. 12 crores from the funds at the disposal of the Board and if we can have this much return, then it would be very interesting indeed and profitable too. I would, therefore,

like the hon. Minister to examine this scheme and if found possible, to try it.

SHM MAHESH SARAN (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture deserves our warmest congratulations for this welcome Bill. I call it welcome Bill, because it affects the teeming millions who are not given proper attention, the attention that they deserve. People who go about in the villages, who tour round, can see every day their pitiable state. New roads, new hospitals, schools and post offices give them some little comfort, but there is no glow of happiness because they find that their produce practically dwindles away at the end of the season and they get nothing. The money-lender takes away some of the produce and they have to get money at a very high rate of interest. They are in such a pitiable condition. Therefore, this Bill though it has come a little late, I think, is a welcome one. This scheme may be a very good one on paper, but its real usefulness can only be known when it is properly implemented. And I wish to impress the point that the most essential thing is the making of the rules. The rules should be so made that other people do not profit at the cost of the poor tenants. We have seen the result in the working of the co-operative societies. All influential people try to hover round new schemes and they get hold of it and the real sufferers are the poor tenants. So if this scheme as it has been planned out is really implemented, it will be a red letter day and the Food Minister and the Congress Ministry will get the real gratitude of the teeming millions, the millions who all the time have been looking up to them with great hope and great expectations. Therefore, I welcome this Bill. But as I said before, it should be carefully handled

operative farming. If that could be properly managed, it would change the face of the country, because, when you go to the villages, you find people with very small areas of land which they cannot cultivate with profit howsoever hard they may labour and they labour very hard in the heat and for long periods. In the end, they are in the hands of the moneylenders and the debt is so heavy that there is no ray of hope so far as the peasants are concerned. Therefore, I say that this co-operative farming will be a blessing in disguise, but for this scheme the officary are not the right type of people. It is the common man, a person who has influence with the people, who can explain to them things and tell them that it is for their benefit and try slowly to bring them round to his point of view. I have seen one or two far off villages where this co-operative scheme is being tried. I saw the villagers happily going to the farm in the morning singing with their bullocks and yoke and coming in the evening full of joy and happiness. I also saw the fair distribution of the products after the harvest is accumulated. It brings in a new hope, a new light and a new enthusiasm among the people and the atmosphere is changed and then they begin to feel that life is after all worth living. Therefore, I am very keen that this co-operative farming should be tried, but I would request the Food Minister to see that influential people, people who have influence with the tenants are put in charge. All the officers who are clad in trousers and bushshirts are foreign to tenants; they can have no influence on the villagers because there is nothing in common between the villagers and these officers. These people are treated as *hurra sahibs* and they bow down before them and are afraid to say anything because of the disparity between the two. I would also request that all those officers who are sent out for this work should be asked to put on the national dress, the *dhoti* and *kurta* which alone will bring that co-operation from the tenants which the Government wants.

I was very glad to hear about the co-operative scheme and about co-

[Shri Mahesh Saren.] I was very much struck with two sub-clauses in clause 25, namely,—

"(b) run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers and agricultural implements offered by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions." and

"(c) arrange facilities for the transport of agricultural produce to and from warehouses."

What happens is that when there is a bumper crop, the villager is not happy because he knows that naturally the prices will go down and he will have to sell his bumper crop practically for no price. So if these are taken away by the Central Warehousing Corporation and a fair price is given, the tenants will feel happy. At the time they require the seeds, if these are supplied at a reasonable price, it will be a very nice thing for the villagers.

The other most important provision is the arranging of facilities for the transport of agricultural produce to and from warehouses. I think the Food Minister is aware that there is a place known as Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. Now, Bastar is a place from which one bus runs to Raipur in the morning, and one in the evening. The distance is about 172 miles. This is the only transport facility there so that even if the people want to send grains to Raipur or to any other place, they cannot do it. It will be a problem for Government to provide proper transport facilities and this scheme can only be successful if proper transport facilities are made available so that foodgrains, when they are ready, can be sent to the warehouses or if any seeds, etc., are to be brought out from there, they could be so brought to the villages. This aspect of the question is of vital importance.

There are one or two other points which I want to touch upon and one of them is about the composition of these Boards. I really wonder whe-

ther it would not be proper for us to have persons in these Boards who have knowledge, who are in the know of things. I mean, you can make rules and put in people, officials and others, who you think are very great experts in finance and that sort of thing, but the popular people should also be there; and I am afraid that the representation so far as this aspect is concerned is very inadequate. I would, therefore, request the Minister to look to this question very seriously because I think the success of the whole plan depends upon the people who man these boards. We should not have the stereotyped, Government-minded people, but people who have the urge, who have the love of the people, who have desire to serve, who have desire to see that the lives of the tenants become happier, people who have great zeal and enthusiasm—popular men—even though they may not have very great qualifications. In the composition of boards, the non-officials should predominate and they should have a greater say in the matter because then and then alone will this scheme be successful.

سردار بدھ سنگھ (جسروں اور کشمیر): جناب وائس چیمبرمین صاحب فست فائیو ایئر پلان کے متعلق جو اسپیکر ہونے لگے جو اعتراضات خدشات پیدا کئے گئے، ہاؤس میں دیکھ گئے وہ اپوزیشن کی طرف سے اور کانگریس کی طرف سے شرمیکہ ہر طرف سے تھے اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ آج یہ نہایت مفید بل ہاؤس کے سامنے آیا ہے۔ فائیو ایئر پلان کی رپورٹ میں سب سے پہلے کام کے قئے یہ لکھا گیا ہے۔

"It was pointed out that increase in agricultural production represented the highest priority in planning over the next few years."

فوتہ اور ایگریکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی طرف سے ہاؤس کے سامنے جو بل رکھا گیا ہے اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ کسان جو اناج وغیرہ پیدا کرتا ہے اس کے لئے باقاعدہ طور پر مارکیٹ تیار کئے جاویں اس کا اسٹوریج کیا جاوے اور اس کے لئے دیرھاؤسیز کا انتظام کیا جائے۔ اس چیز کو انجام دینے کے لئے ایک بورڈ تجویز کیا گیا ہے۔ ایک عملہ رکھلے ایک خاص محکمہ بنانے کی تجویز ہے۔ خاص بیلک شامل کئے گئے ہیں خاصہ روپیہ اس میں لگایا جائے گا۔ اس بل کے ذریعہ دراصل ہمارے فوتہ منسٹر صاحب کا امتحان ہوتا ہے اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ ہمارے ایگریکلچر منسٹر صاحب کا بھی امتحان ہے۔

سیکنڈ فائیو ایر پلان کے شروع میں جو یہ پہلا قدم رکھا گیا ہے وہ ایک اچھا قدم رکھا گیا ہے۔ یہ سب کے لئے مبارک اور کامیاب ثابت ہو لیکن اس میں نقصان کے بڑے خطرے بھی ہیں بڑی نگرانی کی ضرورت ہے اس میں چیکنگ پوتال سارڈھانی اور ہوشیاری کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ ان چیزوں کے لئے سب سے پہلی چیز یہ سمجھنے کی ہے کہ جہاں پر کراپریٹو سوسائٹیز بنی ہوئی ہیں وہاں پر اکثر اس بات کی شکایت دہتی ہے کہ فریم، کسان کو جو قرض ملتا ہے اُس سے اُسے کسی طرح سے بھی نجات نہیں ملی ہے۔ کسان لوگ اپنی

پیداوار میں سے آخر میں کچھ نہیں بچا پاتے ہیں۔ اکثر ہوتا یہ ہے کہ ان کی جو پیداوار ہوتی ہے وہ زیادہ تر قرضہ ادا کرنے ہی میں چلی جاتی ہے کچھ سستے داسوں میں چلی جاتی ہے کسان بیچارہ لینڈ لاء اور ملی لینڈر اور دوسرے لوگوں کے چکر میں پڑ کر اپنی محنت کی کمائی کو اپنے پاس نہیں رکھ پاتا ہے۔ اس چیز کو روکنے کے لئے یہ بل ہمارے سامنے لایا گیا ہے۔ لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ پیداوار بڑھے گی کیسے۔ آسمان سے نہیں آئے گی۔ زمین پیدا کرے گی۔ نہیں نکل دی جائیں جارینگر لگا دئے جائیں کھان بھی ڈال دی جائے غرضیکہ سب کچھ کر دیا جائے لیکن جہتک ہل نہیں چلے گا اور کسان کی محنت و قوت بازو خرچ نہیں ہوگی سردی اور گرمی میں رات دن محنت مشقت نہیں کریگا۔ مصیبت نہیں چھلے گا تب تک پیداوار نہیں بڑھے گی۔ اگر کسان قرض سے دبا ہوا ہے بیمار کمزور جہالت فلامی میں جکڑا ہوا ہے اور اس طرح سے اُسکا دل ہمیشہ پریشان رہتا ہے تو اُسکی ذہنی قوت ختم ہو جاتی ہے اُس پر قرض دینے کی مصیبت ہے غربت ہے اور اُسے کھانے کو پوری خوراک بھی نہیں ملتی اس طرح اور بھی کئی طرح کی مصیبتوں میں وہ مبتلا رہتا ہے تو وہ ایسی حالت میں پیداوار نہیں بڑھا سکتا ہے۔ کسان

[سزدار بدھ سنگھ]

اپنی پیداوار کو محفوظ رکھنا چاہتا ہے وہ نہیں چاہتا کہ اسے کسی طرح کا نقصان ہو جائے۔ لیکن مجبور ہے اس کی پیداوار کی اچھی قیمت وصول ہو اسکے لئے مارکیٹنگ ہو ویب ہاؤسنگ کا انتظام ہو استوریج کا انتظام ہو یہ اچھی بات ہے لیکن جس انسان کی قوت سے پیداوار ہوتی ہے جو دن رات محنت کر کے اناج وغیرہ پیدا کرتا ہے اس کاشتکار کی قوت کو زائل کیا جا رہا ہے اس کی حفاظت بھی کی جائے آج ۵۴ لاکھ مکان ایسے ہیں جو از سر نو بنائے چاہئیں یا جنکی مرمت کرنے کی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ وہ کسی طرح سے انسانوں کے رہنے لائق نہیں ہیں۔ سیکنڈ فائیو ایر پلان میں لکھا گیا ہے کہ کسان کا گھر بنایا جائے اُسکے مریضیوں کے رہنے کے لئے الگ انتظام ہو اس کے خود رہنے کے لئے الگ انتظام ہو اس کی صحت کی دیکھ بھال ہو اس کے بچوں کی پڑھائی کا انتظام ہو اس کی شادی و غمی کا خرچہ مہیا کیا جائے کیونکہ اُسکا سارا دارومدار اس کے غلہ وغیرہ کی پیداوار پر ہے اور اُسکی کوئی دوسری آمدنی نہیں ہے۔ کسان چھ مہینے کھیتی کرتا ہے اور چھ مہینے مزدوری کرتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے سر چھپانے کی کوئی محفوظ جگہ نہیں ہے اس کے باصحت خوش حال زندہ رہنے کے لئے کوئی معقول انتظام نہیں ہے۔ اس حالت

میں وہ اپنی پیداوار کہاں سے زیادہ کرے گا۔ فوڈ منسٹر صاحب یہاں بیٹھے ہیں میں اُنکی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر سیکنڈ فائیو ایر پلان کو کامیاب بنانا ہے اگر تمام ایجنسی تیشن کو تمام خطرات کو اور تمام مصائب کو دور کر کے ملک کو خوشحال بنانا ہے اور جو سوسلسٹ پیٹرن آف سوسائٹی کا خواب ہم دیکھتے ہیں جس کا بار بار ذکر کیا گیا ہے اگر اسکو بنانا ہے تو وہ اس بنیاد پر قائم کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ کسانوں کو ہر طرح کی سہولتیں بہم پہونچائی جائیں انہیں طاقتور و بے فکر بنایا جائے۔ شکر ہے کہ آپ نے اب ان کی طرف توجہ کی ہے ایک کسان اور دوسرا مزدور ہے۔ آپ دیکھیں کہ مزدور کسان ہی تمام دنیا کو سب کچھ پیئے اور کھانے کو دیتا ہے وہ ساریاں کلاں ہیٹھ ہلاں ۲۲ - آج دنیا میں جتنے کارخانے ہیں جتنی عمارتیں ہیں جتنے انسان امیر ہیں غریب ہیں اور فوجیں ہیں لشکر ہیں ہوائی جہاز ہیں ریلیں ہیں اور جتنی بھی چیزیں ہیں سب ہل کی بدولت ہیں۔ اگر وہ ہل چلانے والا مضبوط ہے بالآخر وہ ہوشیار ہے اور خوش ہے اس کی صحت ٹھیک ہے اسکے بچوں کی پڑھائی لکھائی کا انتظام ہے اس کو سب سہولتیں ملتی ہیں تو وہ آپ کے استور میں ضرور اپنی پیداوار دے گا۔ اور کافی پیداوار بڑھائے گا ایک اور خطرہ

ہے جو میں منسٹر صاحب کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں اور مجھے اُمید ہے کہ منسٹر صاحب اس کی طرف اپنی توجہ فرمائیں گے۔ وہ خطرہ یہ ہے کہ کہیں اس میں لینڈلارٹس جاگیردار اور ساہوکار نہ گھس آئیں جیسا کہ ہمیں چھوٹی چھوٹی سوسائٹیوں سے تجربہ ہوا ہے۔ اپنی ساہوکاری کو جاری رکھنے کیلئے انہوں نے کہا کہ ہمیں بھی اس میں شامل کرو ہم بھی اس میں ساجھی دار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اس کے پاس روپیہ ہے ان کے پاس خوشامد ہے ان کے پاس سفارش ہے وہ سب کے سب اس میں چھا جائیں گے۔ پھر گورنمنٹ نے لکھا ہے کہ وہ ممبروں کو نامہلمت کریگی۔ آپکو چاہئے کہ جو ایگریکلچرسٹ ہیں جو کسان ہیں جو خودکاشت کرتے ہیں ان کے لڑکوں کو چاہے وہ تھوڑا ہی پڑھے ہوں تربیت دی جائے ان کو اس میں شامل کیا جائے اور پھر کلیکٹو فارم بنائے جائیں۔

فوق اسٹاف کی آپ نے تشریح نہیں کی ہے۔ اس میں فروٹس نہیں ہیں۔ میت نہیں ہے ایگس اتھے نہیں ہیں۔ چھن اور روس میں اس کام کو کرنے کے لئے پانچ چھ ڈیپارٹمنٹس ہیں۔ اس بل میں پوٹیلوز سبزی ترقاری کی تشریح نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں لاکھوں کروڑوں روپیہ کے فروٹس ہوتے ہیں لیکن اس کے لانے اور حفاظت سے رکھنے کا کوئی

انتظام نہیں ہے پہاڑوں میں بہت سا آلو پیدا ہوتا ہے لیکن اسکے لانے کھانے بھی کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے۔ اس بل میں صرف یہ دیا ہوا ہے کہ محکمہ کس طرح سے ایگریکلچرلٹس کرے گا کس طرح سے مارکیٹنگ کا انتظام کرے گا۔ تو میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پیداوار بڑھانے کا پہلے فکر کیا جائے یہ جتنا تمام دنیا کا نقشہ ہے جتنی چھل پھل ہے جتنی نقل و حرکت ہے جتنا رگوں میں خون ہے جتنا انسان کے اندر زندگی کا جذبہ ہے یہ سب اس بیچارے کسان اور مزدور کی بدولت ہے جو کہ ابھی بھوکا نکلا اور غریب ہے جس کے لئے نہ دھلے کا کوئی معقول انتظام ہے نہ صحت کا کوئی انتظام ہے اور نہ تعلیم کا کوئی انتظام ہے جب دھلی میں ۲۰ لاکھ انسانوں کی آبادی ہے پرائیویٹ و سرکاری ملازمین کے لئے لاکھوں کروڑوں روپے کے مکانات بنائے جاتے ہیں وہاں دس ہزار یا بیس ہزار مزدوروں کی طرف بھی منسٹر صاحب کو توجہ دینی چاہئے وہ کاشتکار بھی ہیں مزدور بھی ہیں ان کے لئے روشنی و پانی کا خاطرخواہ انتظام نہیں ہے اور اُن کے لئے پورا کرنے کا انتظام نہیں ہے۔ سخت دھوپ ہے اور جھونپڑی گھاس کی ہے جس میں آگ لگنے کا خطرہ ہے وہ حیوانوں کی زندگی بسر کرتے ہیں۔ جب تک آپ ان کا معیار زندگی اونچا نہ کریں گے تب تک آپ چاہے جتنے اسٹور بنائیں چاہے جتنے ویر ہاوس

[سردار بدیع سنگ]

بلٹائیں کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا - آپ
پیداوار بڑھانے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں
لیکن پیداوار تب ہی بڑھے گی جب کہ
مزدور اور کسان خوشحال ہوں اور ان کا
معیار زندگی بلند ہو -

†[سردار بدیسنگھ (جम्मू اور
کشمیر) : جناب وائس چیمبرمین ساہب،
فرنٹ فاڈو ایمر پلان کے متعلق جو
سپیچز ہوئی، جو اترپردیش، خیالاً پٹنہ
کئے گئے وہاں میں رکھے گئے وہ اسی
کے لئے ہیں اور کانگریس کی طرف سے،
مگر یہ کہ ہر طرف سے ہے۔ اسکا نتیجہ
یہ ہوا کہ آج یہ نہایت مفید بیل
ہاؤس کے سامنے آیا ہے۔ فاڈو ایمر
پلان کی رپورٹ میں سب سے پہلے کام کے لئے
یہ لکھا گیا ہے کہ :

"It was pointed out that increase
in agricultural production repre-
sented the highest priority in plan-
ning over the next few years."

فूڈ اور ایگریکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی طرف
سے ہاؤس کے سامنے جو بیل رکھا گیا ہے،
اسکا مقصد یہ ہے کہ کسان جو آناج
بغیر ہڈی پیدا کرتا ہے اس کے لئے واکھانہ
تیار کر کے مارکٹ تیار کئے جائیں،
اسکا اسٹوریج کیا جائے اور اس کے لئے
بیسٹریکٹریج کا انتظام کیا جائے۔
اس چیز کو انجام دینے کے لئے ایک بورڈ
تجویز کیا گیا ہے؛ ایک اہم
رکھنے، ایک خاص مہکمہ بنانے کی تجویز
ہے؛ خاص بنک شامل کئے گئے ہیں
اور خاص روپیہ اس میں لگایا جائیگا۔
اس بیل کے زیرِ دہر اسل ہمارے فूڈ
مینسٹر ساہب کا اہمیتاں ہوتا ہے اور
اس کے ساتھ ہی ہمارے ایگریکلچر مینسٹر
ساہب کا بھی اہمیتاں ہے۔

†Hindi transliteration.

میں نے فاڈو ایمر پلان کے شروع میں جو
یہ پہلا قدم رکھا گیا ہے وہ ایک اچھا
قدم رکھا گیا ہے۔ یہ سب کے لئے
مستحق اور کامیاب ثابت ہوگا۔ لیکن
اس میں نقصان کے بڑے خدشے ہیں۔ بڑی
نیشنل کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس میں چیکنگ،
پڈتال، سادھانی اور ہوشیاری کی
ضرورت ہوگی۔ ان چیزوں کے لئے سب سے
پہلی چیز یہ سمجھنے کی ہے کہ جہاں پر
کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز بنی ہوئی ہیں وہاں پر
اکثر اس بات کی شکایت رہتی ہے کہ
گریو کسان کو جو کچھ ملتا ہے اس سے
اسے کسی طرح سے بھی نجات نہیں ملتی
ہے۔ کسان لوگ اپنی پیداوار میں سے
آخر میں کچھ نہیں بچا پاتے ہیں۔ اکثر
ہوتا ہے کہ ان کی جو پیداوار ہوتی ہے،
وہ زیادہ تر کچھ ادا کرنے میں چلی
جاتی ہے اور کچھ سستے داموں میں چلی جاتی
ہے۔ کسان بےچار لےڈلارڈ، مانیلڈر
اور دوسرے لوگوں کے چکر میں پڑ کر اپنی
مہنت کی کمائی کو اپنے پاس نہیں رکھ
پاتا ہے۔ اس چیز کو روکنے کے لئے
یہ بیل ہمارے سامنے لایا گیا ہے۔ لیکن
سوال یہ ہے کہ پیداوار بڑھے گی کسے۔
اس میں سے نہیں آئے گی، زمین پیدا کرے گی۔
نہیں نکال دی جائے، جنرلر لگا دیے
جائیں، خاد بھی ڈال دی جائے۔ مگر یہ
سب کچھ کر دیا جائے۔ لیکن جب تک
ہل نہیں چلے گا اور کسان کی مہنت
اور کوشش باجوں میں نہیں ہوگی، سدی
اور گرمی میں وہ رات دن مہنت نہ کر سکے گا
نہیں کرے گا، موسیبت نہیں آئے گا تب تک
پیداوار نہیں بڑھے گی۔ اگر کسان کچھ
سے دبا ہوا ہے؛ بیماری، کمزوری، جہالت،
گولامی میں جکڑا ہوا ہے؛ اور اس طرح
سے اس کا دل ہمیشہ پریشان رہتا ہے تو
اس کی جہالت کب تک ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔
اس پر کچھ دینے کی موسیبت ہے، گورنر ہے
اور اسے خانہ کو پوری خوراک بھی نہیں ملتی۔

इस तरह और भी कई तरह की मुसीबतों में वह मुक्त रहा है। तो वह ऐसी हालत में पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकता है। किसान अपनी पैदावार को महफूज रखना चाहता है, वह नहीं चाहता कि उसे किसी तरह का नुकसान हो जाये, लेकिन मजदूर है। उसकी पैदावार की अच्छी कीमत बसूल हो, उसके लिये मार्केट हो, और बेयरहाउसिंग का इन्तजाम हो, स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम हो, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन जिस इन्सान की कुव्वत से पैदावार होती है, जो दिन रात मेहनत कर के अनाज वगैरह पैदा करता है उस काश्तकार की कुव्वत को जायल किया जा रहा है। उसकी हिफाजत भी की जाय।

आज ५४ मिलियन मकान ऐसे हैं जो अससरेनी बनने चाहिये या जिनकी मरम्मत करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि वह किसी तरह से इन्सानों के रहने के लायक नहीं हैं। सेंकंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में लिखा गया है कि किसान का घर बनाया जाय। उसके मवेशियों के रहने के लिये अलग इन्तजाम हो, उसके खुद रहने के लिये अलग इन्तजाम हो, उसकी सेहत की देखभाल हो, उसके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम हो, उसकी शादी व गृही का खर्चा मूहैया किया जाये, क्योंकि उसका सारा दारोमदार उसके गल्ले वगैरह की पैदावार पर है और उसकी कोई दूसरी आमदनी नहीं है। किसान छः महीने खेती करता है और छः महीने मजदूरी करता है। उसके लिये सर छुपाने की कोई महफूज जगह नहीं है। उसके बासेहत, खूशहाल जिन्दा रहने के लिये कोई माकूल इन्तजाम नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में वह अपनी पैदावार कहाँ से ज्यादा करेगा? फूड मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं। मैं उनकी तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सेंकंड फाइव ईयर प्लान का कामयाब बनाना है, अगर तमाम एजिटेशन को, तमाम खतरात को और तमाम मुसाइव को दूर करके मुल्क को खुशहाल बनाना है; और जो सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न

आफ सोसाइटी का स्वाब हम देखते हैं, जिसका बार-बार जिक्र किया गया है, अगर उसको बनाना है तो वह इस बुनियाद पर किया जा सकता है कि किसानों को हर तरह की सहूलियतें बहम पहुंचाई जायें, उन्हें ताकतवर व बेफिकर बनाया जाय। शुकुर है कि आपने अब इनकी तरफ तबज्जह की है। एक किसान है और दूसरा मजदूर है। आप देखें कि मजदूर और किसान ही तमाम दुनिया को सब कुछ रहने और खाने को देता है। "सारिया कलां हेट हलां"। आज दुनिया में जितने कारखाने हैं, जितनी इमारतें हैं, जितने इन्सान अमीर या गरीब हैं और फौजें हैं, लश्कर हैं, हवाई जहाज हैं, रेलें और जितनी भी चीजें हैं सब हल की बदौलत हैं। अगर वह हल चलाने वाला मजबूत है, बाखबर है, होशियार है और खुश है, उसकी सेहत ठीक है, उसके बच्चों को पढ़ाई लिखाई का इन्तजाम है, उसको सब सहूलियतें मिलती हैं तो वह आपके स्टोर में जरूर अपनी पैदावार देगा और काफी पैदावार बढ़ायेगा।

एक और खतरा है जो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ और मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसकी तरफ अपनी तबज्जह फरमायेंगे वह खतरा यह है कि कहीं इसमें लैंडलार्डज, जागीरदार और साहूकार न घुस आयें, जैसा कि हमें छोटी-छोटी सोसाइटियों से तजुर्बा हुआ है। अपनी साहूकारी को जारी रखने के लिये उन्होंने कहा कि हमें भी इसमें शामिल करो, हम भी इसमें साझीदार हो जाते हैं। इनके पास रुपया है, इनके पास खुशामद है, इनके पास सिकारिश है और वह सब के सब इसमें छा जायेंगे। फिर गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा है कि वह मੈम्बरो को नोमिनेट करेगी। आपको चाहिये कि जो एग्जीकलचरिस्ट हैं, जो किसान हैं, जो खुद काश्त करते हैं, उनके लड़कों को चाहे वह थोड़ा ही पढ़े हों, ट्रेनिंग दी जाय, उनको इसमें शामिल किया जाय और फिर कलेक्टिव फार्म बनाये जायें।

[सरदार बुध सिंह]

फूडस्टफ को आपने तशरीह नहीं की है। इसमें फूड्स नहीं हैं, मीट नहीं है, अंडे नहीं हैं। चीन और रूस में इस काम को करने के लिये पांच-छः डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं। इस बिल में पोर्टेंटोज़, सब्जी-तरकारी की तशरीह नहीं है। हमारे यहां लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये के फ़ूड्स होते हैं लेकिन उनको लाने, डिफ़ाजिट से रखने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। पहाड़ों में बहुत सा आलू पैदा होता है लेकिन इसके लाने के लिये भी कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। इस बिल में सिर्फ यह दिया हुआ है कि महकमा किस तरह से अग्रजमेंट करेगा, किस तरह से मार्केटिंग का इन्तजाम करेगा, तो मैं यह अजब करना चाहता हूं कि पैदावार बढ़ाने का पहले फ़िक्र किया जाय। यह जितना तमाम दुनिया का नज़रना है, जितनी जहल-पहल है, जितनी नक़ल व हक़ल है, जितना रंगों में खूत है, जितना इन्सान के अन्दर जिन्दगी का जज़्बा है, यह सब इस बेचारे किसान और मजदूर की बदौलत है जो कि अभी तक भूखा, नंगा और गरीब है और जिसके लिये न रहने का कोई माकूल इन्तजाम है, न सेहत का कोई इन्तजाम है और ना तालीम का कोई इन्तजाम है। जब देहली में बीस लाख इन्सानों की आवादी है, प्राइवेट व सरकारी मुलाजमान के लिये लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये के मक़ानान बनाये जाने हैं, वहां दस हजार या बीस हजार मजदूरों की तरफ़ भी मिनिस्टर साहब को तबज़्जह देनी चाहिए। वह काइतकार भी है, मजदूर भी है, इनके लिये रोशनी व पानी का खातरखा इन्तजाम नहीं है, इनके लिये पूरा खाने का इन्तजाम नहीं है, सलत वूप है और झोपड़ी घास की है जिनमें आग लगने का खतरा है, वह हैवानों की जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। जब तक आप इनका मयारे जिन्दगी ऊंचा न करेंगे, तब तक आप चाहे जितने स्टोर बनायें, चाहे जितने बेयर-हाउसेज बनायें कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा। आप पैदावार बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं

लेकिन पैदावार तभी बढ़ेगी जब कि मजदूर और किसान खुशहाल हों और इनका मयारे जिन्दगी बलन्द हो।]

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak before the almost empty benches of this House. I consider the Bill to be a step in the right direction. I consider it to be a good beginning, but I trust that it will not be the end; I hope it will hold within itself the end.

The Minister the other day while moving for consideration indicated the Government's desire not to follow the Russian pattern of collectivisation, but he indicated a preference at the same time for the Chinese pattern of co-operative farm. May I, Sir, just quote this from the latest issue of "China Reconstruct" (April, 1956)? "Readers will remember the article 'first million cooperative farms' in the February issue—PS we write the number of Co-operatives is around two million—stated: "By the end of the third Five Year Plan in 1967, Chinese agriculture will be fundamentally socialist." Now many co-operatives have already changed to collective farms in which the land tools are common property. The national programme for agriculture envisages that the majority of co-operatives will have become collectives by 1958, nine years ahead of the previous estimate."

The hon. the Minister for Food and Agriculture also mentioned that under the First Five Year Plan only about a thousand co-operative farms were established. Why this difference between what has been attained in China and what has been claimed to be attained in India? I would pause for a moment and ask the Minister to give us a reply why India has failed to produce those results which China had produced during the last three or four year. It is a thousand pity that only a thousand co-operative farms have been established under the auspices of the Government of India. The

Planning Commission, Sir, has very rightly said in the Chapter on Cooperation that it envisages the building up of a co-operative sector apart from the public sector and the private sector. Well said, but what has been done? The performance is ridiculous. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will bear this in mind that this is the beginning of the creation of the co-operative sector. Let him go ahead. Only the agriculturists have been covered by this Bill. There are artisans; there are so many other things which co-operation claims to cover here as has been done in other countries but, I am sorry to have to say, co-operation here has miserably failed to do what other countries have done. It is not for nothing, therefore, that the Rural Credit Survey Committee has epigrammatically said that co-operation has failed but co-operation must succeed. Co-operation has failed because it was a movement imposed upon the people from above; co-operation has failed because in the words of Mr. Strickland, "one of the ablest Registrars of Co-operatives in India "the ignorant have been sent to guide the ignorant; the blind have been sent to lead the blind and the result has been disastrous." There has been no plan; the movement has gone on in an unplanned and haphazard manner with unequal emphasis on one aspect or the other at varying places on different lines in different parts of the country. That is the greatest indictment that could be made against the co-operative movement that has been going on in this country. But it must succeed and what is the way that the Rural Credit Survey Committee has prescribed? Let me read out that portion from the Plan:

"The most important departure from earlier programmes which the Rural Credit Survey envisaged was that the State should enter into partnership with cooperative institutions at various levels. It was felt that such financial partnership would provide additional strength to cooperatives and make available to them in fuller measure assistance and guidance from the Government.

The principle of State partnership will apply specially at the apex and the central bank level and in a more flexible manner at the primary level. It has been made clear that the essential basis of State partnership is assistance and not interference or control."

Here I join issue with the hon. Minister. The Bill is one of assistance but more so of interference and control. It is assistance with a vengeance. Look at the composition of the Board. Not a single man is there who is not an yes-man of the Central Government. The Board shall consist of ten members representing the Central Government and nominated by the Central Government; the Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission; one representative of the Reserve Bank, nominated by the Central Government; one representative of the State Bank, nominated by the Central Government; nine non-officials nominated by the Central Government. Where is the popular element in this Board? I realise that the Government of India has gone a great way away from the official orthodox view of the cooperative movement. I agree with you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that co-operative movement is a voluntary movement. It has its strength from below everywhere. In England it was the consumers' co-operatives that prospered because the people wanted it. In France it was the producers' co-operatives that prospered and in Germany it was the credit and artisans co-operatives that prospered because the people wanted that. Here everything is topsyturvy. I am glad that after all, after half a century of beating about the bush the Government has at long last hit upon the right track. It has given, at least tried to give, a legal embodiment to the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. They have been totally accepted by the Planning Commission in paragraph 15 on page 226 of its Report. The present Bill therefore, is the legal embodiment of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. But as I have already said I join issue with him—the Minister in charge was absent—

and ask him why he has not given due recognition to this fact that the essential basis of State partnership is assistance and not interference of control. Look at the composition of the Board; look at the composition of the Central Warehousing Corporation. The weightage given to officialdom is infinitely more what it deserves, whereas the people have been given a go by. If you want to develop Co-operation, you have got to change the spirit. I am afraid the *bona fides* of the Government of India in this matter may be questioned by the people. If you say that it is assistance and not interference or control, then what is it that stood in the way of composing this Board and Warehousing Corporation in such a way as to give them a majority of representation in these bodies? You find the officials are in a majority; not only that but in an overwhelming majority. If there is a sprinkling of non-officials it is only as a sop to those who cry for having non-officials on the Board. You have practically not a single person who can be called a real non-official. The non-officials nominated by the Government may not be trusted by the people or may not enjoy the confidence of the people. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to change the composition of the three bodies envisaged in the Bill before it becomes a law. Let him take into account the feelings of the people; that is not my felling alone. I think hon. Members on the other side who have a solicitude for the people have also the same feeling. You want to strike a balance between officialdom and popular will. Do that; but do not give a heavy weightage to officialdom because that would spoil the character and nature of the cooperative movement. The Government wants to assist the movement. Let it do that; we welcome it but not at the cost of the movement which is a people's movement—a movement of the people, for the people, by the people (*Time bell rings.*)

My death knell is sounded. Sir, I sit down.

Sum R. C. GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this Bill is a corollary of the

acceptance of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The Government have accepted the recommendations and some of them have been embodied in this Bill. It is true that this Bill is intended to benefit a very large and deserving class of people residing in the rural areas, I mean the peasants. The hon. Minister while introducing the Bill said that this class was really sandwiched between money-lenders and the traders in the rural areas. In fact they were sandwiched net between these two only but they were sandwiched by a third class of people, the landlords also. The money-lenders and the landlords have been eliminated altogether practically from a major portion of the country. And wherever they still are, they will be eliminated in the near future. Now the only question is how to eliminate these small traders who carry on small trade in the rural areas. The object is to give the poor peasants relief from the nefarious activities of this class of persons.

The co-operative movement which was started in the country long time ago has not succeeded and the hon. Minister has admitted, this fact in his opening speech. It is the experience of Members of the House that more or less it has failed everywhere. The question is how far this Bill is going to help the co-operative movement which is really on its last legs. I give credit to the hon. Minister for attempting to give a new lease of life. Robert Bruce failed six times and he tried the seventh time and succeeded. And I wish the hon. Minister may succeed this time, as the scheme is really intended to benefit a very deserving class of persons. The question is: how far this Bill would help attain this object? In the rural areas it is considered that the crops of the tenants are taken away by the traders—I mean by the village traders or by the town traders—at whatever price they choose to purchase, because the tenants are assumed to be simpletons, people who could not know what

the market rates are. I consider that this assumption is entirely without foundation and some of the scheme of the co-operative department have failed only because of this wrong assumption. The peasants of today are quite shrewd persons. There is a lot of competition even in the rural areas with regard to the marketing of their produce. Therefore, it is not correct to say that they have to sell their crops at whatever price they are offered. But there is not the slightest doubt that they do require assistance from the Government in the marketing of their produce and assistance which they ought to get for proper financing of their agricultural operations. Now, the question is how it should be attained.

This Bill has two objects in view. The function of the Development Board would mainly be to finance the Warehousing Corporations of the State Governments. Now, so far as this part is concerned, I have nothing to say against it, because the money is needed for financing of the cooperative movement in the various States of the country. Therefore, money has to be given and it is very good on the part of the Central Government that they have come out with this plan by which they would be able to assist the State Governments in the development of the co-operative societies in various forms. But I have very grave doubts about the warehousing scheme, whether this warehousing scheme will succeed at all; and, therefore, I would like to make a few suggestions to the hon. Minister for his consideration. The warehousing scheme as envisaged in this Bill is that some of the warehouses will be constructed by the Central Government, then some will be constructed by the State Governments, and then, there may be storage godowns—or whatever other name you may like to give it—constructed by large-sized village societies consisting of five to ten villages. Now, where is the link between these various bodies? How will they be fitted in? How will the grain and other commodities come to the Central warehouse unless the

45 RSD.—5.

Central Government purchase and store them as their own property. There must be some sort of liaison between the various bodies. As a matter of fact, an individual tenant would be entitled to put his own crop—I mean the produce of his crop—in the village godown. Then, how will it go from the village godown to the district godown and how will it go from the district godown to the State godown and so on? This seems to me to be a question which requires proper consideration. Unless there is some attractive scheme, this is not going to be successful. A peasant would never like to go to store or deposit his crop in either a co-operative godown or the State godown. You take it from me. Our tenant is a very conservative person who will never like to put his crop, the produce, in possession of anybody else. Every tenant has got his own warehouse in his own house and which in popular language is called *kothis* or *kothilas*, and the cost is very little or practically nil. The method of storage by these tenants is excellent. There is practically no waste. If the tenant now under this Bill goes to store his crop or the produce in the State godown, he will have to pay certain charges, will have to pay cartage twice over—taking it to the godown and then bringing it back—whenever it is necessary. And then, how will the scheme succeed? There are hundreds and thousands of tenants. They will like to keep their own crops or the produce separately in the State godown. How will they be located? How will they identify? Will they all be jumbled together and whenever they pay the money and they want to get their crop back, how will it be distributed?—

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR (Uttar Pradesh): They will be in bags. Will they not be identified in bags?

SHRI R. C. GUPTA: I submit that this is a point which requires serious consideration. Even if the hon. Minister is intending to put his scheme through at once, I will most

[Shri R. C. Gupta.] respectfully request him to consider another aspect. In the beginning no money should be spent on building these' warehouses. In large cities, very large buildings are available practically everywhere at throw-away prices. Now, wherever it is possible to acquire large buildings for storage, the buildings should be purchased or rented and they should be built and money should not be invested. This should be the first consideration. Similarly, at the State level and town level also, so far as possible, money should not be spent on buildings. Let us work the scheme for some time and if the scheme is successful, then you may build warehouses. Otherwise, money will be entirely wasted. That is one suggestion which I would like to place before the hon. Minister for consideration.

Another point that strikes me is that it will be much better to devise some means by which the co-operative movement is successful at the lowest level. You cannot thrust co-operations on the people from the top. If you do so, the movement will fail and the warehousing scheme will not succeed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Primary societies?

SHRI R. C. GUPTA: Yes, I speak of primary societies. What is necessary is that we should exert every nerve to put the primary societies in the best possible, working order to make co-operative movement useful. Let the co-operative societies appeal to the persons who are concerned with them. You cannot thrust co-operation from the top. Therefore, my submission is that money may be spent better at the lower level than at the higher level.

I would like to make one other suggestion. Some criticism was made that in clause 2 in the definition of "agricultural produce", other agricultural commodities should also be included. I think that it is just and proper that the definition of "agricultural produce" should be widened

and if we introduce the words "and includes" after the word "means", the sub-clause (a) would read " 'agricultural produce' means and includes any of the following classes of commodities,". And then they might include other agricultural commodities. Or I might say that another subclause may be added in some such form "other produce notified by the Central Government from time to time". This will cover all other commodities and it will not be necessary that the Act be amended from time to time whenever there is a need for it. Cash crops and other produce bring enough money to the cultivators and they would like to store these. I am sure they will not like to store their grains and cereals.

(*Time bell rings.*)

In sub-clause (1) of clause 5, it says: "The term of office of members of the Board and the manner of filling vacancies among members shall be such as may be prescribed." I think that it would have been much better if the term of office of members and the manner of filling vacancies had been laid down here. It should not have been left to the rules.

So far as clause 6 and similar other clauses of this Bill are concerned, I find that there is one omission in this clause and in other similar clauses. The Central Government has been authorised to remove persons from office. Of course, it is laid down that a reasonable opportunity will be given for showing cause against the proposed removal. But this is giving arbitrary powers, for removed to the Central Government. Nothing has been specified. As a matter of fact, something should have been said such as, a member will be removed for such and such action or omissions. And then of course, the power should have been given and it would have been much better than what it is in the present from under which the Central Government will be entitled to remove any member on any ground whatsoever.

There is one more suggestion. In sub-clause (1) (c) of clause 21, it

says: "the representative of the State Bank on the Board". It is true that the idea is to give representation to the State Bank on the directorate of the Board. The representative of the State Bank is a member of the Executive Committee and all the members of the Executive Committee will be the Directors under this clause. If you refer to sub-clause (1) (h) of clause 10, it says: "three members nominated by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed, from among the members of the Board referred to in clauses (i), (ii) and (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 3". If you refer to item (iv) of subclause (2) of clause 3, you will find "one representative of the State Bank, nominated by the Central Government". Therefore, one member of the State Bank would always be a member of the Executive Committee and as a member of the Executive Committee, he would always be a director under clause 21. So, if it is to be retained, to sub-clause (c) of clause 21 should be added "if not already a member of the Executive Committee," "because it is possible that that man may not come on the Executive Committee. If he has already come there, then he should not be allowed to come again. Therefore, we should provide like this: "a representative of the State Bank on the Board if not already there as a member of the Executive Committee."

SHRI A. P. JAIN: They would have not more than one.

SHRI R. C. GUPTA: It will prevent it only if you put these words. Suppose a member has already come in who is a member of the Executive Committee. Then under sub-clause (c) he can again.....

SHRI A. P. JAIN: There is only one representative of the State Bank. If he comes in another capacity, he cannot be nominated again.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU) : In view of this assurance, I do not think you need pursue this. There can be only one representative.

SHRI R. C. GUPTA: It has not been laid down anywhere that there will not be any more than one member of the State Bank. That is why I submit that there should be a proviso to this.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: If the hon. Member refers to item (iv) of sub-clause (2) of clause 3, he will find, "one representative of the State Bank, nominated by the Central Government". He is the only one who can go on the Executive of the Board and as a member of the Executive of the Board, he can go on the Board of Directors. So, in no case can the question of two representatives of the State Bank being there arise.

SHRI R. C. GUPTA: I do not say that the intention is not that. But what I say is that the language makes it possible that there may be two representatives of the State Bank at the same time under this sub-clause. Suppose a man has been nominated by the Central Government as a representative of the State Bank.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I can assure you we will never allow that.

3 P.M.

श्री बी० बी० शर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
श्रीमान्, यह मेरा अहोभाग्य है कि इस फ्रैम
एंड में मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला है,
जिसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।
किन्तु इससे बढ़कर मुझे अपने मित्र खाद्य
तथा कृषि मंत्री जी को बधाई देनी है जिनकी
बदौलत हमारे कृषकों के भाग्य में कुछ सुधार
होने की सम्भावना है क्योंकि कृषकों के प्रति
हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के बर्ताव से अब तक
मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता था कि जैसे सौतेली
माँ का सा बर्ताव हो रहा है।

कृषि हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा व्यवसाय
है, जिस की आय हमारी नेशनल आय के
आधे से भी ज्यादा है, और उस व्यवसाय के
प्रति हम कितने उदासीन हैं इसका अनुमान
इसी से किया जा सकता है कि जहाँ दूसरे

[श्री बी० बी० शर्मा]

व्यवसाय अपने नौकर-चाकरों या लेबरर्स के लिये अनेक प्रकार की सुविधायें देते हैं वहां कृषि व्यवसाय के अन्दर इनका अभाव है। कृषि के व्यवसाय में मजदूरों को सुविधा देने, उनकी दशा सुधारने और उनको संगठित करने की दिशा में हम कितने उदासीन हैं। इन सब बातों का स्वयं आपको ज्ञान है। तो आज हम कृषकों के व्यवसाय के प्रति कितने उदासीन हैं। किसान द्वारा पैदा की हुई वस्तुओं की कीमत गिरती है या चढ़ती है, उसको नुकसान होता है या नहीं होता है, उसकी आमदनी का कितना भाग उसके व्यवसाय में खर्च होता है, उसमें कितना उसको मुनाफा होता है या कितना उसको अपने परिश्रम से मिलता है, आदि आदि बातें हैं जिनके प्रति अभी कोई विचार नहीं किया गया और न अभी तक इस विधेयक के होते हुये भी कोई विचार किया जा रहा है। इस विधेयक से थोड़ा सा उनको रिलीफ देने की योजना बनाई जा रही है, लेकिन कदांतक उनको इससे फायदा होगा यह तो भविष्य ही जानता है। इस विधेयक से उनको कुछ कर्ज मिलने की सुविधायें होंगी और उनके कुछ मकानात बनेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में पांच लाख गांव हैं और हर एक गांव में गवर्नमेंट बेयरहाउस बनवा सके यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात होगी।

श्री ह० प्र० सक्सेना : यह नहीं होना है।

श्री बी० बी० शर्मा : यह नहीं होना है। हर एक जिले में बन जाय तब भी बहुत बड़ी बात है। अगर किसान सोसाइटी को गल्ला बेचता है तो वह सौ रुपये पाता है और उसको अपने गांव में ५० या २५ रुपये मिल जायेंगे तो कौन किसान ऐसा बेवकूफ होगा जो कि अपनी जरूरत को समझते हुये ऐसा करने पर राजी होगा? मेरे लायक दोस्त जो कृषि मंत्री हैं उनको कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का ज्यादा अनुभव है। उन्हीं

की प्रेरणा से नैनीताल में कोआपरेटिव फार्मर्स खोले गये हैं। पढ़ें लिखें और बहुत ही योग्य लोग, जिन्होंने कांग्रेस के लिये जीवनपर्यन्त अपना सारा समय और शक्ति व्यय की, उनको जमीनें दी गयीं। उनसे कहा गया है कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मर्स बनाइये। आज कैसे वे कोआपरेटिव फार्मर्स चल रहे हैं क्या उनकी दुर्गति हो रही है, कितनी यातनायें वहां के लोग भुगत रहे हैं, इसका अनुमान हमारे मित्र को काफी है। उनको यह भी मालूम है कि आज जो वहां फसल पैदा होती है, उसको यदि वे सीधे फिज्ज और रुद्रपुर न भेज दें तो न उनको नमक मिले, न जलाने को तेल मिले और न पहनने को कपड़ा मिले, इस पर भी जो तकाबी के कर्ज गवर्नमेंट ने उनको दिये हैं उसकी वसूली बड़ी सक्ती से होती है और जो लगान की दर रखी गयी है वह भी सात रुपया और आठ रुपया फी एकड़ रखी गई है और जिस दिन से जमीन एलाट हुई है तभी से लगान वसूल किया जा रहा है चाहे उनकी जमीन जंगल की जंगल क्यों न पड़ी हो। जो आपके कोआपरेटिव फार्मर्स चला रहे हैं उनकी दशा यह है। हमारे लायक दोस्त जिन्होंने कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी की किताबें पढ़ ली हैं उनको न उसकी कोई जरूरत है और न कोई फायदा है। जो वहां बड़े-बड़े "कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी" चिल्लाते हैं, उनको न कर्जा लेने की जरूरत है और न कर्जा लेने वालों की दुर्गति का अनुभव है। जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी में कर्जा लेने के लिये एक एप्लीकेशन देता है, उसको क्या क्या मुश्किलें उठानी पड़ती हैं उसका इन साहेबान को ज्ञान नहीं है। किताबें जरूर पढ़ ली हैं लेकिन केवल किताबें पढ़ने वाले लोग व्यावहारिक जगत में कुछ बेवकूफ से होते हैं।

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
(DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): Very strong
language.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: Yes, I am using very strong language no doubt, because only an agriculturist can know what all these things mean to the farmers, and I am an agriculturist.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Not the only one.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: There are many, of course.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU): Yes, you can proceed further.

श्री बी० बी० शर्मा : तो मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि इन कागजी योजनाओं से, चाहे वह कोई विधेयक हो, चाहे एग्रीकल्चरल रिलीफ ऐक्ट हो, चाहे कोई चीज हो, जितनी भी योजनाएँ बनती हैं उन सब से कोई फायदा किसानों को, जहाँ तक ग्रामीण जनता का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक तो नहीं हुआ है और आगे के लिये भगवान ही मालिक है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगी नहीं तब तक आप कोई योजना उनके सुख के लिये नहीं बना सकेंगे और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति तभी सुधरेगी जब कि धन का बहाव ग्राम से शहर की ओर न हो कर शहर की तरफ से ग्राम की ओर होगा। यह कैसे हो सकता है? मैं अपने प्रदेश की हालत विशेषकर जानता हूँ अन्य प्रदेशों का भी मुझे थोड़ा-थोड़ा ज्ञान हो सकता है। लेकिन अपने ही प्रदेश की हालत को समझ कर मैं अनुमान लगा सकता हूँ कि कृषकों की दशा कैसी खराब होती जा रही है। गांवों में हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई चिल्लाते फिरते हैं "Landlord, landlord, landlord, as if all evil is landlord" लेकिन लैंडलॉर्ड खत्म हो गये, बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं भी उनके साथ खुशी मनाऊंगा कि वे खत्म हो गये। लेकिन ज़रा पूछिये कि जो वे "टेनेंट्स टेनेंट्स" चिल्लाते हैं उनको १५-२० रु० एकड़ लगान सरकार को

देना पड़ता है उससे क्या फायदा हुआ। मैं भी किसी ज़माने में एक छोटा सा जमींदार था और जमींदार होने के नाते मेरे यहाँ कुछ वसूली भी होती थी। वहाँ सॉकिल रेंट ही ऐसा नहीं था कि ज्यादा वसूली हो। तीन चार रुपया एकड़ अगर काश्तकार से मिल जाता था तो बहुत गनीमत समझी जाती थी। लेकिन बटवारा वगैरह की वजह से जो जमीन मुझे मिली है जिस का मैं सिरदार हो गया हूँ, उसका लगान १८ रु० एकड़ के हिसाब से मुझसे वसूल किया जाता है। अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि वह रैंक रेंटिंग, जिसके लिये हमेशा लैंडलॉर्ड को कोसा जाता था, वह रैंक रेंटिंग हमारी सरकार खुद कर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त श्री अजित प्रसाद जी इस बात को जानते हैं कि मैं एक छोटे जिले का, एक बहुत ही गरीब जिले, आजमगढ़, का आदमी हूँ। वे जानते हैं कि वहाँ छोटे जमींदारों की क्या दुर्गति हो रही है। उनको यह भी मालूम है कि हमारी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज कैसे चलती हैं और क्या क्या नीबत होती है और एक किसान अगर कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी से १५ रु० कर्ज लेता है तो उस १५ रुपये के लिये उसको क्या क्या मुसीबतें उठानी पड़ती हैं। उसके लिये दरखास्त देने के बाद और बलक वगैरह की सिफारिश करने के बाद जो कुछ उसको मिल जाता है वह उसको ले लेता है।

(समय की घंटी)

मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ, सिर्फ दो ही मिनट और चाहता हूँ। मैंने अभी कुछ बात ही नहीं कही है, सिर्फ दुखड़ा ही तो रोना रहा हूँ। क्या कहूँ, मैं दुखड़ा रोने में ही रह जाता हूँ और कुछ नहीं कह पाता हूँ।

श्री ह० प्र० सक्सेना : आप टाइम के मुताबिक अच्छी तरह से एडजस्ट किया कीजिये न।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU): There is one more speaker, and there is no time.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: I am sorry, Sir, that I have no time. All right, thank you.

SHRI GOVINDAN NAIR (Travan-core-Cochin): Sir, I do share the views expressed by many friends here, that is to say, that this Bill is a step in the right direction.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Might be.

SHRI GOVINDAN NAIR: I take this Bill as a part of the scheme to canalise the marketing of agricultural products in our State. It has been said here by the Minister that it is the aim of the Government to get the agriculturists, in our country, into the fold of co-operatives. All these are welcome things, but then, Sir, I feel that this Bill, without a moratorium on agricultural indebtedness, would be like putting the cart before the horse. In this connection, I draw the attention of the House and of the Minister to what has been said by the Royal Commission:

"The most powerful obstacle in the path of rural development and the most crushing burden on the people is indebtedness. Where they are so bound to the money-lender that all their produce must be sold to him and all their purchases made from him; where the interest charges on the loans they take from him are such that they absorb what little surplus there may be and the enhanced return in a bumper year or....."

Since there is very little time, I will read only one more sentence:

"Societies for purchase and sale are not for those whose every transaction must pass through the single channel of the village moneylender."

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

This Report was given in 1928, but has there been any change in the position? The hon. Minister himself said that only 3-1 per cent, of rural

credit was administered by co-operatives, and that more than 75 per cent, of rural credit was still administered, by the money-lenders and the traders. Fourteen per cent, is given by relatives, but if we look at it from the monetary angle, the terms are not different from those of the moneylenders, so much so that the whole-credit is now controlled by these latter. Unless and until you relieve the peasant from the grip of the money-lender, you would not be able to get him into the co-operative movement. I hope the attention of the hon. Minister and of the Central Government will be paid to this aspect of this question.

There is another important factor which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, and that is about the implementation of these provisions. Time stands in the way and so I shall not quote anything, but I may just point out certain facts contained on page 12-13 of the Report of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee. Some portions were quoted by Mr. Mazumdar. I would not have mentioned about this if the suggestion put forward by Mr. Mazumdar and also by another hon. Member from the other side, had satisfied me. They said that this Committee should be reorganised in such a way that non-officials may be in a majority. I agree to that, but that alone cannot solve this problem. Again, another hon. Member said that five or six Assembly Members should be put in charge of the co-operative movement in each State. That also may be helpful but that would not solve the problem, because the main point is that there is contradiction in the movement between the top level and the bottom level, which has been well pointed out already.

"This is less and less strong and more and more implicit and impersonal at the higher levels, but stronger and more explicit at the lower stages. When local co-operation gets into the charge of the village money-lender, and more especially the landlord-cum-money-lender, he becomes the society, _____"

So, whatever be the schemes that we evolve here, unless we set things right at the bottom, these things are not going to be useful to the peasants. We have had our experiences and they have been enumerated here. I am not going into details, but the combination of the money-lender, the trader and the official together with the political influence of the ruling party has been there. I would request hon. Members on the other side not to get offended when I say this. If you examine the working of the cooperatives at the lower level, you will see that the very middlemen whom we want to avoid are capturing the co-operatives with the help of the ruling party. I can quote any number of instances wherein such things have happened. So, I would request that the Minister and the Government should strengthen the peasantry to fight against the infiltration of the money-lender and the village leadership into the co-operative movement, and I would like to know what steps the Government is going to take in this matter. Since I have very little time, I am not going to explain this point any further. This is what this Report itself says, and if you want the effective functioning of the cooperatives, the greatest attention should be paid to this part of the Report, because, whatever be your good intentions and whatever be the pieces of legislation that you pass, unless and until you set things right at the bottom, the co-operative movement is not going to be of much benefit.

It has been said by some friends that more warehouses should be built. It is true that India is a large country. It is true that more money should be invested, but what I would suggest is that you must start in a modest and humble way. Why I say this is this: The concerns that are now taken up by the Government are not adequately financed. For example, there is a marketing society for coconuts in Malabar. Many societies have taken the licence but the real difficulty is that they have no adequate funds to purchase the coconuts from the

co-operative societies. So, starting too many warehouses is not what you should do. Whatever warehouses you start should be adequately financed so that they will be able to compete with the private trader and the money-lender. At the open market and at every stage, you should remember that you have to compete with the private trader and the money-lender. So, unless you make machinery sufficiently efficient and supplied with adequate finances, you would not be able to inspire the peasantry to join the co-operatives. There is no time. These are the points which I wanted to make.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, the generous support which the hon. Members of this House have been good enough to accord to this measure is a source of courage and strength to me, but it is equally a source of embarrassment, because I do not consider this Bill to be the end of the process. It is the beginning of the process, and as the hon. Mr. Mazumdar said, the success of this Bill will not be judged by the provisions contained in it but by their implementation. I feel that today I am being put on trial, and if I am deserving of any appreciation or praise, it will be on the day when I make a success of this Bill. Now, from the debate that has been held in this House, I have a feeling that there is not a very correct appreciation of the scope of this Bill. I made an attempt to explain the scope of the Bill in my opening speech, but it must be due to my fault that I could not fully bring home to the hon. Members the scope of this Bill. This Bill presents only a part of an integrated picture which was drawn up by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The financing or the credit part of it has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank. Some hon. Members have mentioned that there is no provision for the creation of the land mortgage banks. I submit that there should have been no provision for the creation of the land mortgage banks because that is the credit side which has been handled by the

[Shri A. P. Jain.] Reserve Bank. It does not need any legislation. There are already laws for the incorporation of the co-operative societies in the States and any land mortgage bank can either be incorporated under that law or under a specialised law. Some hon. Members have mentioned that there is no mention of regulated markets in it. True, there is no mention of such regulated markets in it, but there could not have been any mention of the regulated market in it. Hon. Members would be aware that markets and fairs form part of Entry 28 on the State List. The Union Parliament is not competent to legislate about regulated markets and despite the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee we felt that we cannot legislate about them. They have therefore, been left out.

More than one hon. Member has said that there is no provision for education of officials and others who will be handling the co-operative societies. Now we need no legislation for that and there is no necessity to make any provision in law. There is already a high class college in Poona which imparts education to the highest type of officials needed for co-operative societies. Then we have set up five regional colleges which will train intermediate personnel. 21 co-operative schools have been set up for training subordinate personnel. Some other institutions have been set up for training non-officials and cooperative officers for Community Project areas. We did not feel that it was necessary to make any provision in this law. Nonetheless I am fully alive to the importance of having properly trained staff for running the co-operative societies. Hon. Members would be aware that a Committee has been set up for training the co-operative personnel. That Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Reserve Bank because these are the two institutions which would need those trained personnel. I also agree that one of the causes of the failure of the co-operative movement, in the past has

been the want of properly trained personnel. We are not going to repeat that mistake and let me assure the hon. Members that we propose to lay the highest emphasis on the training of the officials as also of the non-officials in the co-operative principles. I am fully conscious of the fact that the co-operative institutions which we propose to set up either under this Act or which are going to be set up by the Reserve Bank or by the State Governments can be a success, only when a proper climate has been created and for that purpose the cooperation of the non-officials who have been initiated into the principles of co-operation, who have a faith and believe in those principles is indispensable and therefore, our scheme of training also includes a training of the non-officials in the principles of cooperation.

This Bill has a definite but a limited object and that limited object is to set up co-operative marketing, co-operation processing co-operative production and warehousing. The other parts of this picture will be provided by other institutions and if I remember correctly, the hon. Mr. Kishen Chand referred to the financing part of the scheme. Now, the House is aware that the Imperial Bank of India has been converted into the State Bank of India, the sole objective of which was that the marketing of the agricultural produce should be financed by that institution. In my opening speech I mentioned specifically that the State Bank of India will perform three functions. It will provide remittance facilities to the co-operative societies which is a very important function. It will advance loans against the commodities in godowns and warehouses. It will also accept the warehouse receipts and advance moneys against them. Hon. Mr. Kishen Chand said: "You said that the total agricultural produce in a year amounted to Rs. 5,000 crores. You are setting up a Corporation with only Rs. 10 crores. How are you going to finance the marketing operations?" My answer is that the marketing will not be done by the Corporation.

tral or State Warehousing Corporation. Financing will be done by the State Bank of India which has got sufficient resources, which is an expanding institution and which is going to set up a large number of branches—I believe about 400 during the course of the next five years—and which will do the financing. So far as the capital structure of the Central Warehousing Corporation is concerned, we have purposely kept the limit of the subscribed capital at a comparatively low level. The authorised capital is Rs. 20 crores and the issued capital would be Rs. 10 crores. Hon. Members will kindly refer to clause 37 of the Bill which is the key clause so far as the financing part of it is concerned. The Central Warehousing Corporation will be authorised to borrow money through bonds and debentures to the extent of ten times their subscribed capital. Similarly, the State Warehousing Corporation will be entitled to raise large loans to the tune of ten times their subscribed capital. The Reserve Bank of India will be entitled to advance loans to these Corporations. So will the State Bank, the Development Board and the Central Government be entitled to advance loans to these Corporations. Hon. Members will be aware of the fact that the total subscribed capital of the Industrial Finance Corporation is only Rs. 5 crores. I would like hon. Members to clearly understand the capital and financial structure of this Corporation and unless they fully appreciate their various aspects. I think their doubts will persist. If they examine the whole scheme of the Bill I have no manner of doubt that these Corporations will have ample resources. The State and the Central Warehousing Corporations can borrow to the tune of Rs. 150 crores. And what are they going to do with all that money? They are not going to finance agricultural marketing. The financing of agricultural marketing will be done by the State Bank of India. They will mostly be building warehouses, they will be giving some subsidies and setting up an administrative machinery.

It has been rightly pointed out by more than one hon. Member that for the success of this scheme a large amount of co-operation from the various institutions and at various levels is needed. Well, the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will undertake the responsibility of formulating the scheme and of advancing the finances through the Development and Warehousing Board. The Reserve Bank will undertake the responsibility for development of the rural credit co-operative societies, the Central banks and the apex banks. The implementation of the scheme primarily will be the responsibility of the State Government. So unless all these authorities, all these bodies fully co-ordinate, the scheme would always be in danger of collapsing, and more than that, the co-operation of the non-officials will be even more essential. The scheme has been conceived in a comprehensive and integrated manner and I have no doubt that the requisite co-operation between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Reserve Bank and the State Governments and the non-official agencies will be forthcoming. In fact, Sir, the whole structure of the Development and Warehousing Board is the best illustration of the manner in which we propose to establish that co-operation.

Some hon. Members have here emphasised and a few of them have even over-emphasised the difference between the officials and the non-officials. I said, Sir, the other day in the other House that that was a static way of looking at things. It is a thing of the past. I was particularly taken aback when some of the hon. Members belonging to the Communist Party raised this question of officials and non-officials. One of the things which struck me as an eminently good thing in the political set-up of the U.S.S.R., was that they had eliminated this distinction between the permanent official and the non-official. The permanent official can be a member of their Parliament. Now an objection of that kind, coming from the Members of the Communist Party

[Shri A. P. Jain.] staggers me. Either they have not understood the country which has given them their philosophy, or they want to follow some different pattern.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: It was developed by Marx and not by the U.S.S.R.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I am glad to know that there is a change in the outlook of my hon. friend.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: The hon. Minister should know that the philosophy of Marxism was developed by Marx before the U.S.S.R. was born.

PROP. N. R. MALKANI (Nominated) : Was Marx a Marxist or not?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: Sir, I am always prepared to be enlightened by my hon. friends over there because they must be having a better knowledge of these things. But quite recently, perhaps until Stalin was dethroned there, and certain other political changes took place there in the U.S.S.R., our friends used to swear by what was happening in the U.S.S.R.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: I am afraid • the hon. Minister should complete his education.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: So far as I am concerned, I am prepared to judge a man by his usefulness to this scheme. I do not want to over-emphasise the fact whether he is an official or a non-official. If only he can help in the objectives of this scheme he is quite welcome to me, whether he be an official or a non-official. My hon. friend said that this Board was overwhelmingly an official Board. Clause 3 which deals with the number of representatives of the Central Government and the constitution of the Board has laid down in sub-clause (2) that there will be ten members who will represent the Central Government. My hon. friend Prof. Malkani laid considerable emphasis in his speech that the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Planning Commission must be given representation. I am in full sympathy.....'

Prof. N. R. MALKANI: And the Community Projects Administration, not the Planning Commission.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I stand corrected: the Community Projects Administration. Now, I am in full agreement with it. Out of these ten members, two will be representatives of the Ministry of Production and the Planning Commission. The Ministry of Production was given representation >Hhis Board specifically for the reason that it is in charge of the Khadi and Village Industries Board. I do also hope that the Planning Commission will nominate a representative of the Community Projects Administration.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: Thank you for the assurance.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I am in fact prepared to make a recommendation to the Ministry of Production and the Planning Commission and it is up to them to appoint either an official or a non-official. There will be one representative of the Reserve Bank. Hon. Members are aware that until a few years ago, the Reserve Bank was a non-official institution; it was a Bank owned by the shareholders. So far as the personnel of the Reserve Bank is concerned, there have not been any substantial changes; the personnel is practically the same as it was when the Bank was owned by the shareholders. Hon. Members have said that the representative of the Reserve Bank of India is going to be an official. I scratched my head and tried to understand what they meant by that. Merely because the Reserve Bank has been nationalised, are those persons who have been in the employment of the Bank to be disenfranchised? Is there any objection to their appointment? Similar is the case with the State Bank of India; it was, until recently, a shareholders' Bank and it is within a year that it was nationalised. Its personnel is practically the same. I fail to understand how a person, when he was employed at one time in a shareholders' bank was a non-official and how the very same person, on the bank being.

nationalised, becomes an official. Both these Banks are autonomous institutions, commercial institutions, making their own appointments and having full jurisdiction over their officers. I do think, Sir, that both, officers coming from both these Banks, are non-officials. Otherwise, it will be a vicious process. First, there is a demand for nationalisation; there is a lot of force in it and we can understand it. But once that institution is nationalised then, should it be that it should mean disenfranchisement? What do the hon. Members want? I want persons well conversant with banking to be on this Board so that we may benefit from their advice. Do they want me to appoint the representative of the Punjab National Bank and the Central Bank in preference to the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India? Will those non-officials help in the fulfilment of this scheme? I am unable to understand and am unable to agree to this because one of the causes of the failure of the co-operative movement in this country has been the wholesale assault from the private trade and private finance. Do the hon. Members want that for purposes of having representatives of the banks on this Board, I should discard the men who are working in the Reserve Bank and in the State Bank of India and that I should go all over the country and seek some representatives of private banks? I am sorry; Sir, I am not going to oblige them in this. I think these men are any day superior to those who represent the private banking interests. They share our viewpoint, are interested in the national policies, are under the control of the Government and have to conform to the broad policies of the Government and so these men are any day better than the others.

If you see the composition of the Board, you will find that there will be nine non-officials. These two representatives, one of the Reserve Bank and one of the State Bank of India, are also non-officials. It is up to the Ministry of Production and the Planning Commission to nominate anyone

they like; I would like them to nominate people who have not been in, permanent service but have joined those institutions recently—maybe they may be receiving salaries—and have come from the public life. There may be one more who might be a quasi-official, the Minister. This is the break-up of the ten who are going to be nominated by the Government. If you analyse the composition of the Board I have no doubt whatsoever that it is predominantly non-official. I refuse to accept the orthodox distinction between an official and a non-official. I hope, Sir, that hon. Members will agree with me that the size of this Board must be reasonable; it must not be too big and the Board, as it is constituted, would be in a position essentially to fulfil the functions which are being assigned to it.

Sir, an hon. Member said that even the non-officials were going to be appointed by the Government and that people had no trust in it. Logically analysed, it means that people have no trust in the Government. I want to understand this. If we want to have representatives of some interests on the Board, what method of election can we follow? What is going to be the electorate over this big country of thirty-six crores of people? I think, Sir, it would be almost impossible. Therefore, I can give an absolute assurance to the House that in making these nominations, we shall fully bear in mind the fact that persons who are representing the various interests, particularly the farmers, are nominated. When I talk of the farmers, I mean the medium and small-scale farmers. We shall also give representation to the co-operative movement and allied interests. If possible, I shall try to consult the organised bodies before making these nominations. In spite of what has been said, I have not been able to appreciate or understand even how a system of election can be introduced in this vast country when we are going to have a board of twenty or twenty-two persons.

[Shri A. P. Jain.]

The hon. Shri Malkani criticised sub-clause C3) of clause 9 which says:

"The Board shall so exercise its functions under this section as not to interfere with the activities of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board set up by the Central Government".

"In fact, the germs of the answer to "his criticism are to be found in his own speech: he has himself replied to his criticism. He asked me wheather hand-pounding of paddy was processing. I said, "Yes". Then he said, "Are you going to handle it?" and now I am going to answer him. So far as hand-pounding of paddy is concerned, it is not my function; it is the function of the All India Khadi -and Village Industries Board, but when it comes to dehusking of *rite* by mills, it will be the function of this Ministry; and it is for that reason that we have said that each of the bodies, the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, will work in their respective spheres. There will be co-ordination, but there will be no overlapping or duplication. Now, I think in law it is always better to define the functions of different bodies and so far as co-ordination is concerned, it is provided by the structural set-up. Hon. Members will observe that there will be a representative from the Production Ministry, which is in charge of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, *on tho* Tioariil, on the Board of the Development and Warehousing Corporation. That is how the co-ordination will come in. Moreover, Sir, the Government have already set up a Committee with a view to evolving a co-ordinated policy for Rural Credit Development. Now, on this Committee are Secretary, Community Projects Administration and a representative of the Ministry of Production for the same reason that it is handling village industries. The functions of this Committee are to coordinate the provision of Rural Credit • organised and sponsored by various

agencies in the sphere of marketing, warehousing and processing of agricultural produce and co-ordination of the activities of the co-operative staff in the N.E.S. and Community Projects Blocks with the work of the other staff of the Co-operative Department in the States. That is how we propose to provide the necessary co-ordination.

'PROF. N. R. MALKANI: Don't you think that clause 3, as it is worded is a very negative way of saying the thing which you are just now putting in a positive manner?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: It ought to be in a negative form. We want to lay down very definitely and distinctly that one shall not encroach upon the sphere of the other, but the coordination will be provided through other institutions.

Now, Sir, an hon. Member, Mrs. Savitry Nigam,—I am sorry she is not here; sometimes Members who make suggestions remain absent from the House when the time to hear the reply comes—said that the Rural Credit Survey Committee had recommended the setting up of an advisory body. I will read out the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. It says:

"We would recommend the formation of an Advisory Council, which is representative of all or most of the States and, besides, includes economists and co-operators. This Council should meet once a year, and may meet twice if necessary. This Council might well be common to the activities of the Reserve Bank and those of the Government of India in its Food and Agriculture Ministry in connection with the discharge of its own relevant functions as well as the wider and more important ones connected with the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board under it. In other words, there might be a common Advisory Council for the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the National Co-operative Development

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and Warehousing Board and the Reserve Bank."

Hon. Members will observe that this Advisory Council will be common to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Development and the Warehousing Board and the Reserve Bank. It could not find a place in this Bill because it has to serve more than one institution. I can assure the hon. Members that we have decided to set up this body, which will again, provide the co-ordination between the different institutions handling the co-operative scheme.

More than one hon. Member have suggested that the definition of "agricultural produce" should be enlarged. The case of tobacco has been particularly referred to. Sir, I have every sympathy for their point of view, but I regret that under the present Constitution I cannot include tobacco or any other commodity other than what are already contained in the definition of "agricultural produce" in the Bill. The definition of "agricultural produce" referred to entry No. 33 on the Concurrent List. It is as follows: "Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of ***** foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils, ttlef odder, including oilcakes and other concentrates; raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed; and raw jute."

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Hyderabad) : What about turmeric?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: It is a foodstuff; I am coming to that.

Now, Sir, we havf consulted the Ministry of Law right up to the Attorney-General and we have been advised that the word "foodstuff" has been interpreted in a very liberal way so as to include article which go to the nourishment and the building of the body. It includes different articles, sugar, *gur*, spices, vegetables, etc. etc. Now I know that tobacco is an important crop and I will take early steps so that tobacco may come

within the operation of the Bill, but that will have to be done through another mechanism. Either the State Government may authorise us to pass an amending Bill which may include tobacco and which may apply to more than one State or they will also be authorised to amend the definition of "agricultural produce" so far as the State is concerned. Either course which is found to be more feasible-will be acceptable to me. I want to include besides tobacco, some fibres and many more things, which are grown in the field, but I regret that it will jiot be possible for me to accept any enlargement of the definition at this stage

Now, Sir, more than one hon. Member have raised the question why we are going to have a two-tier Corporation, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation. Firstly, Sir, the Rural Credit Survey Committee after spending some years over this problem, has recommended a two-tior Corporation. We also gave considerable thought to that question as sorr.e-of us thought whether it would not suffice to have only one Corporation. After considering the *pros* and *cons*-of the question we came to the conclusion that to have two Corporations-would be much more effective and" better. The reasons are that the respective Governments, that is, the Central Government in the case of the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government in the case of the State Warehousing Corporation, are authorised to guarantee the bonds' and debentures issued by the Warehousing Corporations. Hon. Members will agree with me—I do not mean anv insult to the State Governments—that any guarantee given by the Central Government carries far greater weight with the subscribers than a guarantee given by the State Governments. Now, the Central Warehousing Corporation can borrow through bonds and debentures to the extent of a hundred crores of rupees. If we had no Central Warehousing Corporation, well, that money could not be borrowed. This is a huge sum.

"Now, hon. Members are aware that the Report of the Rural Credit Survey (Committee was submitted to the Gov-

The basic idea behind this measure is that these monopolies should be broken. As I explained in my opening speech, the large-sized co-operative societies will largely have the function of collections agricultural produce from the small growers. For a short time they will be stored in the village godown. From there it will be sent to the co-operative

administration of the co-operative societies. They will only intervene when matters of policy or finance are involved. So far as the primary credit co-operative society is concerned, I fully share the feeling of the hon. Members that the real strength and the success of this scheme will depend upon the strengthening of the primary societies. In the initial stages the Government will participate in the share capital, but that will be only temporary participation and as soon as conditions are mature, the Government will retire its capital and leave the working of the primary societies to the members themselves. The real strength of the system will be primary credit societies and the sooner the Government withdraw from them, the greater would be my pleasure.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: You can ask me afterwards. Please let me finish.

There is one last question which I would like to answer and that is the question raised by hon. Shri Satyapria Banerjee—why India has failed to achieve in co-operative farming as China has done? I have said the other day that I withhold *my* judgment on the method of working of cooperation in China. We have not sufficient knowledge of it. Even when we have sufficient knowledge, I would not like to sit in judgment on what a neighbouring and friendly country has done. We are sending a team to China. They will study the working and the technique of the agricultural productive societies. We shall try to adapt as much of it as we profitably can in our political system. I am not in a position to say to what extent we shall be able to adapt it, to what extent we shall not be able to adapt it. The other day I said that I did not visualise that for a long time to come India will take to mechanisation. Hon. Member Shri Satyapria Banerjee objected to that and he read out an extract from a Chinese publication

[Shri A. P. Jain.].....i
that the ultimate object oi the Chinese
is to have collective farming. God
bless them. Let it be a success there.
But so far as India is concerned, I
have explained quite clearly that the
success of our farm, in the present
stage of our technique, will be judged
by its productivity and the employ
ment potential it provides

SHRI SATYAPRIA BANERJEE: That
v/as also the case in China.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: The hon. Member
is not fully aware of it. Now,
Sir, any substitution of human labour
or the cattle labour by machine means
displacement of the human and cattle
labour to that extent. There is al
ready some open and .a large amount
of hidden unemployment in the
countryside. We do not want to add
to unemployment or to partial un
employment. I do not want to sit in
judgement on what China is doing.
They have all my good wishes. But
I have yet to see how they can fully
mechanise their framing when some
70 or 80 per cent, of the people have
today to depend for their livelihood
on agriculture

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: The* are going
very slow about it.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: Well I do not know.
They say that they will achieve it by 1967.
Perhaps the hon. Member sitting opposite
may be knowing better, but I am very scep-
tical, very doubtful. In a vast country like
China or like India, where 70 or 80 per cent
of the people depend for their livelihood on
agriculture— they work hard from morning
to till evening—if they are displaced by
machinery, where are they going to be
absorbed in the economy? Well, if China
succeeds, I think it will be a very grand and
very big example to the rest of the world.
God bless them. Let them succeed.

Sir, these are some of the points that
have been raised and I commend the Bill
for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ther question
is:

That the Bill to provide for the
incorporation and regsB««*g^of cor-
porations for the purpose of development
and warehousing of agricultural produce
on cooperative principles and for matters
connected therewith, as passed by the
Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We'
shall now take up clause-by-clause
consideration of the Bill. There are-only
fifteen minutes left to pass,through all
the other stages of the Bill. So, no
speeches on the amendments. They will be
simply moved, and put to vote unless they are
withdrawn.

Clause 2—Definitions

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There-are
eight amendments, Mr. Chauhan,, are you
moving your amendments?

SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: No.
Sir. I am not moving them.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

4. "That at. page 2 after line 2, the-following
be inserted namely: —

"(vi) potato, tapioca, cashew-nut,
tamarind, onion, garlic;

(vii) spices including pepper,
cardamom, ginger, cloves, areca-nut;

(viii) coconut fibre, coir and coirgoods,
copra;

(lx) tobacco:

(x) *gur*; and

(xi) turmeric;."

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir, I" move:

34. "That at page 1, lines 15-16., after the
word 'concentrates' the-word 'all inedible oil
seeds' *be-*. inserted."

35. "That at page 1, line 18, after the words 'cotton seed' the words 'all cash crops' be inserted."

37. 'That at page 2, after line 2, the following be inserted, namely: —

'(vi) all nuts, tobacco, coffee seeds, all masalas like *dhaniya*, *sonf*, pepper. *iUaichi*, etc.;'."

MR. DEPUTY CHA1KMAN The clause and the amendments are before the House. I will put them to vote, because there is no time.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Unless we explain

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kishen Chand, we have hardly fifteen minutes left.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Excuse me, Sir. When the Chairman was sitting, he said plenty of time would be given, at least one hour would be given to us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have not got the time. We have already exceeded the time-limit We shall have to close it by 4-30 p. M. If you say one or two words only, I do not mind.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: During the general debate itself we are told that specific matter

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have listed the articles you want to include. What is there to explain? All these questions have been raised and they have been answered in detail.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: The hon. Minister may give an explanation that foodstuffs cover all these items. I beg to submit that since the words "all edible oil-seeds" have been added; it really answers the argument of the Minister and restricts the definition of foodstuffs. Therefore, all these amendments are very essential and if we are not going to in-
45 R.S.D.—6.

elude them, later on we will have to come again for their inclusion.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: You will find them in item 33 of the Concurrent List.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: I am glad that the hon. Minister has come out with an explanation that he will shortly bring forward an amending Bill. But if you leave it to the State Warehousing Corporation only, they would not have much interest as far as tobacco is concerned, because almost from the beginning of sowing the seeds of tobacco until the disposal of it, the producer has to deal with the Centre. Naturally, the Centre is realising tax to the tune of ten crores of rupees on tobacco. And not only that. We export nearly twelve crore rupees worth of tobacco and the total excise collected is more than thirty-one crores of rupees. So, unless the Centre takes interest in seeing that tobacco is included, the States won't have much interest. Another factor is this. As far as Virginia tobacco flue cured is concerned, unless it is put in the warehouse, it will be entirely useless for the next year and it can be used only as a manure. Tobacco which costs Rs. 800 per bale, unless proper warehousing facilities are provided, will be entirely useless and it can be used for nothing else than as manure. So, I hope the hon. Minister will accept it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Any reply?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I have already replied. I am not accepting the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you press your amendment?

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

4. "That at page 2, after line 2. the following be inserted, namely: —

'(vi) potato, tapioca, cashewnut, tamarind, onion, garlic;

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

(vii) spices including pepper, cardamom, ginger, cloves, areca-nut;

(viii) coconut fibre, coir and coir goods, copra;

(ix) tobacco;

(x) gur; and

(xi) turmeric;". The motion

was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you press your amendments?

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

34. "That at page 1, lines 15-16, after the word 'concentrates' the words 'all inedible oil seeds' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

35. "That at page 1, line 18, after the words 'cotton seed' the words 'all cash crops' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

37. "That at page 2, after line 2, the following be inserted, namely:-

'(vi) all nuts, tobacco, coffee seeds, all masalas like *aliniya*, *sonf*, pepper, *illaichi*, etc.;'."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill. Clause 3—Establishment of the *National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board*

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: I do not press my amendment No. 5 after the assurance that has been given by the hon. Minister.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

6. "That at page 3, line 2, for the words 'ten members' the words 'six members' be substituted."

9. "That at page 3, after line 18, the following be inserted, namely: — '(vi) four members representing All-India Associations or organisations of co-operatives.'"

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: Sir, he has given his assurance and therefore, I am not moving my amendment No. 7.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir I move:

38. "That at page 3, lines 12-13, after the words 'Central Government' the words 'after consulting State Governments' be inserted."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendments are before the House.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I want to give one explanation. The hon. Minister has stated as if we were indulging against the inclusion of officials. I have to make it clear that we have no grudge against officials at all. But the only question is that, since six Ministries are concerned, six people on behalf of the Central Government would have been sufficient. So, I think that it should be six instead of ten.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

6. "That at page 3, line 2, for the words 'ten members' the words 'six members' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

9. "That at page 3, after line 18, the following be inserted, namely: —

'(vi) four members representing All-India Associations or organisations of co-operatives.'"

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. The question is:

11. "That at page 5, line 9, after the word 'implements' the words 'iron and steel necessary for making agricultural implements' be inserted."

The motion was negated. MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

12. "That at page 5, after line 10, the following be inserted, namely: —

'(e) plan and promote crop insurance.'"

The motion was negated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Malkani, do you press your amendment?

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: I would like an assurance

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No speech now. Do you press it?

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: I want an explanation

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given the assurance that it will not interfere with the work of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: I beg leave to withdraw the amendment. 'Amendment No. 13 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. The question is:

39. "That at page 4, after line 42, the following be inserted, name-ly:-

'(aa) advance loans or grants subsidies to co-operative societies of All-India character;'. " The motion was negated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 9 was added to the Bill. Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

*For text of amendment, vide col. gsair *supra*.

Clause 11—Grants by the Central Government to Board.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prasad Rao, amendment No. 14, is out of order because it requires the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Malkani, are you moving amendment No. 15? Is it acceptable to the hon. Minister?

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: I only want an assurance from him that the total sum will be there and it will not be reduced. Why not put it explicit^?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: It is accepted.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: That is all right. I do not press it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. 40 is ruled out. It requires the recommendation of the President.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir, may I point out that it is only a quest' increasing the grant?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: T why the sanction of the Presi.: is required.

The question is: -/^\

"That clause 11 stand pari of an-Bill."

The motion was adop Clause 11 was added to th ill. Clause 12 was added to 15 Bill. Clause 13—*Developmen' Fund*.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir, I move:

41. "That at page 6, lin- ::3. for the word 'three-fifths' the word 'two-fifths' be substituted."

42. "That at page 6, line 32, after the words 'State Governments' the words 'or co-operative socio. " of All-India character' be inserted."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: clause and the amendments are b the House.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir, I would say a few words. The hon-Minister in his reply stated that the warehousing society can borrow up to ten times the paid-up share capital. I may point out that he has not realised the magnitude of \ the agricultural produce that may come to these warehouses. Sir, when

TdGO

it runs to about Rs. 2,000 crores, the number of warehouses that can accommodate this produce, will be about 50,000. We have nearly five lakhs of villages and even if five villages are grouped together and there is one warehouse for them, I think, the total amount of the share-capital will not be enough for even constructing these warehouses although there are the State Warehousing Corporations besides the Central Corporation. Therefore, I have suggested that from the grant of Rs. 5 crores, three-fifths may go to the Warehousing Corporation and the two-fifths to the other Board. It is only a matter of adjustment between the Development Board and the Warehousing Corporation from the amount given by the Central Government. Here three-fifths will go to the Development Board and two-fifths to the Warehousing Society. I want it to be reierjfed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: (To Shri A. P. Jain) Any reply?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: We have always the power to make internal adjustments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whenever it is necessary they will come forward.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

41. "That at page 6, line 23, for the word 'three-fifths' the word 'two-fifths' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

42. "That at page 6, line 32, after the words 'State Governments' the words 'or co-operative societifis of All-India character' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—Warehousing Fund.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 16 is out of order; it requires the sanction of the President. No. 43 is also out of order.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir, I move:

45. "That at page 7, line 14, after the word 'produce' the words 'or to any co-operative society doing the work of warehousing' be inserted."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

45. "That at page 7, line 14, after the word 'produce' the words 'or to any co-operative society doing the work of warehousing' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—Directions by Central Government

PROP. N. R. MALKANI: Sir, I move:

17. "That at page 7, line 28, after the words 'such directions' the words 'as to policies' be inserted." MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendment are now before the House.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: Sir, I wanted a little explanation. Why should the Central Government which is not to interfere in the day-to-day affairs, not put in a general direction

SHRI A. P. JAIN: Sir, we are not going to interfere in the day-to-day affairs.

PROF. N. R. MALKANI: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 17 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 16 was added to the Bill. Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—Share capital and shareholders

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

20. "That at page 9, for lines 1 to 7, the following be substituted, namely:—

'(6) The shares of the Central Warehousing Corporation shall not be transferable except to the Board, the State Bank or any co-operative society, in accordance with the regulations made by the Central Warehousing Corporation under this Act.'"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendment are before the House.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I am not accepting the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

20. "That at page 9, for lines 1 to 7, the following be substituted, namely:—

'(6) The shares of the Central Warehousing Corporation shall not be transferable except to the Board, the State Bank or any cooperative society, in accordance with the regulations made by the Central Warehousing Corporation under this Act.' "

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 18 was added to the Bill. Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21—Directors

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

21. "That at page 11, line 1, after the word 'allowances' the words

"not exceeding one thousand rupees per month' be inserted."

22. "That at page 11, line 6, after the words 'such sums' the words 'not exceeding one thousand rupees per month each' be inserted."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendments are now before the House.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I am not accepting any of these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

21. "That at page 11, line 1, after the word 'allowances' the words 'not exceeding one thousand rupees per month' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

22. "That at page 11, line 6, after the words 'such sums' the words 'not exceeding one thousand rupees per month each' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22—Disqualification for Office of Director of the Central Warehousing Corporation

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

23. "That at page 11, lines 20-21, after the words 'moral turpitude' the words 'or has been found guilty of tax evasion' be inserted."

24. "That at page 11, for lines 27 to 34, the following be substituted, namely:—

'(vi) has directly or indirectly any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or in any work being done for, the Central Warehousing Corporation.' "

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendments are now before the House.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मैं एक बात माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। ये जो आपका स्टेट कार्पोरेशन होंगे और जो आपका केन्द्रीय कार्पोरेशन होगा उनके द्वारा

25. "That at page 12. line 14, after the word 'remuneration' the words

[श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान]

किसानों को धन कैसे दिया जायगा। जहाँ पर इनके कर्तव्यों के बारे में बयान किया गया है उसको मैंने देखा लेकिन उसमें यह कहीं नहीं मिला कि किसानों की जो उत्पत्ति है उसकी स्क्वियोरिटी पर, उसकी जमानत पर किस तरह से रुपया किसानों को कर्ज दिया जायेगा। मुमकिन है, जैसा कि मैंने कहा था, कि शायद जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनें उनको यह सुपुर्द किया गया हो। तो मैं इसकी जरा सफाई चाहता हूँ। इसको जरा मेहरबानी करके साफ कर दें। मेरा इस अमंडमेंट को पेश करने का और कोई मतलब नहीं है।

श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन : आप तो मामले को ठीक समझ गये।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मैं क्या ठीक समझा ? मेरी कौन सी बात ठीक है यही तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन : मैंने तो आपको बतलाया कि इसकी फाइनेंसिंग जो होगी वह स्टेट बैंक करेगी और दूसरी कामर्शियल बैंक भी कर सकती हैं और वैसे भी जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं वे पैसा ले सकती हैं और फार्मर्स को दे सकती हैं। I am not accepting any of these three amendments.

SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

"Amendment No. 26 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

49. "That at page 12, line 18, after the word 'godowns' the words 'or cold storage type or otherwise' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

"For text of amendment vide col___ 2808 supra.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

50. "That at page 12, lines 25-26, after the words 'State Warehousing Corporation' the words 'or other Warehousing Co-operatives of All-India character' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill." The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30—Management of a State Warehousing Corporation

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

28. "That at page 14, line 24, for the words 'five directors' the words 'three directors' be substituted."

29. "That at page 14, after line 27, the following be inserted, namely:—

'(bb) two directors representing Provincial Co-operative Organisations to be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the Provincial Co-operative Bank and other Provincial Co-operative Organisations;'

30. "That at page 15, line 1, after the word 'allowances' the words 'not exceeding one thousand rupees per month be inserted."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendments are before the House.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I am not accepting any of them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

28. "That at page 14, line 24, for the words 'five directors' the words three directors' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

29. "That at page 14, after line 27, the following be inserted, namely:—

'(bb) two directors representing Provincial Co-operative Organisations to be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the Provincial Co-operative Bank and other Provincial Co-operative Organisations;"

The motion was negatived. MR. DEPUTY
CHAIRMAN: The question is:

30. "That at page 15, line 1, after the word 'allowances' the words 'not exceeding one thousand rupees per month' be inserted." The motion was negatived. MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clause 31—Disqualification for membership of the board of the Corporation

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

31. "That at page 15, lines 28-29, after the words 'moral turpitude' the words 'or has been found guilty of tax evasion' be inserted." Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendment are before the House.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I am not accepting it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This question is:

31. "That at page 15, lines 28-2S after the words 'moral turpitude' th words 'or has been found guilty c tax evasion' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 31 stand part of the Bill." The motion was adopted.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 33—Appointment of officers. etc.
and their conditions of service*

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

32. "That at page 16, line 18, after the word 'remuneration' the words 'not exceeding one thousand rupees per month' be inserted."

ME. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendment are before the House.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I am not accepting it

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

32. "That at page 16, line 18, after the word 'remuneration' the words not exceeding one thousand rupees per month' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 33 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clause 34—Functions of the State 'Warehousing Corporations'

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir, I move:

52. "That at page 16, line 22, after the word 'godowns' the words 'of all types' be inserted."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendment are before the House.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: I am not accepting the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

52. "That at page 16, line 22, after the word 'godowns' the words 'of all types' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

The motion was adopted.