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10th May, 1956

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LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 10th May, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten
of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

COASTAL SHIPPING

***2084. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 650 on the 8th December, 1955 and state the effect that the increase in the Coastal Shipping freight rate has had on the transport of the commodities concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It is very difficult to gauge the effect that the increase in the coastal shipping freight rate has had on the transport of the commodities concerned, but, as far as Government are aware, there has been no adverse effect on the transport of the commodities concerned.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Am I to understand definitely, that there will be no shrinkage in coastal shipping or diversion to other means of transport?

Shri Alagesan: There is no such indication.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that the coastal ships do not carry enough freight, do Government consider that this increase in the rate will further decrease coastal shipping and it will add additional load to the railways, because people will want to divert the load to the railways?

1—118 L. S.

Shri Alagesan: The position that obtains is exactly opposite of what the hon. Member has described. There is more of cargo and less of coastal shipping.

चावल और धान

***२०८५. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों के लिये मूल्य सहायता नीति के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस वर्ष ३१ जनवरी, १९५६ तक रेलवे स्टेशनों वाली मंडियों में कितने मन चावल और धान खरीदा गया ;

(ख) भीतर के इलाकों के बाजारों में से कितनी मात्रा में खरीद की गई ;

(ग) सरकार ने यह चावल और धान स्वयं अपनी एजेंसी द्वारा खरीदा अथवा ठेकेदारों के जरिये ; और

(घ) यदि यह खरीद ठेकेदारों के द्वारा हुई तो उनको किस दर से कमीशन दिया गया ?

खाद्य और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) तथा (ख) . कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . (क) तथा (ख) के जवाब के अनुसार ये सवाल ही नहीं उठते ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने जो नीति बनाई थी कि प्राइस पालिसी के अनुसार धान और चावल खरीदा जायेगा, उसके अनुसार उसने धान और चावल खरीदा ही नहीं, या उसको मिला ही नहीं ?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा : सरकार को मिला ही नहीं । क्योंकि हम लोगों ने इस स्कीम को बहुत पहले अनाउंस कर दिया और उसके कारण दाम बहुत बढ़ गया इसलिये इस स्कीम के अन्दर हम खरीद नहीं सके ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह दाम कब से बढ़े, क्या जब से सरकार ने खरीदना छोड़ दिया ?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा : जब किसान के पास से धान आया उसके बाद से उसका दाम बढ़ गया ।

श्री कासलीवाल : गवर्नमेंट ने जो यह राइस स्टॉक्स बनाये हैं, या जो राइस स्टॉक्स खोले हैं, वह बर्मा राइस के हैं या अपने देश में जो राइस खरीदा गया, उसके भी हैं ?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा : दोनों हैं, लेकिन बर्मा से आने वाला चावल ज्यादा है ।

Shri Boovaraghasamy : May I know the quantity of hand-pounded rice purchased by the Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : This year we do not have much of hand-pounded rice; but we used to purchase hand-pounded rice. Only in Orissa we get some hand-pounded rice; nowhere else in India we get it.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL TRAINING

***2087. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1117 on the 21st December, 1955 and State :

(a) the places in India where post-graduate training in Ear, Nose and Throat (Oto-Rhino Laryngology) is imparted; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish an All India Institute equipped with up-to-date equipment and properly qualified and experienced staff ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 38.]

(b) In the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at New Delhi there will be an Ear, Nose and Throat Department equipped with up-to-date equipment and with properly qualified and experienced staff.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether any diploma is given after the completion of the study in the colleges mentioned?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : It is given according to the course that they take up.

Shri S. C. Samanta : Is it a fact that many students have gone abroad for D.L.O. degrees and if so, whether Government is thinking of that standard to be introduced in India also?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : If the hon. Member refers to the standard in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, it will certainly be equal to the existing one and I hope even higher than that.

WAGONS FOR MINING INDUSTRY

***2090. Shri Ram Krishan :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a joint telegram from the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association requesting Government to step up the supply of coal loading wagons immediately; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes.

(b) Every endeavour has been made by the Railways to step up supply of wagons for coal loading.

श्री राम कृष्ण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस में कितने और वेगन्स ऐलाट किये गये ?

Shri Alagesan : The target fixed for the Bengal-Bihar coal field is 3,250 tons. As far as April goes, up till 27-4-56 the daily loading has been at 3,431 tons, which is well above the target.

Shri Alagesan : The target fixed for the number of wagons supplied this year is more than the number for the previous year or not?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, it is definitely more than the number for the previous year.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know what has been the demand of the colliery-owners in Bihar and Bengal and what have been the actual supplies? May I also know when this disparity will be removed?

Shri Alagesan : Their demand may be slightly more than what we are able to supply at present, but these demands, the hon. Member knows, are adjusted by the Coal Commissioner. We are fairly able to meet the demands.

रेलवे कर्मचारी

*२०६१. श्री पी० एल० बारुपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वरिष्ठता के प्रयोजन से उत्तर रेलवे में ५५—१३० रुपये के वेतन-मापदण्ड में दिल्ली-रेवाड़ी-फाजिल्का सेक्शन के कर्मचारियों की तुलना में भूतपूर्व बीकानेर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को उनके द्वारा टिकट कलक्टरों, माल क्लर्कों और नम्बर टेकरों के रूप में की गई सेवा को ही जोड़ा है और उस ग्रेड के पूरे सेवा काल को नहीं जोड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक्स बीकानेर स्टेट रेलवे में टिकट कलक्टर, नंबर टेकर और माल-बाबुओं का चुनाव दूसरी श्रेणियों (categories) के कर्मचारियों में से किया जाता था, क्योंकि इनकी सीधी भर्ती नहीं होती थी । इस तरह किसी खास श्रेणी में बदल कर आने पर कर्मचारियों की सीनियॉरिटी भी उनके तबादले की तारीख से मानी जाने लगी । यूनियन की सलाह से उत्तर रेलवे इस मामले पर फिर विचार कर रही है ।

श्री पी० एल० बारुपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वर्तमान समय में क्लर्क्स और स्टेशन मास्टर्स को रेलवे विभाग के द्वारा अधिक तरक्की नहीं दी जाती है और जो लोग सीनियर हैं उनको मौका न दे कर दूसरे लोगों को सीधे ले लिया जाता है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : जो अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा वही उन्होंने अपने सवाल में भी पूछा है और उसका जवाब यह दिया गया है कि इसमें कुछ ऐसी बात जरूर है जिससे कि स्टाफ को दिक्कत हुई । इसलिये जो रेलवे वर्क्स की यूनियन्स हैं उनकी सलाह से हम इस पर फिर विचार कर रहे हैं और जो कुछ कमी रह गई है, उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

KANKANEE COLLIERIES

*2092. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any subsidence observed on the railway track near Kankanee collieries;

(b) if so, whether the management of Bhowra Kankanee Ltd. have been asked to pay any damages; and

(c) if so, the amount claimed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Railway Board has taken steps already to see that the coal is not raised in areas where the railway track passes?

Shri Alagesan: There are the usual precautions and I take it that they are being observed.

घरेलू नौकर

*२०६४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों तथा नगरों में घरेलू नौकरों की कठिनाइयों और असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिये क्या कोई प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

अम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : घरेलू कर्मचारियों को न्यूनतम वेतन कानन में लाने के प्रश्न पर १९५४-५५ में विचार किया गया था, और राज्य सरकारों की इस बारे में सलाह भी ली गई थी । अधिकतर राज्य सरकारें इसके

पक्ष में नहीं थीं। इस कानून को घरेलू कर्मचारियों के लिये अमल में लाना कठिन मालूम हुआ। इसके अलावा इसको लागू करने से इन कर्मचारियों की संख्या घट जायेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि दूर न जाकर वे यहीं दिल्ली में जहाँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की राजधानी है, आये दिन घरेलू कर्मचारियों को गाली गलौज, डांट डपट या मार पीट का सामना करना पड़ता है, और क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करती कि उनकी स्थिति में सुधार किया जाये ?

श्री आबिद अली : इस बारे में यूनियन की तरफ से एक पत्र आया था जिसको कि दिल्ली सरकार के पास भेजा दिया गया था कि वह जो मुनासिब समझे वह कारवाई करें।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समय अम सम्बन्धी जो कानून है क्या गवर्नमेंट ने उन सब की जांच कर ली है कि उनमें से कोई धारा घरेलू कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में लागू की जा सकती है या नहीं, या उनके सिवा कोई नया कानून इस सम्बन्ध में बन सकता है या नहीं ?

श्री आबिद अली : मैं ने जवाब में भी अर्ज किया है कि इन कानूनों को घरेलू कर्मचारियों के लिए अमल में लाना कठिन मालूम होता है, इसलिए उनको लागू नहीं किया गया है। यह भी डर है कि ऐसा करने से उनकी संख्या भी कम हो जायेगी। अधिकतर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से यही जवाब आया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस विषय में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है या करने का विचार कर रही है कि इस वक्त देश भर में कितने घरेलू कर्मचारी हैं और उनको कितना वेतन मिलता है ? क्या इस प्रकार के आंकड़े जमा किये गये हैं या जमा करने का विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री आबिद अली : यह मामला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सम्बन्ध रखता है और उनकी निगरानी में है। हमारे पास इस बारे में जो खत आया था, उसको हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास भेज दिया था और उसी पर छोड़ दिया था कि वह जो कार्यवाही मुनासिब समझे, करे।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether, apart from the State Governments, the Government of India have

any proposal regarding the regulation of the hours of work of the domestic servants in the Centrally-administered areas?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि इन लोगों का एक संगठन है और उसने कुछ डिमांड्स पेश की हैं ? उनकी डिमांड्स क्या हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : हमारे पास सिर्फ दिल्ली की घरेलू कर्मचारी यूनियन की तरफ से एक खत आया था, जिसमें काम के घंटे, वेतन और छुट्टियों वगैरह की बातें थीं।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या गवर्नमेंट यह महसूस करती है कि ये डिमांड्स इम्प्रेक्टिकेबल हैं और काम में नहीं लाई जा सकती हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : इसका जवाब मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ।

PROVIDENT FUND

***2095. Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission is considering the proposal to raise the rate of contribution to Provident Fund from 6½ per cent. to 8½ per cent. of the total emoluments;

(b) if so, whether this increased rate will apply to both employees and employers; and

(c) whether the contribution to emoluments will be inclusive of basic wages, dearness allowance and food allowance?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission are of the opinion that the proposal to enhance the rate of contribution from 6½ to 8½ per cent. should be further studied.

Shri Shivananjappa: What is the reaction of the Government to this proposal?

Shri Abid Ali: This matter is under consideration. After collecting the necessary data, we will come to a decision.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether it is likely to be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan period?

Shri Abid Ali: That is being considered.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There was a proposal to extend this employees' provident fund to industries employing ten thousand workers. This proposal was mooted at the Indian Labour Conference in May, 1955, and then it was agreed to at the State Ministers' conference. May I know why there is delay in extending this scheme to other employees?

Shri Abid Ali: There is no delay. The needful is being done in the matter, and we hope to apply the Act to some other industries soon.

Shri Punnoose: Is there a proposal to extend this to the workers of plantations? If so, what is the stage of the proposal?

Shri Abid Ali: In Assam provident fund collection is being made from both the workers and the employers. It has been applied to them. With regard to the plantation workers in other States also, we want to cover them by this Act, but it will be necessary to amend the Provident Fund Act. That will be done as soon as possible.

TOURIST FILMS

***2098. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign and Indian private concerns have produced tourist films on India;

(b) if so, the names of those films and the names of the concerns which have produced them;

(c) whether the Films Division are producing tourist films for his Ministry;

(d) the number of such films to be produced during 1956-57?

(e) the subjects to be covered; and

(f) whether some copies will be in French and some in Hindi?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a), (c) and (f). Yes, Sir.

(b), (d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 39.]

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Do our Government have any voice in the production of tourist films by firms of foreign countries?

Shri Alagesan: Yes.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Has any subsidy been granted to this firm? If not, have Government found out the reasons why this firm should spend money and produce films of interest to our country?

Shri Alagesan: No subsidy is being granted, but there is a condition. We purchase a number of copies for distribution, and it is paid at a certain rate.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is the method of distribution of these various films in foreign countries? How are they shown there? Has there been a demand for these tourist films from private distributors of foreign countries?

Shri Alagesan: Generally these films are sent to our embassies in foreign countries for being shown.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know if there is any agency to co-ordinate the production of various films between private parties and the Films Division in order to avoid duplication of production?

Shri Alagesan: The Information and Broadcasting Ministry is in general charge. As far as tourist films go, the Tourist Division of the Ministry of Transport is taken into consultation.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether any arrangements have been made for the showing of such films on tourist ships?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say.

Mr. Speaker: Have any arrangements been made to show these films on tourist ships?

Shri Alagesan: I am not aware of any such thing. I am not able to say.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है या तैयार करने का विचार है कि अधिक से अधिक पांच वर्षों में देश का कोई भी रमणीक स्थान न रह जाये, जिस के बारे में वृत्तचित्र तैयार न हो ।

Shri Alagesan : The subjects will embrace all matters of tourist interest and will relate to all places of tourist importance in the country as a whole.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know whether these tourist films produced by outsiders are examined to find out whether they are completely free from any kind of objection?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I did not follow.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether tourist films produced by outsiders are checked and examined to find out that there is no objectionable matter in them.

Shri Alagesan: The Information and Broadcasting Ministry act as experts in this case and they look into this aspect.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I find from the statement that about 16 films are going to be produced in 1956-57. I want to know which of these films will be produced in the languages of the South.

Shri Alagesan: We propose to produce some films in French and Hindi. There is at present no proposal to produce in any language other than these two and English.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

***2099. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1712 on the 24th April, 1956 and state :

(a) how long the arrangement made with the colleges of the U.S.A. for expanding agricultural education in India will continue;

(b) the number of U.S. Colleges which have agreed to help India in this programme;

(c) the cost involved in implementing this programme; and

(d) the part of the cost that will be borne by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) For the present the term of the agreement is upto 30th March, 1958.

(b) Five.

(c) \$3,607,900 on account of the cost of equipment and contract services and Rs. 1,700,000 on account of local cost such as secretarial services for the specialists, cost of local transport customs duty, transport and handling charges of equipment, books etc.

(d) The rupee expenditure of Rs. 17,00,000 is the responsibility of the Govt. of India but the whole of this amount is ultimately recoverable from the beneficiary institutions concerned.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the names of the agricultural colleges which are being helped under this scheme and the nature of the help so far received by them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: All the colleges in the country have been divided into five zones, and they are attached to five institutions in America. They had sent a two-man team who have surveyed and submitted a report also. According to the report we have taken action. About seven American experts have come here and we have sent some of our men to American institutions.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो पढ़ाई यहाँ के एग्रीकल्चरल कॉलेजों में होती है, क्या उससे हिंदुस्तान का काम पूरा नहीं होता है, जो हम इस बारे में अमरीका से सहायता लेते हैं ?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा : दूसरे देशों से बहुत कुछ सीखा जा सकता है ।

Shri K. P. Tripathi: I understand in America the results of agricultural research are spread to reach the agriculturists. May I know if similar arrangements are under the consideration of the Government of India also, so that the agricultural colleges here might spread the results of their research to the agricultural areas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Government of India appointed a team consisting of experts from America and India. They have surveyed the whole field of agricultural education and research in India. They have also visited the colleges in U.S.A. and some educational institutions in the European countries, and they have submitted a report. That report is under examination, and as a result of the recommendations contained in the report, quite important changes will be made in the agricultural colleges and research institutions.

Shri R. P. Garg: In view of the fact that there is a heavy expenditure in sending our boys to the States for specialising in certain agricultural subjects, why can't we import certain specialists who can deliver lectures in our colleges here?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Both the things are being done. We are not meeting the expenditure, firstly. Secondly, their experts are coming here and we are sending our people also to the States. It is a bilateral thing.

Shri Punnoose : Is it a fact that reports have been received by the Government from certain students who have gone to the U.S.A., because of the difference in systems and conditions, our students going there is not of much use?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as research is concerned, there is much in common. Our boys who go to the U.S.A. benefit a good deal.

RAILWAY CLAIM CASES

***2100. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to representations from merchants in North Bengal who wish him to examine the question of transferring their claim cases to the Calcutta Office on account of accommodation and other difficulties in Pandu?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No such representation from merchants in North Bengal has been received.

CENTRAL FOOD DEPOT, FEROZEPUR

***2101. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any damaged wheat and other cereals have been sold recently from the Ferozepur Central Food Depot at Kasu Begu;

(b) if so, the prices at which they were sold, total quantity sold, and the procedure adopted for this;

(c) whether any enquiry was held in this matter; and

(d) if so, results of such enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Wheat wholly damaged by floods during October 1955 has been sold for manurial purposes from the Central Government depot at Kasu Begu and no other cereals have been sold.

(b) The prices at which the flood damaged wheat, fit for manurial purposes only, has been sold are between -/4/- and -/6/- per maund of naked grain. The total quantity sold will be known after completion of delivery. The approximate declared quantity was 58028 maunds. The sale was effected by tender. The tender notice was published by the Govt. of Punjab in two local Daily Newspapers as well as in one daily newspaper, published simultaneously from Madras, Bombay and Delhi, and through the Deputy Commissioners and all the Food Supply Officers and Asstt. Food Controllers in the Districts. Tender notices were also sent to listed starch dealers all over India.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that some officer has gone to Ferozepore and the people offered Rs. 2/- per maund for the wheat that has been sold at five annas a maund and if that is so, what action has been taken?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: On the contrary, the Director of Storage had been there immediately we got the report and this offer was not for the wheat that we sold for manurial purposes. It is for the partially damaged wheat about 2000 maunds which we have not yet sold. For the other wheat which we have sold there was no offer.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that 60,000 maunds of wheat have been offered in tender and only 2000 maunds were totally damaged wheat? May I know the reason for this advertisement of 60,000 maunds in open tender and

actual sale of only 2000 maunds? May I know whether it is due to agitation that this has been reduced to 2000 maunds or 60,000 maunds have been sold?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We announced in the beginning that the total wheat would be about 58,000 maunds. The contractor who has taken wants 2000 maunds of partially damaged wheat also. It is on his agitation that the quantity has been reduced. He wants that these 2000 maunds of partially damaged wheat which is more costly has to be included in the figure.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the wheat which has been sold at five annas a maund has been recommended by the Punjab Government not to be sold because this wheat will be mixed with other wheat and sold to the consumers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is quite the contrary. In fact, the Punjab Government is managing the whole depot on our behalf. We wrote to them that care should be taken to see that this wheat is not allowed to be mixed with other foodgrains in the country. They have assured us that the present contractor who has got this wheat has categorically given in writing that he would not be doing that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any calculation has been made of the average damage to foodgrains by storage and if so, what is the calculated amount of damage?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This question refers to damage by the unprecedented floods in the Punjab. About the overall damage by floods and other things in the country, by insects, shrinkage, etc., we have got accounts and I am prepared to give accounts if proper notice is given.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not saying about floods. I am referring to damage on account of storage inefficiency and lack of storage capacity.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have figures. I am prepared to give them if sufficient notice is given.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since how many years this wheat had been stored—this wheat which had been sold at five annas a maund—and what action has been taken on this bad storage?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It was stored in 1955. It was damaged by unprecedented floods.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बाढ़ के कारण डेमेज (नुकसान) हुआ था। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि डेमेज होने के कितने दिनों के बाद यह गेहूँ बेचा गया और डेमेज होने के वक्त (समय) ही क्यों नहीं उसे बाढ़ पीड़ितों को बांट दिया गया या बेच दिया गया जिससे ज्यादा दाम आ सकते?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : आनरेबल मंत्री (माननीय सदस्य) को मालूम होगा कि यह जो बहिया (बाढ़) आई थी यह सन १९५५ के अगस्त या सितम्बर में आयी थी। उसके बाद जब गेहूँ को नुकसान पहुँचा तो कुछ दिन टेंडर छपने में और चिट्ठियाँ लिखने में लग गये और उसके फौरन बाद ही उसको बेच दिया गया।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know if the Government is aware of any contractors who categorically say in writing or otherwise that they will not mix bad wheat with good wheat? If not, what is the security in merely giving in writing categorically that they will not mix it?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact this question as to what we should do with wheat which is unfit for human consumption came up before the Ministry as a question of general policy. We have decided for the future that wheat which is not fit for human consumption will not be sold by auction or by

open tender, but we shall try to supply it to Government farms where it could be used as cattle feed. Whatever precautions we may take, it is not possible to avoid that and bad wheat may be mixed with good wheat. In this particular case, the wheat was so badly damaged that it became black and was in lumps. There was hardly any possibility of its being mixed.

BAMBOO FREIGHT RATES

***2102. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received from the Forest Contractors Association, Harda, Ninar and Hoshangabad Division, regarding the minimum chargeable weight for a loaded wagon of bamboo; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to reduce the existing minimum chargeable weight for bamboos when loaded in B.G. open wagons on the Central Railway from 300 maunds to 240 maunds per four-wheeled wagon with effect from 15th May, 1956.

Shri Kamath: Is the hon. Deputy Minister aware that representations were made over the last nine months since September last by the Harda-Nimar-Hoshangabad Forest Contractors Association to the Central Railway, Chief Commercial Superintendent, and the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, which said that the average weight of bamboos loaded in such open wagons never exceeded 220 maunds, and the average figures supplied by them over this period since April 1955 clearly shows that the average was anywhere between 200 and 220 maunds? If that is so, does the hon. Deputy Minister not consider that the figure of 240 maunds is certainly unfair for such loading?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to go into the merits of the question. It has been reduced from 300 to 240

maunds. This minimum weight is fixed per wagon load to ensure the maximum usage of wagon capacity. It will not be perhaps conducive to such usage reduce it further.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that now irrespective of the actual weight of the bamboo loaded in a wagon, the merchants will be charged for 240 maunds?

Shri Alagesan: I am unable to proceed on the figures supplied by the hon. Member.

Shri Kamath: What will be the minimum chargeable weight?

Mr. Speaker: I think he has said that.

Shri Kamath: I want the minimum.

Shri Alagesan: I think that is understood. It will be 240 maunds.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the railway authorities have examined the carrying capacity of the wagons in this case, just as they have done in the case of coal?

Shri Alagesan: I think that should have been done.

Shri Kamath: Will the Minister produce figures, today or some time later, to show that at any time during the last one year or more, the weight of bamboo loaded in an open wagon was actually 240 maunds?

Shri Alagesan : I should like to have notice.

'OWN YOUR OWN TELEPHONE' SCHEME

***2105. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to abolish the 'Own Your Own Telephone' scheme in Bombay city; and

(b) if so, the alternative measures proposed to be adopted to provide telephone connections to those who

are on the waiting list or who need new connections?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) No. It has, however, been decided to relax Own Your Telephone Scheme in the area of the Central (26) Exchange by about the 1st of October, 1956 when the installation of additional 2,000 lines is completed.

(b) A scheme for the installation of an additional equipment for 38,400 has been sanctioned.

Shri Gidwani: What is the number of applicants on the waiting list under the 'Own Your Own Telephone Scheme', and under the exempted categories respectively? What is the number of telephone lines at present, and what will be the estimated number of such lines during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: On the waiting list, so far as the OYT scheme is concerned, up to 1st March, 1956, the number was 393, out of which only ten applicants could not be provided with connections within six months of the date of deposit. So far as the other people are concerned, that is to say, in the open list, we do not have an open list as such. But soon after the additional equipment is installed by the end of October, in this particular area, namely the Central Exchange area, we think we shall be able to relax the OYT scheme.

So far as meeting the rest of the demand is concerned, as I have just now mentioned, we have got a scheme of Rs. 12 crores sanctioned only last month, for an additional equipment of 51,000 lines, which we hope to put into commission by 1950-60.

Shri Gidwani: May I know the amount sanctioned by Government for modernising the telephone system, and may I also know how many exchanges will be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have given the number of telephone connections already. I shall not be able to give

the number of exchanges. The entire equipment will be of the latest type produced in the ITI.

Shri R. P. Garg: Are Government aware that under the OYT scheme, the subscribers, after having deposited the money, could not get connections for over a year?

May I also know whether this scheme is being abolished because it has proved a failure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, this scheme has not been a failure at all. As a matter of fact, about 20,000 connections have been given under the OYT scheme in the country, and I think, by and large, it has been successful.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): May I add that it is being abolished not because it has proved a failure, but because it has been a success? We are relaxing it in those areas, where there is no more shortage, so that the general public may have telephones without any restrictions.

Shri R. P. Garg: Is it a fact that the people could not get telephones, even after subscribing, for over a year?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As was stated by my hon. colleague, in this particular case, perhaps there were only six applicants who had to wait for more than six months.

SUGARCANE

***2106. Shri Asthana:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 796 on the 19th March, 1956 and state the steps since taken to get an estimate of the surplus cane from various States?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Supply of surplus cane from gur areas to sugar factories is not regulat-

ed by State Governments. Such cane is purchased directly by sugar factories from growers. Exact information about the quantity of sugarcane drawn by factories from outside their own zones can be available only after the close of the season.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in this morning's papers that cane price in Bihar has been reduced by three annas per maund?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): We received a recommendation from the Bihar Government that on and from a certain date, the price of cane should be reduced, because the recovery had gone down. The general policy which Government have been following in the case of Western UP factories is that after a certain date, when the recovery goes down, the price of the cane is linked with the recovery. Now, we have delegated that power of either reducing or connecting it with the recovery, to the State Government, and we hope the State Government will take whatever steps they consider to be in the interests of the cane-growers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार को पता है कि आज से दो सप्ताह पहले बिहारकी बहूतसे मिले बंद हो गई थी और केवल कुछ ही थोड़ी सी मिले चल रही है तो जो मिले बंद हो गयी वह कहती थी कि यदि हमको शगरकेन मिले तो हम क्रश करेंगे लेकिन ऐसा नहि हुआ आज जो किसानो को तीन आने का घाटा हो रहा है जिसमे किस का कसूर है?

श्री ओ० पि० जैन : इसमे किसी का कसूर नही है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that the sugar factories of Bihar, and particularly of Shahabad and South Bihar, as for instance, the Rohta Sugar Industries, and the Warsaliganj Sugar Factory, had started the crushing season at the end of December—and one of them had started it on 10th January 1956—so that the major portion of the cane crop might remain standing in the fields beyond April? When this matter was pointed out

here, it was said that adequate steps would be taken. May I know what steps have been taken to see that the cane crop which still remains standing in the fields is lifted to the sugar factory? If no steps have been taken, may I know who is responsible for saying that the price of sugarcane should be reduced by three annas per maund at present?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not in a position to vouchsafe for the correctness of the dates mentioned by the hon. Member. It may be that they may have started somewhat late. But it is a fact that this year that the rains continued till a late season, and therefore the canes matured late. We have been assured by the Bihar Government that all the cane standing in the fields will be crushed. Now, the supply and management of cane is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, and we are generally guided by the recommendations made by the State Government. The State Government have recommended that the cane has deteriorated, the recovery has gone down, and therefore the price must be reduced. We have delegated those powers to the State Government.

Shri C. D. Pande: In certain districts of UP, like Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, even in the beginning of the season, the cane price was reduced by two annas per maund. Will the Minister be pleased to see that no further reduction is made in this particular case because of the shortage of recovery owing to the hot season?

Shri A. P. Jain: The notification with regard to UP has been issued, and it applies equally to all the factories, excepting in the case of Dehra Dun in respect of which it will apply from a later month.

Shri C. D. Pande: Why not Naini Tal also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it with a view to help the millowners that Government do not take any steps when the mills start the crushing season

very late, and after April, they always reduce the cane price, and say that it should be linked with recovery?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not understand how it can be in the interests of the mill-owners to start crushing late, because they are interested in making the largest profit and the highest recovery. So, they will certainly crush when the cane is sufficiently matured.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister be pleased to go and find out whether the cane is still standing in the fields or not?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, we understand the sugarcane is standing in the fields, and that is why the Bihar Government have recommended the reduction in price.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My point was that the sugar factories in South Bihar started the crushing season very late, and similar was the case in North Bihar also. There also, some factories started crushing season by the end of December, and some others started in January 1956. May I know why Government allowed those factories to start the crushing season in January and towards the close of December, when they knew that they should have started it generally by the middle of November? Now, Government have announced that the cane price should be reduced by three annas. I want to know the analysis of this, as to why Government have allowed this sort of reduction.

Shri A. P. Jain: Government have no powers to lay down as to when a factory should start crushing. They start crushing when the cane matures.

Mr. Speaker: What hon. Members evidently want to know is this: if Government have no powers to ask the factories to start the crushing season, why should they exercise the power of reducing the prices?

Shri A. P. Jain: Because the recovery is reduced, and if the recovery is reduced, mills may stop crushing.

The result would be that the cane will stand in the fields and the cane growers will suffer.

Mr. Speaker: I will give half an hour for this.

ROPE-WAY IN ASSAM

***2107. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government are ready with their plan to construct a rope-way in Assam to link coal bearing tracts of the Cherapunji-Shella regions in Khasi Hills with the growing towns of Pandu and Amingaon on the banks of Brahmaputra?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A scheme for the construction of a rope-way between Shella Bazar and Amingaon was received from the Government of Assam a few months back. On examination, it was found that the scheme required some modification. It was, therefore, returned to the State Government. The revised scheme has not so far been received from them.

Shri Radha Raman: In the proposal which the Assam Government has sent to the Government of India, what was the proposed length of this bridge and the nature of it?

Shri Alagesan : It is a rope-way, not a bridge.

Shri Radha Raman: What is the nature of it?

Shri Alagesan: It was to connect these border regions with Amingaon and transport materials like coal, potatoes etc. This was received by the Planning Commission and considered in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and the Central Water and Power Commission. The Chief Engineer of the CWPC has suggested certain modifications. It has again been sent back to the Government of Assam.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what transport this rope-way will handle?

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given.

FREIGHTER AT GAUHATI

***2109. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to base a freighter at Gauhati for chartering purposes?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): There is no proposal at present.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know if it is a fact that some time back there was a proposal to base a repair centre in Gauhati for the internal airlines in that area? If so, has that been considered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such proposal. Such a proposal would entail additional avoidable expenditure on the part of the airlines because we shall have to maintain a full-fledged maintenance staff, engineers, mechanics etc., which shall not be economical for running that service.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that freight service between Dum Dum and Assam is, comparatively speaking, more than in any other part of India? If so, has any consideration been given to the fact that the basing of a freighter service in Gauhati would be advantageous and necessary?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no doubt that in the Assam sector we have got the highest density of air services, both scheduled and non-scheduled, and to that extent, I think the Airlines Corporation is looking to the interest of the traffic in that area. But I cannot say anything else about this.

U. S. EXPERT'S REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

***2111. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news

published in "The Statesman" dated the 28th April, 1956 in respect of the report of Mr. John Kenneth Galbraith, Professor of Economics, Harvard University on the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions made by Prof. J. K. Galbraith are under Government's consideration.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what are the suggestions made by the US expert?

Shri Alagesan: It was a sort of outline of his ideas and suggestions. One of the suggestions he has made is that passenger traffic should be discouraged; he went so far as to suggest that we should make it as inconvenient as possible.....

Shri Kamath: And expensive as possible.

Shri Alagesan: Also as expensive as possible, both.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is already inconvenient.

Shri Alagesan: I am only giving out the professor's ideas; not mine or the Ministry's.

Shri Kamath: Of course.

Shri Alagesan: Then he has suggested that for short distances, road transport should be tried, and he has expressed the hope that this may reduce investment costs. Another suggestion of his is that the assets should be used to the fullest possible extent. Then he has suggested that instead of double track traffic, the system of centralised traffic control may be tried. He has also suggested that it will be better to prefer dieselisation to electrification. These are his broad suggestions.

Shri Kamath: Has the Minister—I mean not the Deputy Minister but the senior Minister—been correctly reported in the Press as saying that "engines or no engines, coaches or no coaches, we must, and we shall, run these trains"? If so, is it a sequel to Professor Galbraith's advice?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Wherever I go, the question of overcrowding is very often raised. It was not in connection with Professor Galbraith's report. Anyhow, I myself did make a mention of that to the people who met me. The Indian Chamber of Commerce had also invited me and they had submitted a memorandum where they had asked for more wagons for transport of goods. They had also suggested that more passenger trains should be run on that section. So in that connection, I did say that Professor Galbraith had suggested that we should make travel more difficult by making the travel itself inconvenient or by raising the fares. But the House will perhaps agree with me that it is not so easy nor feasible, to implement that recommendation. I think I said that we should advise the people to travel less. But in our country, generally people travel when travel they must. In our country, there may be a very very small section which might be travelling for enjoyment's or pleasure's sake. But people have to travel when it is absolutely necessary.

I did not read the report which appeared in the Press, to which reference has been made by the hon. Member. But when I was travelling to Surat, I found a third-class compartment heavily overcrowded. Therefore, I said that a *janata* train would be run between Delhi and Bombay. Perhaps I might have said, 'whether we have coaches just at present or not.....' But I did say that within a few months, perhaps from the 2nd of October, it would be possible to run a *janata* train between Delhi and Bombay.

Shri Kamath: Did the Minister say that "we should run the *janata* or *janata* train"?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The *janata* will travel in the *janata* train.

Shri Gidwani: Has Professor Galbraith suggested that Government should not go in for a considerable electrification programme as it involves a large capital outlay, including also a large amount of foreign exchange? If so, what is Government's attitude in the matter?

Shri Alagesan: I did not follow all that was said by the hon. Member. I myself said that he said that dieselisation should be preferred to electrification. On this he had a talk with the Railway Board subsequently. We were not aware of it before he wrote the report or made the survey or study. After submitting the report, he was kind enough to have a discussion with the members of the Railway Board when this and other points made by the professor were discussed.

मालगाडी के डिब्बों का संभरण

*२११२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, १९५६ और इसके अगले महीनों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने उत्तरी बिहार को कोयला और सीमेंट के लिये जितने माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे दिये हैं, उनकी संख्या गत वर्ष के मुकाबले में कम कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगसेन):

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि जब कि दिल्ली में सवा दो रुपये मन कोयला मिलता है, नार्थ (उत्तरी) बिहार में तीन रुपये मन पर भी नहीं मिलता है और सीमेंट यहां पर पांच छः रुपये मन मिलता है, परन्तु

नार्थ बिहार में सवा दो रुपये मन भी नहीं मिलता है? क्या सरकार कोई प्रबन्ध करेगी कि नार्थ बिहार के लोगों का कष्ट दूर हो ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : मने यह मान लिया है कि श्री विभूति मिश्र से ज्यादा अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का भला वाला कोई नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन जो आकड़े हमारे पास हैं, उन से यह मालूम होता है कि हम ने पिछले साल की अपेक्षा इस साल हर स्टेशन से चाहे वह मुका माघाट हो, द्वारा मंडुवाडी या भागलपुर और मुंघेरघाट हो ज्यादा वेगन्ज दिए हैं । हो सकता है कि वे बहुत ज्यादा न हों लेकिन पहले से वे अवश्य ज्यादा दिये गये हैं ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could I know by what percentage of demand, the present supply of wagons to North Bihar is met?

Shri Alagesan: The quota has been raised from 44 to 49.5 wagons.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the allotment of quota, I want to know the reasons why the transport of some articles meant for river valley projects were not allowed as a result of which the work of the bigger river valley projects has been held up in North Bihar, ultimately resulting in floods etc.

Shri Alagesan: I do not know how it arises from this. This question refers to coal and cement and as for as cement....

Shri L. N. Mishra: The projects suffered for want of coal, steel and cement and coal and cement could not be transported for want of wagons.

Shri Alagesan: As far as cement is concerned, we have been able to meet all the demands that were made on us. In fact, the demand has very much dwindled from the beginning of this year.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is it a fact that all the demands made by the Kosi Project have been met by the Railway authorities?

Shri Alagesan: I have no information on that point. I have not received any complaint from the Bihar Government in respect of that matter recently. Regarding cement, less loading was not due to short supply of wagons or reduction in the quota but it was due to less demands for loading of cement being registered by indentors. In fact, from January 1956 onwards no request has been received from the Bihar Government for providing increased allocation of quota for cement.

रेलवे कर्मचारी

२११३. श्री पी० एन० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ८१५ मील लम्बी भूतपूर्व बीकानेर राज्य की रेलवे के नियम और विनियम पुनर्गठन के समय देहली-रेवाड़ी-फाजिल्का सैक्शन के नियमों व विनियमों से भिन्न थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भूतपूर्व बीकानेर रियासत की रेलवे को एक अलग डिवीजन क्यों नहीं बना दिया गया ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेलों के पुनर्गठन (regrouping) की वजह से छोटी बड़ी बहुत सी रेलें उत्तर और दूसरी रेलों में मिला दी गई । पुनर्गठन के बाद जो रेलें बनीं उनके निचले स्तर पर प्रशासन को फिर से संगठित करते समय परिचालन की जरूरतों (operational requirements) साथ साथ कोई और बातों का ध्यान रखा गया । लेकिन इस बात पर कोई ध्यान न दिया गया कि पुनर्गठन के समय वहां छोटी-छोटी कितनी रेलें थीं ।

श्री पी० एन० बारूपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब रेलवे बोर्ड ने ८१५ मील कम वाले क्षेत्र को एक अलग यूनिट माना है, तो फिर ८१५ मील लम्बी एक्स (भूतपूर्व) बीकानेर रेलवे को देहली-रेवाड़ी-फाजिल्का सैक्शन में मिलाने का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Alagesan: The section that was added to the ex-Bikaner State Railway is the Delhi-Rewari section and the

route mileage of that is about 300 miles. This was too small to be made into a separate division nor could it be added to the Delhi division which was itself big enough. It is not only the route mileage that is taken into consideration but the work-load, as understood by the train-miles, engine-miles etc. also is taken into consideration.

औषधीय जड़ी बूटियों सम्बन्धी समिति

*२११४ श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २२ सितम्बर, १९५५ के अतिरिक्तित प्रश्नसंख्या १११३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमालय की औषधी जड़ी-बूटियों की उपयोगिता आदि के बारे में जो संयुक्त समिति जांच पड़ताल कर रही थी उसने उस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय करने की दशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चंद्रशेखर) : एक विवरण जिसमें आवश्यक सूचना दी हुई है सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । (देखिये परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध सं० ४०)

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि संयुक्त समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि एक सेंट्रल इंडियन प्लान्ट्स आरगनाइजेशन बनाई जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका निर्माण कब तक हो सकेगा और कौन से मंत्रालय पर इसका भार होगा—इसका संचालन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जायेगा या किस दूसरे मंत्रालय के द्वारा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : इस विवरण से मालूम होता है कि तीन मंत्रालयों का इससे सम्बन्ध है । अभी तक यह निश्चय नहीं किया गया है कि किस तरह इसको उत्तेजन देना बेहतर होगा । इस विषय में विचार हो रहा है और मेरे ख्याल में अन्त में एक कमेटी बनाई जायेगी, जिसमें तीनों मंत्रालय शामिल होंगे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : संयुक्त समिति ने देश के किन किन भागों का दौरा किया है ? जो नया संगठन बनाया जा रहा है, क्या उसका यह भी कर्तव्य होगा कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में—खास तौर पर हिमालय के क्षेत्र में—जाकर जड़ी-बूटियों के बारे में अनुसन्धान करें ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : देश भर में जो जड़ी-बूटियाँ हैं, उनके बारे में काफी रिसर्च की गई है और इस विषय में बहुत कुछ मालूम भी है। मेरे पास एक फेहरिस्त मौजूद है, जिस में केवल पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश की ३२ जड़ी-बूटियों का जिक्र है। इंडियन कौंसिल ऑफ मेडिकल रिसर्च ने इस बारे में एक किताब १९३६ में शायी की थी और एक किताब पिछले साल शायी की गई है। हम ने एक फार्माकोपिया बनाया और उसको भी अभी इस हाउस की लाइब्ररी में रख दिया है।

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

***2115. Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Seminar on Co-operative Education and Training was held in Baroda recently;

(b) if so, how many States were represented in the Seminar;

(c) the total expenditure incurred in this regard; and

(d) the important recommendations made at the Seminar?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Officials and non-officials from 9 States participated in the Seminar.

(c) Expenditure so far incurred is about Rs. 11,000/-.

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 41.]

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know how the different State representatives were selected by the States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It was conducted purely by a non-official organisation like the All India Co-operative Union and the M. S. University of Baroda. It was a joint concern and they had invited almost all the States. Representatives of only 9 States participated.

2—118 L. S.

Shri Shivananjappa: What are the recommendations of the Seminar accepted by the Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is not a question of accepting the recommendation. They discussed certain problems and came to certain conclusions. When we frame our schemes we take these conclusions into account.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know who were the persons representing Andhra on the Seminar?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There was no representative from Andhra whose name we can tell you here.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ANDHRA

***2116. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment amongst the youths of Andhra has progressively increased during the past four years;

(b) if so, the present unemployment position among (i) educated and (ii) uneducated youths of Andhra; and

(c) whether there are any special causes for this increase in unemployment in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): There is a little change in the reply to part (c) of the question, since copies of the reply were supplied by the Ministry. I shall read the answer in the revised form.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Abid Ali : (a) and (b). No separate statistics are maintained by age groups. However, a statement showing the number of educated and other applicants registered and placed during the past four years, and the number of those requiring assistance at the end of each year, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 42]

(c) The position of unemployed in Andhra, as shown by the statistics with the Employment Exchange, is generally the same as in other States.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: It is seen from the statement that during 1955 about 77,660 people applied for employment and it is also seen that only about 9,000 people have been placed. At the end of the period only 37,570 have been shown as having been brought on to the Live Register. What became of the remaining about 31,000?

Shri Abid Ali: Either they have been otherwise employed or did not like to be registered again.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I want to know whether any estimate is made of the percentage of unemployed, both educated and uneducated that come on to the Live Register.

Shri Abid Ali: That is what has been given in the statement. We do collect statistics according to the category of educated and uneducated persons seeking assistance.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: These people have been asking for employment. I want to know whether, for the whole State, an estimate has been made.

Shri Abid Ali: Even though they do not apply? That is not the function of the Employment Exchange.

Shri Kamath: In which State is this problem at its worst, so far as educated unemployment is concerned, in terms of its proportion to the population of that State?

Shri Abid Ali: I want notice, Sir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

REPAIR OF RAILWAY TRACK

***2086. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the breaches caused by the floods in October, 1955 to the

railway tracks have been repaired and normal transport activities resumed; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

***2088. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seniority and pay of some railway employees of *ex-State* railways have not yet been fixed on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The seniority of all *ex-States* Railway staff has been fixed. The fixation of pay of *ex-States* Railway staff with the exception of the *ex-Saurashtra* Railway and a few categories on the *ex-G. B. S.* Railway, has also been done.

(b) The fixation of pay of the *ex-Saurashtra* Railway staff was done on a provisional basis pending a decision on the question of weightage for comparable posts of the *ex-Kathiawar* and the *ex-Saurashtra* Railways. The decision has since been communicated on 26-4-56 and action is being taken. As regards the *ex-G.B.S.* Railway staff, the matter is still under consideration.

MECHANISATION OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES

***2089. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether some special arrangements have been made by Government to train the existing Telegraph Offices Staff for the impending mechanisation of Telegraph Department and

(b) if so, since when and where?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes.

(b) A pilot scheme of tape relay working was introduced and has been successfully in operation during the last two years, and this has enabled the Telegraph Office staff to familiarise themselves with the equipment and procedure.

ACCIDENTS ON SHIPS

***2096. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents on board ships and shore during the last three years; and

(b) the classification of the causes of accidents, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Two hundred shipping casualties involving steam and motor ships occurred in Indian waters.

(b) Most of the accidents were of a minor nature and a formal enquiry was considered necessary only in three cases of grounding and one of foundering. All the accidents were due to unforeseen causes and not contributed to by any defect in the condition of the ships.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

***2097. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of staff employed in the Overseas Communications Service, New Delhi, is up to sanctioned strength;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number actually employed and the number sanctioned?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) No, Sir. Certain posts are lying vacant.

(b) A statement giving the reasons why some sanctioned posts are lying vacant is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII. annexure No. 43.]

(c) 163 and 185 respectively.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

***2103. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway-workshop is proposed to be set up at Marue Dils, about four miles from Banaras town;

(b) whether this workshop will be one of the chain of workshops to be set up in the country to manufacture some of the 700 different parts of a railway train; and

(c) whether adequate compensation would be given to them for the lands proposed to be acquired for setting up the workshop?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, at Manduadih near Banaras.

(b) At present it is proposed to set up only this workshop for the manufacture of locomotive components.

(c) The statutory provisions governing the acquisition of land will be followed as in other cases of this kind.

PRICE OF PADDY IN ANDHRA

***2104. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Andhra State Government have requested for any financial assistance from the Central Government in view of the fall in the prices of the paddy?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir.

SHIPPING

***2108. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total quantity of goods purchased by the Indian Stores Department carried by the Indian Mercantile Shipping during 1955-56; and

(b) the number of ships added to the Indian Mercantile Shipping during the year 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) About 31.2%.

(b) 8 ships totalling 18,925 GRT.

WHEAT CROP

***2110. Shri H. G. Vaishnav :** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wheat crop in the country is expected to yield in full in the current year or would yield less than the last year;

(b) whether any shortage of wheat is expected to be felt in the current year; and

(c) if so, what measures are being contemplated by Government to make an adequate supply of wheat and to control its price?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The final estimate of wheat crop for 1955-56 is expected to be available only by the end of May, 1956. According to present indications however this year's wheat crop is expected to be more than the average of the last 3 years.

(b) It may be necessary to import some wheat both for current consumption and for building up of reserve stocks.

(c) Government propose to continue to sell wheat freely from central sales depots in important consuming centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, etc. at Rs. 14/- per maund. This will reduce the demand of these consuming centres from internal markets and will help in stabilising the prices in these markets also at reasonable levels.

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

***2117. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the purchases made by the Delhi Transport Service during 1954-55 and 1955-56 were made through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals;

(b) if not, the total value of direct purchases made during this period;

(c) whether the tenders were invited by the Delhi Transport Service for direct purchases and opened in the presence of the tenderers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Purchases made by the Delhi Road Transport Authority are made partly through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and partly direct.

(b) The total value of direct purchases made during 1954-55 and 1955-56 amounted to approximately Rs. 104 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Except in regard to minor items and items of a 'proprietary' nature, tenders are invited and opened in the presence of tenderers.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY STATIONS

***2118. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any station between Howrah and Kharagpur in S. E. Railway is going to be electrified during 1956-57;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal are arranging an electric grid to pass through Kolaghat and Machada Stations to Tamluk; and

(c) if so, whether the same will be utilised for Kolaghat and Machada Railway Stations by the Railway Administration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 44.]

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

SUGAR FACTORIES

***2119. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total number of sugar factories in India which were lying idle during the crushing season 1955-56?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Out of 147 sugar factories registered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, only 4 factories did not work during 1955-56 season, mainly due to their plants being of uneconomic size or worn-out or non-availability of adequate quantities of cane. There are 13 unregistered sugar factories which are also lying idle for similar reasons.

INDIA-POLAND SHIPPING AGREEMENT

***2120. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to enter into an agreement with Poland for a direct shipping service between India and Poland; and

(b) if so, when the agreement is likely to be arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) An agreement is likely to be signed shortly.

DOUBLING OF RAILWAY TRACK IN ASSAM

***2121. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the Government of

Assam made any request for increasing the line capacity of the Assam link by either doubling the track or replacing it by the broad gauge from Maniharighat to Amingaon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No such proposal has been received from the Assam Government.

TOURISM

***2122. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the important places of tourist interest in the State of West Bengal and state whether there is any scheme to develop tourism in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A statement giving the names of some of the important places of tourist interest in the State of West Bengal is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 45.] Schemes for the development of tourism in West Bengal along with those in other States are being considered as part of the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of tourism, the details of which are being finalised.

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

***2123. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (e) and (f) of Unstarred Question No. 1263 on the 20th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, whether, and when, it will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The information was laid yesterday on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

बागता पुल

*२१२४. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बागता पुल बनाने के लिये सरकार सर्वेक्षण करा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण के कब तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) क्या सर्वेक्षण के बाद आवश्यक समझे जाने पर इसका निर्माण द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या सरकार, यदि यह पुल बनाना सम्भव न हो सका, डुमरिया घाट पर एक पुल बना कर चकिया-सिधवालिया लाइन बनाने का काम शुरू करना चाहती है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चकिया-सिधवालिया (Chakia Sidhawalia) लाइन बनाने का विचार नहीं है । लेकिन परिवहन मंत्रालय Ministry of Transport की एक योजना में शामिल होने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है । यह योजना डुमरिया घाट पर एक सड़क-पुल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में है । आगे चल कर इस पुल पर से एक रेलवे लाइन निकालने का भी विचार है ।

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK IN ASSAM

*2125. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the present requirement of locomotives, wagons and coaches in Assam portion of the Railway;

(b) how much of this is provided;

(c) what is the estimated increase in requirements of the same during the Second Plan;

(d) how much of the same has been sanctioned for provision in the Second Plan; and

(e) the number of locomotives allotted for Assam section in the years 1955 to 1960 and what number will be condemned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 46]

ROLLING STOCK

1939. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shafie: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid so far for rolling stocks imported by Government from the 1st January, 1955 to the 31st March, 1956;

(b) the total amount yet to be paid; and

(c) the quantity of rolling stocks exported by Government during the same period and the value thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Rs. 19.4 crores*

(b) Rs. 4.6 crores*

(c) Export—Nil. However 28 unfurnished coach body shells and 22 Belgian underframes were supplied to North Western Railway Pakistan in June, '55 against their share out of repartition order at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

1940. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of regrouping of railways in 1952, the Adjudicator's Award had not been implemented in *ex-Bikaner* Division but it was implemented on Delhi-Fazilka-Rewari Section;

*[i] This excludes payments to be made for the stock received under Colombo Plan and T. C. A.

[ii] These figures are upto 29-2-56 as the account for March, '56 is still to be closed.

(b) whether it resulted in incorrect estimates of various railway employees in these two sections particularly in transportation and commercial categories;

(c) whether even at present Delhi-Fazilka-Rewari Section is considered a bigger unit than *ex*-Bikaner Division for purposes of preparation of seniority resulting in supersession of staff of *ex*-Bikaner State Railway; and

(d) if so, the action taken to redress their grievances?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There was no Bikaner Division before regrouping on 14-4-1952. The Adjudicator's Award was not implemented on the *ex*-Bikaner State Railway.

(b) No Sir, the need for estimates did not arise.

(c) The combined seniority of staff of the Fazilka-Rewari Section of the *ex*-B.B. & C.I. Railway and the *ex*-Bikaner State Railway has been based on certain approved principles.

(d) No action is necessary.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS

1941. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a heavy loss was caused due to the way of giving contracts for collection of jelly for the use of Railway at Tyakal Station near Malur Kolar District Southern Railway during 1950-51;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been held so far;

(c) the officers responsible for this heavy loss;

(d) the extent of loss and whether it has been recovered;

(e) how did this occur; and

(f) the action taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). No; there was no loss. A representation had been received on behalf of one of the contractors alleging irregularities and fraud in the award of contracts but full investigations established that there was nothing *mala fide* in placing the contracts, nor was there any loss to the Government. As such the question of holding any of the officers responsible did not arise.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाक-घर

१९४२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता के समय (अर्थात् १५ अगस्त, १९४७ को) हिमाचल प्रदेश के समस्त जिलों में कुल कितने डाक-घर, तार-घर, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक काल आफिस थे;

(ख) तब से ३१ मार्च, १९५६ तक प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में इनकी संख्या में पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी वृद्धि हुई; और

(ग) इन जिलों के लिये द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर):

(क) स (ग) : दो विवरण पत्र जिनमें मांगी हुई सूचना दी गई है, सभा-पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २२, अनुबन्ध सं० ४७]

ARDHA KUMBH MELA

1943. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims who went to Hardwar by Rail on the occasion of Ardha Kumbha Mela at Hardwar;

(b) whether Government made any arrangement to run any special trains; and

(c) if so, how many and when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 1,52,678 from 12-3-56 to 20-4-56.

(b) Yes.

(c)	Inward	Outward
	2 on 9-4-56	15 on 13-4-56
	5 on 10-4-56	9 on 14-4-56
	6 on 11-4-56	4 on 15-4-56
	9 on 12-4-56	4 on 16-4-56
	12 on 13-4-56	
Total	34*	32*

JAGADHRI-LUDHIANA RAILWAY LINE

1944. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of the Punjab had recommended the construction of Jagadhri-Ludhiana Railway line *via* Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Traffic Survey for a B.G. line has been approved and included in the 1956-57 Survey Programme.

MOVEMENT OF IRON ORE

1945. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the quantity of iron ore moved for export from the following areas of the South Eastern Railway to Calcutta (K. P. Docks) during the calendar years 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 and from January, 1956 to March, 1956:—

(a) Brajamda/Noamundi area;

(b) Badampahar, Kuldiha area; and

(c) Keonjhar Jajpur Road area?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

(In terms of Broad Gauge wagons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 (upto 31 March)
(a) Bara Jamda/ Noamundi area	20325	25237	17851	13419	782
(b) Badampahar/ Kuldiha area	4155	5297	2145	2361	287
(c) Keonjhar/ Jajpur Road area	—	1540	436	1184	1305

DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

1946. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions of the Dental Council; and

(b) the total amount spent on the activities of the Council during 1955?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The main functions of the Dental Council of India are:—

- (1) to recognise dental qualifications which are not included in the Schedule to the Act.
- (2) to approve foreign qualifications,
- (3) to enter into negotiations with any authority in any foreign country entrusted with the maintenance of a register of dentists, for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the mutual recognition of dental qualifications.

*These were exclusive of 52 specials run between Hardwar and Rekhikesh

- (4) to recognise qualifications of dental hygienists and prescribe period of training and nature of an apprenticeship or training for dental mechanics,
- (5) to arrange for the inspection of existing dental institutions with a view to ascertain the adequacy of courses of study as well as the standards of teaching and examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery degree and other qualifications for dental hygienists and dental mechanics, and
- (6) to maintain a register of dentists to be known as the Indian Dentists Register.

(b) Rs. 45,000/-/-.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

1947. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the amount spent so far under the First Five Year Plan on the construction of new buildings for post offices and telephone exchanges?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

SUB-POST OFFICE AT JHUJA KALAN

1948. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sub-post office has been sanctioned for the village of Jhuja Kalan in the District of Mohindergarh in the Pepsu State;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether any staff has also been sanctioned for that post office?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes.

(b) Jhuja Kalan Extra Departmental Branch Office has been converted into a sub-post office with effect from 18-4-56.

(c) Yes.

TRAIN SERVICE

1949. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present two passenger trains between Jind and Panipat on Northern Railway are not sufficient to cope with the passenger traffic on this line; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

COURT CASES

1950. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaf-fee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the court Cases registered against the Railways in 1956 so far;

(b) the number of Cases in which decision has been given against Railways; and

(c) the number of Cases still pending decision?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 4,819 (up to 31-3-56); *(b) 1,609 (up to 31-3-56); *(c) 18,316 (as on 1-4-56).

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, TRIPURA

1951. Shri Biren Dut: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of land acquired for extension of Victoria Memorial Hospital in Tripura;

(b) the amount of compensation paid for it; and

(c) for what specific purposes, this plot has been acquired?

*These include cases registered prior to 1-1-56

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) A plot of land measuring 3-6 acres approximately has been acquired.

(b) The amount of compensation paid so far is Rs. 2,10,777-6-3 against a total amount of compensation of Rs. 2,81,585-12-0 as per award.

(c) The land has been acquired for the purpose of the following construction :—

- (i) T. B. Clinic.
- (ii) V. D. & Leprosy Clinic.
- (iii) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
- (iv) Eye and Dental Clinics.
- (v) Godown and stores.
- (vi) Laundry and disinfecting plant.
- (vii) Hospital domestic staff quarters.
- (viii) Superintendent's quarters.
- (ix) Matron's quarters.
- (x) Morgue.

रेलवे कर्मचारी

१९५२. श्री के० सी० सोंधिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलों में इस समय एक हजार रुपया मासिक व उससे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले पुननियुक्त रिटायर्ड रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) ये रिटायर्ड कर्मचारी कितनी अधिकतम आयु तक दोबारा नियुक्त किये जा सकते हैं; और

(ग) मध्य-रेलवे में ऐसे रिटायर्ड कर्मचारी कितने हैं और वे इस समय किन-किन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन):
(क) छ: ।

(ख) आम तौर पर ६० साल तक, लेकिन कुछ खास हालतों में ६० साल से आगे भी कुछ कर्मचारियों से काम लिया जा सकता है। ऊपर जिन छ: कर्मचारियों का हवाला दिया गया है उनमें से दो साठ साल से ऊपर हैं।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

प्रयोगात्मक नलकूप

१९५३. श्री के० सी० सोंधिया : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९५५ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ११६ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सागर जिले में किसी उत्पादन नलकूप के बनाने के कार्य को मध्य-प्रदेश में १०० प्रयोगात्मक नलकूप बनाने की योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक कार्य कब से आरम्भ होगा ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) :
(क) से (ग) अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० ११६ के (ख) भाग के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान में १०० उत्पादन नलकूप बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है न कि १०० प्रयोगात्मक (Exploratory) नलकूपों का, जैसा कि प्रश्न के (क) भाग में लिखा है।

राज्य सरकार का उत्पादन नलकूपों का कार्यक्रम भारत सरकार के भूगर्भस्थ-जल गवेषणा योजना के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश में जो ३० प्रयोगात्मक छेद किये गये हैं उनसे मिले हुए तथ्यों पर निर्भर होगा। ये प्रयोगात्मक छेद उन समस्त क्षेत्रों में किये गये हैं जो कि उत्पादन नलकूपों के निर्माण के लिये उपयुक्त समझे जाते हैं और क्योंकि ३० छेदों में से कोई भी छेद सागर जिले में नहीं हुआ है, इसलिये उस जिले में कोई नलकूप बनाने की संभावना मालूम नहीं होती।

RAILWAY WORKSHOP, JAGADHRI

1954. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the staff category-wise at present employed at the Railway Workshop, Jagadhri; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes among them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is herewith appended. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 48.]

NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION

1955. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the re-modelling of New Delhi Railway Station; and

(b) the new features of this re-modelling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A new station building has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,94,696/-.
(b) (i) A common entrance and exit and circulating area for all classes of passengers.

(ii) Provision of a lounge with snack bar for light refreshment on the first floor open to all classes of passengers.

(iii) Retiring Rooms and a dormitory with a spacious terrace adjoining, with different scales of charges open to all classes of passengers.

(iv) Well-equipped waiting rooms for 1st and 2nd class passengers and a waiting hall for 3rd class passengers of a modern design.

(v) Restaurant and Refreshment rooms (with separate vegetarian and non-vegetarian kitchens).

SNUFF AND Bidi TOBACCO

1956. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to produce snuff tobacco and *bidi* tobacco;

(b) the area selected for the same; and

(c) the nature of assistance to be given to the growers of these types of tobacco?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Production of tobacco is not undertaken by the Govt. of India. Steps have, however, been taken by the I.C.T.C. to improve quality of snuff and *bidi* tobaccos by setting up Research Stations. For snuff tobacco a Research Station has been set up at Ferozepur in

the Punjab where work on the botanical and chemical aspects is in progress. For *bidi* tobacco, 2 Research Stations have been set up in Bombay State, one at Nipani and the other at Anand, where research work on the agronomical, chemical and entomological aspects is in progress.

(b) The Research Stations are located in the areas where these types of tobaccos are extensively grown, namely, the Ferozepur tract in East Punjab in the case of snuff tobacco and the Charotar tract in Gujarat and Nipani tract in Belgaum district of Bombay State in the case of *bidi* tobacco.

(c) Assistance is being given to the growers in the following ways:

(i) Pure tobacco seeds and/or seedlings are distributed.

(ii) Farmers' weeks are held annually. Visiting farmers are taken round tobacco farms and the various aspects of tobacco production are explained to them.

(iii) Practical demonstrations are arranged in farmers' fields. The research staff visiting villages during the various stages of tobacco production advise the farmers about improved practices of tobacco cultivation, etc.

(iv) Technical advice on problems arising during the various phases of tobacco production is invariably given to cultivators needing it, both by correspondence or visits by experts, wherever possible.

(v) Leaflets explaining the improved practices of tobacco production based on the results of researches at the Research Stations are distributed free to cultivators.

(vi) Literature published by the I.C.T. Committee on the improved practices of tobacco production is distributed free in Community Projects and Development Blocks where tobacco is an important crop.

(vii) Financial assistance is given to tobacco growers' co-operative societies.

TOURISM

1957. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been submitted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the development of tourism in that State for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 49]

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

**1958. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:
Shri Asthana:**

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries State-wise in which Minimum Wages Act have not been made applicable;

(b) the number of workers State-wise who are covered and not covered by the Minimum Wages Act so far; and

(c) the population of the agricultural labour which have been so far brought under Minimum Wages Act and those who have been left out State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Information is not available and to collect the required information would not be commensurate with the labour involved.

जयनगर में बिजली घर

१९५६. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन जयनगर में, जो कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की सकरी-जयनगर शाखा पर

आखिरी सीमावर्ती स्टेशन है, बिजली पैदा करने के लिये एक बिजली घर बनाने का विचार कर रहा है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेसन): जयनगर स्टेशन पर रेलवे का एक बिजली घर बनाया जा रहा है। इसकी बिजली स्टेशन की इमारत में बिजली लगाने और मौजूदा डीजल पंपिंग सेट की जगह बिजली के पंपिंग सेट लगाने के काम में लायी जायेगी। बिजली लगाने का काम जारी है।

MILK POWDER PLANTS

1960. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Milk Powder Plants donated by the U.N.I.C.E.F. during the last two years; and

(b) the names of places where these plants have been put into operation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Two.

(b) One has been put in operation in Anand (Bombay State) and the other is proposed to be set up in Saurashtra.

STEAMER GHATS

1961. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain steamer ghats in Assam have been selected for development of port and ware-housing facilities;

(b) if so, which are they; and

(c) whether Tezpur or Biswanath is included in the proposed development Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pandu, Gauhati, Dhubri, Neamati and Karimganj.

(c) No, Sir.

SALT FOR ASSAM

1962. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that salt from Saurashtra according to present arrangements, is carried to Assam by a longer route;

(b) if so, whether any representation has been made by the Government of Assam to charge freight by shortest route; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. As distribution of salt is controlled by the Salt Commission, its movement is arranged by the Railways in accordance with the Zonal Scheme of distribution issued by him. According to the Zonal Scheme now in force, salt to Assam has been allotted from Calcutta Zone and no salt from Saurashtra has been allocated for movement to Assam.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE AT GODDA

1963. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open a public call office at

Godda, the Sub-divisional Head-quarter in the district of Santhal Parganas; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Public Call Office at Godda has already been opened on 30-3-56.

GOALPARA-JOGIGHOPA FERRY SERVICE

1964. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government has asked for making the Goalpara-Jogighopa ferry service on the Brahmaputra toll-free on the ground that it falls on National Highways; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken on that request?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet. The matter is under consideration.

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 10th May, 1956.

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-30 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1955-56 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1956-57 OF
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE
CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1955-56 and Budget Estimates for the year 1956-57 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. S-173/56]

ARREST AND DETENTION OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 8th May, 1956, from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta:

"I have the honour to state that Shri Bhajahari Mahata, M.P. (Purulia General Constituency) and Shri Chaitan Majhi, M.P. (Purulia Adibasi Constituency) were arrested along with others on 7th May, 1956, under section, 143[145]186 11, West Bengal Security I.P.S. Act, 1900 for the offences of being members of unlawful assembly and obstructing public servants in discharge of their public duties with the object of violating the orders under section 144 of the Code of Criminal

1—119 L. S. 56

Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898) and produced before the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on the said date (7-5-56) for committing alleged offences as referred to herein. They were directed by the Court to execute a Personal Recognizance bond of Rs. 100 each. But as they were not prepared to execute the Personal Recognizance bonds, the Magistrate has found it his duty in exercise of power under section 167 read with section 496 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to direct that they be detained in jail custody till 21st May, 1956. They have accordingly been taken into custody and detained in the Presidency Jail, Alipore Calcutta."

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920, be taken into consideration:

Clause 8

(1) That at page 2, lines 29-30, the words "constituted under the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920" be deleted.

Clause 9

(2) That at page 3, line 8, for the word "Convention", the word "Conventions" be substituted."

I am very sorry to have to take two or three minutes of this House over these small amendments in connection with the Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Bill which the House passed quite recently. The reason for my bringing this Bill back is this. Originally in clause 13, on page 2, we had put down as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Managing Body may, from out of the funds specified in column 1 of the Third Schedule, transfer to the Pakistan Red Cross Society constituted under

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]
the Indian Red Cross Society
Act...."

We changed it into the Indian Red Cross Society Act. But since the Indian Red Cross Society Act is really not applicable to Pakistan, the Law Ministry advises that those few words may be deleted.

In clause 9, instead of the word "Convention" it is better to use the word "Conventions" because that is the generally accepted term.

It is for these slight amendments that I have brought back this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920, be taken into consideration:

"Clause 8

(1) That at page, 2 lines 29-30, the words "constituted under the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920" be *deleted*.

Clause 9

(2) That at page 3, line 8, for word "Convention", the word "Conventions" be *substituted*."

The motion was adopted.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain on the 9th May, 1956, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of corporations for the purpose of development and warehousing of agricultural produce on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain will continue his speech.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Before the hon. Minister continues his speech, may I say this? We have saved some time by passing the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill before the allotted time. The present Bill is very important and I would request if the time saved there could be given over to this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: If it is necessary, let us try to utilise that time.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Yesterday I was dealing with the co-operative agricultural productive societies. These co-operative societies are very important for the country. So far as I visualise, I do not consider that the huge, gigantic size of the collective farm or the State farm of the U.S.S.R. would be suited for this country. I think that normally these societies should be made up of 50 or 100 farmers, who know each other well and who can work in a co-operative spirit. Their size may be of a few hundred acres but not of thousands of acres as we find in the case of those big farms in the U.S.S.R. Further, normally they should be actively worked by cattle power, and I do not think for a country like India, mechanisation would be a helpful thing. In fact, the efficiency of the Indian agriculture is judged by the productivity and the employment potential which it provides, while on the other hand in the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. they judge the efficiency of a farm by the fewer labour hours needed per acre of production.

The future of Indian agriculture, as I visualise it, would be large farmers working their own farms, and small and medium farmers being joined to the co-operatives. As I said, these co-operatives have not been too much of a success up till now, but we want to create a proper climate.

Yesterday I gave some details of the co-operative machinery which will provide credit and also make supplies to the farmers and market their products. In the case of co-operative societies, they should have the highest precedence in getting their credit. The House is also aware that the First Five Year Plan accepted the principle of ceiling. That principle is going to be implemented with greater vigour during the Second Five Year Plan, and one of the incentives which can be provided to these co-operative productive societies is that any land which may be available to the village community as a result of the imposition of ceiling or otherwise must preferably

go to these co-operatives productive societies. I am hopeful that with greater efforts these co-operative societies would prove a success. In fact, much of the success of our planning depends upon the increase in agricultural production. Unless the medium and the small farmer is organised in the form of a co-operative society, he will not be in a position to take advantage of the scientific and technological researches. Productivity will not reach the optimum level. I attach very great importance to this. As I mentioned on another occasion we want to benefit by the work that they have done in China in organising the co-operative societies. The Government of India is shortly going to sponsor a team to study how the co-operatives have been organised there. We may perhaps not be able to adopt all that they have done. But I hope that as a result of our study of what they have done in China we shall be in a position to help in the organisation of these societies.

There is another aspect of these co-operative activities—introduction of co-operative system in the processing. Past experience shows that the factories which were engaged in the processing of agricultural produce in large quantities advanced money at the time of the sowing of the crop and they kept some sort of a lien on the produce. Many times the crop is bought at concessional rates. When these farmers are organised in the form of co-operatives it would be appropriate to do co-operative processing. We have already taken some action to organise co-operative processing societies and we have met with a certain amount of success. I think it would be possible to do this with the proper climate generated in the country. Further, these co-operative units will develop the countryside so that the purely agricultural economy of the countryside may be varied by the development of industry. The focal point of these co-operatives is going to be the farmer, in particular the medium and the small farmer who had hitherto been neglected. The primary credit society will form the base. It will on the one hand deal with the hierarchy of credit societies, the apex bank and the Central Bank. It will have connection with the co-operative marketing societies and the apex co-operative marketing society. It will also provide a link between the countryside system of warehousing. Although the processing and the productive agricultural societies will not directly be connected with the primary credit

co-operative society, yet, in working, I hope that there will be harmony between the processing and the agricultural productive societies and the rural credit societies. The idea is to create an integrated system of co-operation which would promote marketing activities in the country side. This system of co-operation is not conceived in the spirit of a colossal monolithic structure. This is meant to be a well-planned and well-balanced architecture. At the top the credit activities will be organised by the Reserve Bank and the economic activities by the Ministry of Agriculture. There would be a large amount of co-operation between the Reserve Bank and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in determining the policy and in bringing about the well-needed co-operation between the two activities. The State Government will feature very largely in these activities. The hon. Members are fully aware that co-operation is essentially a State subject. It is on the State List. While the Government of India may undertake the responsibility of laying down their policies for the whole country and for providing finances, the implementation will be the responsibility of the State Governments. Both the Reserve Bank and the Government of India will co-operate with the State Governments and depend upon them for the implementation of these schemes.

At the bottom there will be a large-sized co-operative society which will link up all the various activities—the rural credit activities, marketing activities, warehousing activities, etc. There will also be co-ordination between the processing and the productive societies. In order to achieve this colossal task, full co-operation and co-ordination between all these organs are necessary. No co-operation can ever be successful until it stimulates the people to do productive activities. I am very glad to inform the hon. Members that the Indian Co-operative Union has all along been associating itself during the course of the deliberations and the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The Union has made some very useful suggestions which we have accepted. I hope it will be possible for us to enlist its co-operation to the largest extent possible in this very important sphere of economic activity by which I think the countryside will be rejuvenated. There will be larger production and more equitable distribution and the people of the countryside will become more self-dependent.

[**Shri A. P. Jain**]

Perhaps the question may arise as to why we are creating this corporation and the board which are going to be autonomous. The House is aware that in a system which has to depend upon the voluntary co-operation of a large number of people and in which some commercial working also comes, such a system can best be worked when there is a certain amount of elasticity. If this scheme were worked departmentally, perhaps, there will be delays and irritation and the much-needed elasticity may be wanting. It was for these reasons that the Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended the creation of the board and the corporation. Nonetheless, the Government of India, through the Reserve Bank and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, will have the right to issue directions on matters of broad principles. The Government of India, through the State Governments, will also participate in the share capital. Although the share capital would be fifty per cent, the number of directors nominated on the board will be only 33 per cent. It is not intended that the directors nominated by the Government will interfere with the day-to-day administration of these societies. They will generally confine themselves to the larger financial and policy questions. Therefore, the idea is that, while the State should render the greatest possible co-operation to the development of the co-operative system in the country, the interference by the Government should not go to the length of hampering or retarding the development of the co-operative system on a voluntary basis.

We have been very often talking of the socialist society. In fact, that is our goal and ideal now. Our economic activities fall essentially into three sectors : the public sector, the organised industry and the peasant and the small industrial worker at the base. The peasant and the small industrial worker at the base constitute about 70 per cent of our population. That sector contributes, I believe, a little more, or may be about half of our national income.

The two great attributes of a social society are larger production and the equitable distribution of that production so that the inequality between the higher income and the lower income may be reduced. While the functioning of the public sector will mop up the profits of the enterprise and the rich and the poor will alike benefit from it, the working of the small individual sector at the base on the co-operative basis will bring the

results of the scientific and technological researches within the reach of the small man. It will also organise them economically. It will give them a proper operative unit which will result in larger income. Therefore, I think, the organisation of these small workers both in the field and in the factory on the basis of co-operation is an essential step to the achievement of the socialist pattern of society and for the reduction of the inequality between people with a large amount of wealth and men with smaller incomes.

I hope, Sir, that the House will lend its full support to this very beneficial measure which I have the honour to move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of corporations for the purpose of development and warehousing of agricultural produce on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments to this, both for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, one by Shri K. C. Sodhia and the other by Sardar Iqbal Singh. Now, let us hear Shri K. C. Sodhia.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave your indulgence for my submissions. My submissions are two.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may move his amendment.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar) Sir, may I know how many hours you propose to allot for the general discussion stage and how many hours on clauses? I raise this question because there are a large number of amendments.

Mr. Speaker: What is the hon. Member's suggestion?

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What is the total time allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: Six hours.

Shri Kasliwal: That is not enough, in view of the large number of amendments.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): Sir, I submit that more time will be needed for this. It is a very important Bill and there are amendments to 32 clauses. There are in all 126 amendments already tabled. It is not as if a few clauses are sought to be amended. As many as 32

clauses are affected by the amendments, and as I said, there are a large number of amendments also. It is also necessary, looking to the ground that has been covered by the Minister, that we should have a detailed general discussion and also spend more time at the consideration stage. Therefore, six hours is not enough.

Shri S. S. More: I may further make a submission. As far as the time allowed to the speakers is concerned, even at the consideration stage it should be properly distributed among the various interests, because this is a measure which will vitally affect a major part of our people and all of us want to have a say.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Dist.—South): Six hours is not at all sufficient, Sir. This is a measure which is going to affect 70 per cent of our population. In dealing with such a measure, why should we be in a hurry and try to finish the whole thing in six hours?

Mr. Speaker: Then, shall we have a couple of hours more?

Shri S. S. More: I should like to know on what principle the Business Advisory Committee proceeded to allot the time now allotted to it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members there, read the Bill and in their judgment six hours are enough. That is the maximum that was proposed and accepted. Therefore, if hon. Members now feel that it is not enough, we will try to allot more time. The hon. Members who are in the Committee always consult their other friends before they give their opinion.

Shri S. S. More: We have no friends in the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: It is no good always taking up such matters at this stage. When the report of the Business Advisory Committee is adopted, then at least hon. Members must have looked into it. Every hon. Member cannot be in the Committee; otherwise it will be a Committee of the whole House. Representatives of the various groups are invited. If any hon. Member is not represented, when the report is adopted let him raise his point.

Shri S. S. More: That again becomes a very unpleasant task. We rely on your discretion rather than on the verdict of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: What I am saying is, it is better to dispose of these matters when the report is adopted. That should be done as far as possible, except in extraordinary circumstances. Every time, whatever the Business Advisory Committee does is changed, not at the stage when it can be changed, but after all the stages are over and when the actual matter is taken up. Then it is rather difficult to make any change. We have got other work also. If there is no pressure of work I do not mind sitting day and night with one Bill. Then there is absolutely no objection. That is not the case now. Other work is pending. 18 hours have been set apart for the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill. Therefore, in view of these circumstances, hereafter hon. Members will try to move amendments at the stage when the matter regarding adoption of the report is brought before the House. I believe notices of the meetings of the Business Advisory Committee are put up on the notice board. Therefore, hon. Members must consult their friends. All these safeguards are there, but in spite of all these, if the time has still to be extended we will certainly do it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): In that meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, neither myself as representative of one group, nor Shri Asoka Mehta representing his group were present. Therefore,—may be I feel guilty personally for not attending the meeting—I would say, this being a very important Bill surely we would have urged for more time if we had been present at the meeting.

Shri Kasiwal: The hon. Minister himself has taken one hour now.

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to allot two more hours.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Even if the Business Advisory Committee has allotted time, no one expected so many amendments to be tabled and so much interest evinced in the Bill. After all, the House can ultimately decide the allotment of time when it has before it all the amendments to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: What is the hon. Member's suggestion?

Some Hon. Members: 12 hours.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would suggest at least 10 hours for this Bill.

Shri S. S. More: The whole of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to sit for two hours more. Then let us consult the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. If we want more than two hours, then let a formal motion be moved. Now, assuming we get two more hours, we will have 5½ hours today up to 5-30 P. M. If hon. Members are willing to sit for half an hour more, we will sit up to 6-0 P. M. and that will give us 6 hours today, in addition to the one hour which the hon. Minister has already taken. That means we will require 3 more hours tomorrow. But how is this time to be distributed over the general discussion and the clause-by-clause consideration?

12 Noon

Shri Kasiwal: Five hours are needed for general discussion alone.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Half and half—that is, five hours each for consideration and for clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: That will be all right. So, the whole of this day will be devoted for general discussion of the Bill and for the clauses we will devote three hours tomorrow.

Shri S. S. More: If we have a full general discussion at this stage, possibly the discussion on the clauses will not take very much time.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, we will devote the whole of this day for general discussion, unless of course the discussion finishes up earlier. We will have a formal motion moved. We will come to an understanding that three more hours will be devoted to this tomorrow. The whole of today, in addition to what has been already spent plus three hours will be the total time for this Bill.

Now that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has come, I would let him know the position. There is a suggestion that some more hours ought to be given for consideration and also for the clause-by-clause consideration of this Bill. It is pointed out that there are 126 amendments received so far. The hon. Members, interested as they are in so many fields such as marketing, warehousing corporations and so on, want some four more hours for this Bill. I suggested that in addition to the time already taken, nearly an hour, we can devote the whole of this day even sitting till 6 o'clock, for the general discussion of the Bill, in addition to the one hour already taken. We will have three more hours tomorrow also and finish it. There are a number of amendments. It is an important

Bill and a number of hon. Members are interested. Amendments have been tabled by Members from various sides of the House. Therefore, formally, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will move that the time allotted for this Bill may be extended by, say, three more hours.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The programme for the rest of the session has already been announced. So, unless the House agrees to sit every day, from today, till 6 o'clock, the time-table will be completely upset. Unless, of course, the hon. Members find it inconvenient to sit in the House beyond 5-30, though the Chamber is air-conditioned

Mr. Speaker: We sat till 8 o'clock for finishing the Hindu Succession Bill the other day.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Of course, that was different. However, if the House agrees to sit till 6 o'clock every day till the 31st May, it would not be difficult to adjust the programme. Then we can finish the whole work by the 31st.

Mr. Speaker: So, the general arrangement is, except in exceptional cases, the House will continue to sit till 6 o'clock till the 31st. For this Bill, about three more hours will be added, so that the whole of this day may be taken up for general discussion and tomorrow we will take up clause-by-clause consideration and finish the Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We will agree to it.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad) Instead of sitting daily till 6 o'clock, we might sit for only three days up to 9 o'clock, and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs might arrange for dinner on the lawns of Parliament House.

Shri S. S. More: We will have to increase his salary.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: The importance of this Bill is very great indeed and I should congratulate the Minister of Agriculture on the strenuous efforts that he is going to make by means of this Bill for the amelioration of the condition of the masses of India. I have seen through the Bill and I have read it thrice and I will confine myself only to the intricacies and the complexities of the Bill.

I shall first make certain general observations about the way in which things

are going to be managed and adumbrated in this Bill. The first thing that I want to bring to the notice of this House that this Bill also seeks to modify the Reserve Bank of India Act by clause 55 of the Bill. Now, my objection is that in one Bill you cannot have omnibus powers to revise or to amend other important Acts passed by this House already. Therefore, my objection is that this provision to modify the Reserve Bank of India Act by clause 55 of the Bill should be removed, and it should be done separately. The Reserve Bank of India Act might be amended otherwise than by this Bill.

There is a Board constituted by this Bill. I have looked into the constitution of the Board. I want to bring to the notice of this House that the co-operative movement has been in existence for the last 60 years in this country. The previous Central Government were, and the State Governments and the present Central Government are all intent upon having these co-operative societies in a prosperous condition and to enable them to establish their proper place in the country. Indeed, I am quite convinced that unless we have got co-operative societies in this country and the farmers take to the co-operative method for raising the crop and processing them and selling them, they cannot improve the existing conditions. But then we have to see what are the proper ways in which this co-operative movement can spread. Indeed, for the last 60 years, we have been trying our best towards this end, but still we have not been bringing it to the desired level. That itself shows that there is something wrong in our very approach to the problem. I have been thinking hard about it, because I come from the ranks of farmers and I am an active farmer, and I gave much of my time to this problem, and I found that the thing that stood in the way of the spreading of this movement in the country is that from the very beginning this movement has been running under the leading strings of the officers. In fact, so many reports have laid emphasis on this point, namely, so long as this movement is not given a free way and the energies of the people do not find a proper place in it, there is no hope of any success in this movement. If we look to this Bill, we will find that the same official strings are being attached to the vast attempts on the part of the Ministry to resuscitate the co-operative societies and the co-operative movement.

We find that the Board which consists of 20 members, will have 13 officials and 7 non-officials. Now, out of the 13 officials, ten are officials to be nominated by the Central Government. There is to be one representative of the Reserve Bank and there is to be one representative of the State Bank. Though there are to be seven non-officials, really speaking, there are only two non-officials as such—one from the co-operative field and the other from the economic field. But then, so far as the general public of this country is concerned, the general public will have no connection with the Board whatsoever.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been pointed out that this Bill is going to give effect to the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. That Committee have recommended that this Board should have an advisory council and the advice of that council should be available to this Board from time to time. But I find that in the Bill no mention has been made about that council. In fact, if we closely look into the provisions of the Bill, we find that both in the Board and the Corporation, only the Secretary of the Food and Agriculture Ministry will be the administrator of the whole thing. If we want that a people's movement should prosper, then the administrative machinery for that movement ought to have non-official elements in it. That is my submission. If it is not a machinery which is suitable to the ends that we want to achieve, we cannot succeed in our efforts.

This Board will function through this Corporation and also through the other co-operative societies. I want to know, if the Warehousing Corporation is to be the agency of this Board, for what are the other co-operative societies going to be used? I find that the Board is going to meet once in a year only, and that the Executive Committee, consisting of 7 members mentioned in clause 10, is going to manage the whole affair. If official things are going to be done in this official way, how are we to expect that we are going to give strength to the co-operative movement, as is conceived to be the people's movement? Therefore, my submission is that in this Bill there should be a provision for an advisory council, along with the Board and the Corporation.

About the finances, I find that the Ministry can increase or decrease it and, therefore, on that score I do not have

[**Shri K. C. Sodhia**]

much comments to offer. I find that Rs. 5 crores are going to be given as non-recurring grant and Rs. 5 crores a year for a period of five years. That means that Rs. 30 crores will be the funds of the Board. Out of this, according to my calculation, Rs. 15 crores are to go to the Warehousing Corporation and Rs. 15 crores to the Board. As I have already submitted, because in the matter of finances, the Warehousing Corporation has been given ample power to secure funds from the Reserve Bank and also the Government—they can sell debentures and other things—I have got no objection whatsoever regarding the funds being allotted to them.

The Warehousing Corporation established under this Bill is going to make purchases of grains on behalf of the Central Government. That is to say, this Warehousing Corporation is going to be the purchasing agency of the Central Government in the matter of purchases of various grains. We have got experience of how the purchasing machinery has fared last year and the year before last. We know that corruption and all sorts of undesirable things are being practised in connection with the purchase of grains on behalf of the Government. It was said that if the purchasing agency was given some money, it would purchase grains at the price fixed by the Government, although the grains would not be worth that price and could be brought in the open market at a much lower price. If a single individual officer purchasing grains on behalf of the Government could do that—although there were murmurings on all sides, nobody could bring definite complaints to the notice of the Government—what do you think the Corporation and the societies working under it will do? How are we going to check the underhand dealings practised by these societies and corporations and other set of people on whom no individual responsibility could be fixed? Therefore, my submission is that if we are going to give to this Warehousing Corporation the power of making purchases of grains on behalf of the Government, we should insert a provision in the Bill itself whereby the activities of this Corporation or its agents can be kept under check, so that the farmers may get the proper price for their produce.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will have an eye on the clock.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: With your permission, I will take only five minutes more.

I was just submitting that we have to put in the Bill itself some check on the various purchasing activities of this Corporation so that the farmers might get the proper price for their produce.

In one of the sections of this Bill, it has been said that if the warehousing corporation is not successful, the Government will wind it up and its assets will be taken by the Government and the society and the corporation will become non-existent. For the creation of this corporation, the Ministry comes to this House and requires its approval for the Bill. When the corporation is going to be wound up, there is no mention of bringing that matter before the House to obtain its sanction. I object to this. I say that if the winding up of the corporation comes up,—I do not wish that it should come about; but the Ministry itself has provided for the winding up—the matter should come up before this House and all facts and figures and records must be placed before this House and the sanction of this House ought to be taken for that process. I want the House to consider this matter.

There is one thing that I want to bring to the notice of the House. Every original Bill ought to go to a Select Committee. We take all the Bills in the House and for want of time, get them passed without looking into the complexities properly. In this way, the work of the Ministry becomes rather complex and a great responsibility is thrown upon the Ministry. It is necessary that Bills like this should be referred to a Select Committee by the Minister himself. These are my grounds for bringing forward this motion for sending the Bill to a Select Committee so that there may be a careful examination of the provisions of the Bill, so that they may make suggestions and amendments as are considered necessary. But, I am told that now we are at the fag end of the session, that there is so much of business to be done, that unless we hurry up, we are not likely to finish that business and so I am advised that I need not press my motion for reference to the Select Committee. I feel there is force in that argument. Therefore, I am not going to press this motion for reference to a Select Committee. I may be permitted to do so by the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am not placing it before the House at all. There is no question of withdrawal. Some point was

raised before he even moved it.

Sardar Iqbal Singh. Is he moving his motion for reference to a Select Committee?

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa): I am not. But, I want to say a few things.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him; I will give him an opportunity.

Shri S. S. More: Has Shri Sodhia withdrawn his motion?

Mr. Speaker: He says that he does not press.

Shri S. S. More: Some of us are interested in making a very earnest appeal to the Minister concerned for sending the Bill to the Select Committee. If the two Members who have tabled the necessary motions are allowed to withdraw,...

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of allowing them to withdraw.

I am not putting the motions to the House, because they have not been moved.

Shri S. S. More: Our suggestions will be hanging in the air. That is my submission.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Mr. Speaker, in spite of its various defects, this Bill, ...

Mr. Speaker: I forgot to mention that since we have fixed certain time-limits, I would like the House to agree to some kind of time-limit; not that I want to impose. I think the time may be 20 minutes for the spokesmen of the various groups and 15 minutes for others, at this stage. Of course, then the clauses would be taken up.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I was saying that in spite of the various defects, on the whole, this Bill for the development and warehousing of agricultural produce will be welcomed by the country, although I must say that the measure of its utility cannot be properly assessed until we have witnessed the Government's performance in this regard. The Bill has come not only against the background of the Second Five Year Plan with more emphasis on co-operation, and against the background of the Rural Credit Survey and socialistic pattern of society, but also against the background of wide fluctuations in prices, speculation rampant in the country, serious rise in prices of essential commodities and

Government's inapt handling of the situation.

It is unimaginable that there can be any kind of a plan worth the name in the interests of the people without planned production and supply of commodities essential to the life of the community, without a guaranteed supply to industries to keep them going, without sufficient safeguards against possible emergencies like drought, flood, etc., and also without insuring society against the machinations of speculators and other unscrupulous persons. It is not that this idea of warehousing has just come up today on the eve of the Second Five Year Plan. This idea has been emphasised by various Commissions and Committees that went into this question of marketing, and rural indebtedness in our country. There was a Royal Commission; then the Agricultural Finance Committee, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and lastly the Rural Credit Survey. They have all emphasised this aspect of our agrarian economy. What is the present condition? The peasants have to take advances from money lenders or traders-cum-money lenders and at the harvest, they have to sell their produce at less than market prices prevailing at that time.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the *All India Rural Credit Survey Report* and state how they have pointed this out. With regard to jute which is grown mostly in my State, it has been said: on page 100:

"Before the fibre can be used by the factory it has to be graded, pressed and baled and these functions are carried out by intermediaries who, incidentally, in fixing the cultivator's terms, take advantage of his unfamiliarity with the technical aspects of grading and ignorance of the prices commanded in the wholesale markets."

On page 102, it has been pointed out:

"... the marketing of agricultural produce is largely in the hands of a body of men, who as distinguished from Government and the co-operatives, represent private interests, and who control both the source of credit and the disposal of the produce. Often enough, therefore, the cultivator's position is that of having to bargain, if he can, with someone who commands the money, commands the credit, commands the market and comes with the transport."

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In this connection, there is reference to my district also. It says:

"In Midnapore, 54 per cent of the money-lenders were reported to be traders also."

"The major part of the borrowings from the private money-lenders was at rates of interest exceeding 18 per cent in both the districts. The credit supplied by the Government and the co-operatives accounted for only about 2 per cent. of the total credit in Malda and Midnapore. The increase in debt per cultivating family during the year, considering only cash borrowings and repayments, was of the order of 94 per cent. in Malda and 203 per cent. in Midnapore."

So, it was 203 per cent. in Midnapore, the district to which I belong. Being born in a poor peasant family of that district, I know the agonies of the peasants there. How to remedy the situation? It is the case not only in West Bengal. In Malabar it is pointed out that about 53 per cent. of the producers have to take advance from the traders, and they have to sell 93 per cent. of their produce to the traders. In India most of the produce is sold in the village to the traders, and the producers themselves sell only a very small quantity direct to the consumer. In such a situation there is sufficient scope for speculators, middlemen and other unscrupulous traders to exploit the peasantry.

Even if you go to other States, the situation is the same there. In Andhra there is the Imperial Tobacco Company. Go to Guntur. There you will find the same situation prevailing. They have to take advance for tobacco and then they will be forced to sell it at a much lower price than the price they could have reasonably expected.

It may be said that there are *hats* and bazaars, but we know that as the *hats* and *mandis* are there, there are also the *adityas*, the *dalals* and the *pharias* who command these markets. So, there was this proposal to establish warehouses in the First Five Year Plan itself.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister said that in the past sufficient interest was not taken in the matter of development of co-operatives. Of course, there was the foreign imperialist Government and they might have had their reasons not to encourage co-operatives. We know in our country the co-operative movement is about half a century old. In spite of

that, what is the actual reason on account of which it has not made much headway? Except in certain States like Bombay and Madras we find it has practically failed.

There had been warehousing Acts in several States. So far as I know, at the time the enquiry was made, at least seven States had passed warehousing Acts, but due to various factors they could not succeed. I tried to find out the reasons for the failure of this movement. I find that this is due to party interests being given preference over the interests of the co-operatives, various kinds of intrigue, rivalry, financial difficulties, haphazard growth, *benami* transactions, lack of initiative, nepotism, reluctance to disburse loans to persons who had been the private debtors of the directors who happened to be moneylenders or traders themselves etc. So, this position has been clearly pointed out by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. It has been discussed so many times in this House. So, I need not take much time on that.

In this country where not only 50 per cent. of our national income is derived from agricultural production but 70 per cent. of our people depend on it, what is the condition of this 70 per cent? It has already been pointed out by the hon. Minister that about 75 per cent. of our peasantry have less than economic holdings. It has been said that after the fixation of ceiling or the land reforms, if land is available, then the Government will form co-operative organisations of the agricultural workers or persons having uneconomic holdings and that through these co-operatives the Government will deal with this question. In the draft Second Five Year Plan there is a chapter on co-operatives, and they have pointed out that whatever you may do at the top or at the higher level, unless you strengthen the base, it is very difficult to develop this movement. It has been said:

"... the strength of co-operation comes from relatively small and homogeneous groups which function effectively. If strong primary units exist at the base, effective organisations can also be built at higher levels."

Yesterday the hon. Minister gave the instance of China where it has been said there has been a phenomenal progress and where there now exist twelve lakhs of co-operatives. It is not that in our country the number of co-operatives is very small. In this draft itself it has been

pointed out that we have even now a large number. I have added up the various types of co-operatives and it comes to 1,87,000 and their membership is 8.5 million. So, how is it that in spite of the existence of a large number of co-operatives—not as many as in China or as large a number as we need, but still a large number—they are not making headway, they have not been successful. This is because of the lack of an integrated policy, because of the lack of encouragement from Government on proper lines. When the hon. Minister said that there was indifference or lack of interest on the part of the imperialist rulers, can we not bring this charge against the Congress Government that they were also not taking sufficient interest in this matter during the last nine years of their rule?

In the First Five Year Plan there is this provision. The Planning Commission's recommendations are there. Those recommendations were adopted by this Parliament. The people of this country took this adoption as a collective promise of their representatives. The Government could not fulfil that promise. In this situation certainly this House and the country would be justified in demanding an assurance on the floor of this House from the hon. Minister that the provisions of this Bill would be taken with greater seriousness and that the promise that he has given already in connection with this Bill would really be fulfilled.

Then, I come to some of the provisions of the Bill. It has been said that Government is going to set up a Central Board, and this Board will organise the Central Warehousing Corporation. There is also a provision for State Corporations. We have seen in the case of the village industries and several other matters like refugee rehabilitation that the States have failed to utilise the money given by the Centre. So far as the State Finance Corporations are concerned, in West Bengal there is Birla and other big people in it and we do not know what progress has been made. Particularly the small-scale industries have not been given the kind of help which they deserve and which these organisations are expected to give them. So, in the case of these State warehousing corporations, what is the guarantee that they will fulfil the promise? What is the type of organisation, co-ordination or integrated scheme which would fulfil the promise that has been given here?

Another thing that I would like to point out in this connection is that in this Bill there is a provision for the representation of various interests on this Board. So far as the Central Corporation is concerned, there will be certain categories of interests represented there, but there you will find that a very small portion has been allocated to the co-operative sector, although there will be representatives from the Finance Ministry and other financial institutions—we do not know what it means exactly. Is there not the danger that through such loop-holes speculators who are utilising bank money today, and about which the Reserve Bank has issued some circular, will again utilise these organisations? So that, unless sufficient safeguards are there to provide against this, this measure cannot be worked smoothly and will not yield the results expected of it.

Regarding the State Corporations, I have certain amendments with regard to these provisions which I propose to move at the time of the consideration of the clauses, but at this stage I would like to point out that although at the central level there has been some provision for the representation of the interests of co-operatives and other organisations, at the State level there is no such provision. What is the idea behind limiting the shares to the Central Government and the State Government only? Then, it becomes only a State concern. I am not opposed to a State trading concern. In fact, we have been pleading for it for a long time, and we are glad that Government have accepted our demand partially. But since you are going to encourage co-operatives, and you are calling it development on co-operative lines, what is the harm if at the State level you give some representation, so far as the share capital is concerned to the co-operative organisations in the State, such as the provincial banks, the central banks, the co-operative societies marketing societies and so on? It is these organisations which will have to take a more active part in the organisation of co-operative societies and the co-ordination of the activities right up to the village level. So, unless certain changes are made in this Bill in this respect, it is very difficult to achieve success through this measure.

I want to point out one other thing, namely that in our country there has been an uneven economic development of the different regions. Even the Rural Credit Survey Committee have divided the country into two areas. Some areas are called subsistence areas,

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while others are called cash-crop areas. This has been done on the basis of the principal crop grown. It has been pointed out that of the total sown area, about 75 per cent comes under foodgrains and cereals, and only 25 per cent. under commercial crops. But the value of the produce of 25 per cent. of the land by way of commercial crops is equal to that of the cereals produced from 75 per cent. of the land.

So, it is very necessary that while organising these things on a co-operative basis it should be seen that proper consideration is given to the location of the godowns and warehouses, so far as the areas growing commercial crops are concerned. There are cotton-growing areas, jute-growing areas, and tobacco-growing areas and so on. In this connection, I might mention that my own State is one of the States which grow mostly jute. It is very necessary that there should be warehousing facilities provided for the jute-growers, so that the brokers or the agents of the jute mills who are now mulcting the peasants in every possible way and cheating them as much as possible may be prevented from doing so.

For instance we find that in U.P., they grow a sufficient quantity of mustard seed and there are certain States in the south which grow groundnut and other oilseeds. And from these States, these articles come to West Bengal. But there is a large variation in price, because certain parts of our country are in a position to grow more cash crops, whereas the people living in other parts have got to purchase those things at a very high rate. In this situation, it is necessary that the price factor also should be taken into consideration.

So far as warehousing facilities are concerned, there should be provision for cold storage, in order to preserve such things as potato. Since in my State there is a very large demand for it, the potato dealers exploit the growers very much. When the growers have to buy potato seeds, they have to buy it at the rate of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per maund, but when it comes to a question of their selling their produce, they can sell it only at the rate of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund. In order to remedy this situation, it is very necessary that commodities like this also should be included within the purview of this Bill. We do not know whether these things should come under the expression 'foodstuffs', and whether they have been included among foodstuffs. But we hope that in case they have not been included.

they will be included at least now in the expression 'agricultural produce' so that accommodation can be made available for these things also in the warehouses.

During the war period and also the post-war period, when there was acute food shortage in the country, we incurred heavy losses on account of defective storage. Even today, we heard how there was a loss of a huge quantity of wheat on account of defective storage. It is said that about 3 per cent of loss is there, so far as wheat is concerned, in the country as a whole. When that is the situation, we find that some suggestions are there that Government should utilise the storage godowns, and the private godowns which they had utilised during the post-war period in connection with civil supplies, rationing etc. But it must be pointed out that some of these private godowns are very defective, and already, Government are paying a very high rent for them. So, it would not be of much use to retain those godowns now. I am told that some of the private people are interested in handing over those godowns to Government, so that Government may take them over as warehouses and so on. I do not know what idea Government have in view. If they want to have these warehouses on a permanent basis, then they have to analyse all these things and then build warehouses on a permanent basis.

So far as the grants to be made by the Central Government are concerned, I would appeal to the Minister to increase the amount that has been provided for. The present provision is very small. It is only a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 crores, and a recurring grant of Rs. 5 crores per year over a period of five years in the beginning. I have asked for the permission of the President to move an amendment in this regard, seeking to enhance the amount. I do not know whether that permission will be forthcoming or not, because it has not come up till now. But I would submit that unless this sum is increased, we would not be able to deal with this vast problem in a vast country like ours.

It has been stated in the Draft Second Five Year Plan that only Rs. 46 crores will be spent on this account, apart from some Reserve Bank loans etc. So, I would suggest that at least here, the money provided for should be increased. We are paying so many crores of rupees by way of interest-free loans to Tatas and others, and there are financing institutions also which are giving large

amounts to various industrial concerns. But in order to feed these very industries, in order to insure against famine, such other parts of the country, in order to see that our total economy is strengthened, in order to see that the results of planning are made progressive, in order to see that the benefit of increased economic production does not remain confined only to the few but percolates to the vast majority of our peasantry, in order to organise these co-operative and marketing societies on a sound basis, and also in the interests of nearly 75 per cent. of our people who depend entirely on agriculture, it is very necessary that a larger amount should be provided. Proper arrangement should also be made to see that the co-operatives are properly organised and that they do not come within the grip of moneylenders, the village shylocks and other such interested people, in whose grip they have remained so long and have not made it possible for the common people to derive any profit so far out of such organisations.

Shri Asoka Mehta: This is an important Bill not only because it seeks to fill up a gap in our economy, not only because it provides for an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores, but because there are provisions in it, particularly like clause 37, which would make it possible, as the Minister has already pointed out, to make much larger amounts available for developing marketing processing and other allied co-operative activities in our country.

As far as warehousing is concerned, it has a long history. I am sure the Minister is aware that this question was raised as early as 1885 by the Punjab Government. In 1889, the then Secretary of State for India forwarded to the Government of India a tentative scheme for the introduction of grain elevators, drawn up by Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co. of Bombay. This question was discussed at all levels in 1889, but for various reasons into which I shall not go, the scheme had to be dropped. But a definite, and a kind of a pilot, experiment was carried out when a grain elevator was erected by the Punjab Government at Lyallpur in 1920. The capacity of the elevator was 100,000 maunds, and Messrs Clements Roberts & Co. were entrusted with the task of running it for Government. These experiments were made in the past. They failed. Why did they fail? That is one of the points which needs to be considered.

Secondly, this problem of providing warehousing facilities is not new. It has been discussed over and over again by a variety of committees and commissions. The Agricultural Commission in its report has devoted considerable attention to this problem. So also the Central Banking Inquiry Committee; more so the various Provincial Banking Inquiry Committees; they have gone thoroughly into this question. If the Minister will look them up he will find that over and over again they have said that efforts made at setting up godowns and warehouses by providing assistance to various co-operatives failed to evoke any response.

For instance, in Madras the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee in its report says that the co-operative societies were given loans for constructing godowns, but that experiment was not a success. The reason was that charges for storage were felt to be high. The Lyallpur elevator never had more than 30,000 maunds for storage, though its capacity was 100,000 maunds, and the elevator had to be closed down sometime in 1925 or 1926.

Now the Rural Credit Survey has been very fortunate. Its report came out at a time when the constellation of circumstances were favourable. I am happy to find that not only the Imperial Bank has been nationalised, but now we are taking the next step recommended by the Rural Credit Survey. But the point is that while we try to implement the recommendations, we should look into the history of this question and find out why in the past efforts made by well-intentioned members of the Government failed. Care has to be taken to see that those obstacles either are not permitted to come up again or if they come up, we are well armed to overcome them.

As far as agriculture is concerned, there is a peculiarity which we all know. The peculiarity, I believe was very well brought out by the *Mysore Economic Journal* when it said that unlike manufacturers, the farmers buy the raw materials at retail price and sell the final products at wholesale price. The whole process, the whole chain of events, is completely reversed. While the manufacturers buy wholesale and sell retail, the farmers buy retail and sell wholesale. That is why the function of marketing plays such an important part in agricultural economy. That is the reason why for the last 50 years or more, all

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students of Indian economics, particularly those interested in agricultural development, have given top priority to this question of marketing.

Here again, it is necessary to understand what are the marketing functions. There again serious students the world over have listed these marketing functions into three main groups: the function of exchange, the function of physical supply and facilitating functions. These functions have been further subdivided into selling and assembling, transportation and storage, financing risk taking, market information and standardisation. Every student of this subject knows that these are the main functions of marketing. Are we covering them. Are we satisfying these functions? Because if we are not satisfying all these functions, we may again be faced with difficulties later on.

We have to be careful. In the implementation of the Act, once it is put on the Statute-book, we have got to see that all these functions are fulfilled. We have also to provide against difficulties likely to arise, if past experience is any guide to us in this matter. The Bill seeks to introduce a very necessary element in our agricultural economy. A significant contribution will be made in terms of finance also. I am happy to find that the scheme of the Bill is very attractive and is likely to meet, by and large, the requirements of the country.

As you know, the scheme of the Bill tries to divide the resources that are being put at the disposal of the Board into two parts—the national co-operative development fund and the national warehousing development fund. The national co-operative development fund will have a two-fold responsibility: firstly, it will try to build up the co-operatives at the bottom and help them; secondly it will also be in a position to plan and promote programmes for co-operative societies for the supply of seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements etc. Which means that the national co-operative development fund's responsibility will be to lay the foundations on which the other fund will be able to build up the super-structure. That is the scheme. Therefore, unless the foundations are well and strongly laid, the super-structure will not be able to achieve very much. Much greater attention, therefore, needs to be given, and I hope, will be given by the Board when it is set up, to this foundational task, the task that has been allotted primarily and specifically to the Board.

As far as warehousing is concerned, there will be Central warehouses, State warehouses and the rest of it. Here again, I hope that the idea is not merely to reduce the opportunities for profit but also the needs for profit in marketing. The margin at present, as my hon. friend, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, pointed out, is large; there are large opportunities for profit. They have got to be cut down; there is no doubt about it. But there are also needs for profits today. They also need to be cut down; it is not enough to concentrate on cutting down the opportunities that are there.

This Bill merely lays down a skeleton. The flesh and blood have to be provided. As far as the skeleton is concerned, we may have minor differences here and there. The skeleton has been set up in accordance with the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey, with which we are all in general agreement. I would say that greater attention needs to be given to how ultimately the flesh and blood will be provided to this framework which has been outlined before us.

Here we find that there are a number of aspects from which this question will have to be looked into. I believe that in India, if we take wheat, for instance, 50 to 60 per cent. is marketed in two or three months after the harvest. The rest of it is marketed during the rest of the year. In a country like the United States, where the figure is more or less the same, the residue works out at the rate of 3 to 6 per cent. I would have liked to know from the Minister what is the position here, because there are peak loads in agriculture. There are peak periods and facilities can be provided through warehousing either to overcome the difficulties that are created by these peak loads or to see that the distribution or sale of the agricultural produce is more evenly done all over the year.

Even in a country like the United States which, as you know, does not believe in socialism, anything between one-third and two-fifths of the grain moving through the commercial channels is handled by co-operatives or co-operative marketing. It may help us in developing our socialist pattern, but it is not an integral part of the socialist pattern. The Government Yearbook on Agriculture describes the functions as follows:

"The functions performed nearly always include weighing, grading, unloading from trucks and unloading from elevators and railroad cars or outgoing trucks and

cleaning, drying, mixing, blending and storage. Then there is the important function of price determination when ownership of grain is transferred from the farmer to the ... buyer".

These are among the various functions that are fulfilled by marketing facilities that are cooperatively provided in the United States of America. Are we going to cover all these facilities? Are we going to provide for all these facilities? If we are going to provide for this complex of facilities, I would like to know how this whole scheme is going to be organised. For instance, take these warehouses. Naturally there will be some terminal warehouses. Now, what will be the cost of performing these functions? The question of cost is very important. If the cost becomes too high, then, as experiments failed in the past, this will also fail. The Minister has not told us what are likely to be the costs. But, I find that in the United States, the cost of receiving the grain, placing it on the elevators and delivering it again to the owner at the close of the period comes to 3 to 5 cent. a bushel. If it is stored for a whole year, the cost works out to 15 to 25 cents a bushel. If the cost is going to be as high as this, then, I am afraid the experiment will not succeed.

1 P.M.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): What is the percentage?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Again, the question is not how much money we are going to provide but how much we are going to charge for this provision. If, from the beginning, the charges are heavy, the whole experiment will fail.

Any one who has tried to market his agricultural produce knows that there is what is known as refraction. The amount of refraction is taken to be a fixed percentage from the weight for impure elements etc. That is the reason why, almost the world over, wherever co-operative marketing has developed, there is provision for grading, there is provision for cleaning and all that leads to the question of pooling. I do not know if, in these warehouses, we are going to pool the products, whether we are going to assure every single peasant—or, if they are organised co-operatively,—that whatever grain they bring will be treated as something separate and will not be pooled at all. It needs to be remembered that our urban population today is 6½ crores and it is bound to increase by about 2½ crores by 1961. We shall be increasing rather

at the rate of 33 per cent—and in any case between 30 to 40 per cent—every decade. Therefore, here is a terrible market, a tremendously expanding market in our own country which has to be fed by the rural areas and the warehousing and the marketing facilities have to play a very important and very vital part. What kind of relationship is going to develop between the urban and the rural people? Co-operatives. Yes. But, will these co-operatives again ultimately come together and develop and foster grading and standardisation or will it permit marketing of grain to go on in the way in which it has been going on so far?

I am sorry, yesterday, I could not remain present when the Minister was speaking, because I was busy elsewhere. But, it is not clear to me as to what the Minister proposes to do. If in a particular area, few people join a co-operative marketing society or organisation, will others be made to join? Will there be an element of compulsion or not. Even in a country like Denmark which is classic, where co-operative agriculture has produced the best results, there is a provision that if a section of the people—if a substantial section—of the people join a co-operative, then, the others have got to market with them. I believe the Minister will be able to tell us more about that. In the U.P. a similar difficulty was experienced in 1937-39 and they had also to consider this question in all the bearings. The question, therefore, is whether co-operative marketing will be left to State-sponsored co-operatives or.....

Shri A. P. Jain: I may explain it in a minute or two so that it may be easy for the hon. Member. The members of the co-operative marketing society will be the primary rural credit societies and also individual farmers. Any person to whom a loan is advanced by the rural credit co-operative society would be under an obligation to sell his crop through that society and, therefore, the crop will be given to the marketing co-operative society through the primary societies.

Shri Asoka Mehta: With your permission, I will just dilate on that point. The primary societies are grouped into different associations. Every member has to enter into a contract for marketing his entire produce through the association for a fairly long period and not one year. If the idea is to have it for one year, then he takes the loan and gives it back and next year he can get out of

it. If it is for a fairly long period, all the produce is pooled before marketing, and it is treated and there are what are known as iron bound contracts. I am not saying that we should rush with iron bound contracts here and now. But, all that I want the Minister to do is to look into this matter and find out whether big experiments for co-operative marketing and warehousing can succeed without having anything like iron bound contracts, and if they are necessary, at what stage and how such contracts will have to be introduced.

I would like to repeat what I said on an earlier occasion that I am not very happy with the State-sponsored or State-operated co-operatives. I believe that the only solution lies in having compulsory co-operatives. I recently read a speech that was made by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari and even he seems to be coming to the conclusion that N.E.S. and Community Development work can succeed only to the extent we are able to guarantee to every single family the assistance that family needs. It is with these objectives before it that the All India Village Industries Board drew up a very interesting document, *Building from Below* where it recommended that there should be compulsory co-operatives for every 1000 families in our rural areas. I have supported it in the past on more than one occasion and once again I would bring to the attention of Government that this is very important. We should take up certain areas and introduce this building from below because if we depend only on State-sponsored societies, there is the danger of bureaucratisation and strange though it may sound compulsion will really make it possible for us to ensure a much greater degree or element of democratic participation and control.

Then, the question is of transport. As I pointed out a little earlier, our urban population is growing up by 30 to 40 per cent. Are we going to depend on our railways for transport. The Railway Minister while presenting his Budget mentioned the difficulties that are likely to be experienced. The additional provision made in the Railways is only for iron, steel, cement and coal. There will not be any provision for additional facilities for other goods that have to be carried. By 1961, our urban population would have increased by about 3 crores and, I believe, our *per capita* consumption would have also gone up. How are you going to transport all the goods? It is necessary for that to develop our inland

waterways and if we are going to develop our inland waterways, the whole arrangement of our warehousing will have to be different, because the terminals instead of being linked up with railways will have to be linked up with the waterways. If we are going to have the use of varied transport facilities, then warehousing facilities will have to be provided accordingly. It is no use simply improving the godowns in the rural areas. After all, they have to be linked up with warehouses which will ultimately make this produce available to the urban areas which are the major markets for rural produce. Obviously, no provision can be made for transport in this Bill. But, I want to know from the Minister what kind of liaison he is establishing with the Ministry of Transport. It is not enough to have a liaison with the Reserve Bank of India and say that so far as the credit part is concerned, we shall do this or we shall do that. The functions of marketing would be woefully incomplete unless we have carefully considered the functions of transport. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in what way this problem will be overcome in the next 5 years or in the next 10 years.

I hope the Board will be asked to provide marketing intelligence, *viz.*, outlook information as well as marketing information and carrying out of market research. In other countries of the world such Acts have been put on the statute-book, for facilitating market research. This, by itself, is a very important need. Large amounts have been spent on the subject. If the Minister agrees, he may include among the functions of the Board—the responsibilities that are to be entrusted to the Board—things like market intelligence and market research.

We have had so far not a very happy experience with the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India. The State Bank was expected to open about 80 branches in the course of a year. So far, it has opened only 21 branches. How is this programme going to be phased? The Minister has told us what he expected to achieve in the course of five years. When we nationalised the Imperial Bank of India, statutory provisions were made about the opening of additional branches. But as far as actual achievement is concerned, very little has been done. I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister whether he is prepared to place before us, not today but in the near future, a phased programme that these are the things that we are

going to do in the first year, in the second year, in the third year and so on, so that it would be possible for us later on when we review this question from year to year to find out how far we have come up to the mark. Merely to say that it is in our Five Year Programme will not be very helpful.

I am afraid that the Minister will not be in agreement with me, but I have great sympathy with those who feel that our agricultural production can be increased by 30 or 40 per cent in the next five years as against the percentage that has been suggested by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Minister told us many things about China. There is one thing about China which is very important to remember. Even without the co-operatives, even before the communist government came to power there, the per acre production in China was much higher than in India. The dimension of intensive cultivation which is not open to the Chinese today is still open to us. If we can explore this dimension fully, if we can utilise this dimension fully, I see no reason why we should not be able even to double our production in the next 10 or 15 years. We can do it provided we can reach every single farmer in India with the assistance he needs. How are we to make that assistance available? You have set up this network or you propose to set up this network; you propose to set up this organisation. I am very happy about it and I have no quarrel about it, but it depends upon how it will be able to reach the grass roots. That is why once again I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to make the experiment with compulsory co-operatives as suggested by *Buliding from Below* at least in some selected areas, in a few talukas, or in a few districts all over the country. Please make that experiment. Try your other ideas elsewhere. Through a variety of experiments find out which particular method is likely to yield the best possible results. I hope the Board also will not try to follow a uniform pattern everywhere. What this country wants and what this country requires is a variety of experiments so that we may be able to find out the right way and the royal way to move forward to increase production and to equitable distribution that we all desire.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : मैं इस बिल (विधेयक) का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि इसक जरिये कम से कम कुछ तो किया जा

रहा है। इस बिल के जरिये जिस तरीकेसे काम करने की स्कीम रखी गयी है उससे ज्यादा फायदा होने की उम्मीद तो नहीं मालूम होती।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी (ग्राम्य ऋण सर्वेक्षण समिति) ने यह एक बहुत अहम सिफारिश की थी और गवर्नमेंट ने इसको मंजूर करके किसान के लिये बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। यह माल गोदामों का तजुर्बा पंजाब से शुरू हुआ है और इसके बारे में मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले मेम्बर साहब ने कहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको उस तजुर्बे से फायदा उठाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ताकि यह तजुर्बा कामयाब हो। अगर हम इन माल गोदामों को इकानमिक लेवल (आर्थिक स्तर) पर न चला सकें और इनसे किसानों को फायदा न हुआ तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल से किसान की बेहतरी नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बिल को गलत तरीके से शुरू किया गया है। सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन माल गोदामों से किसानों को फायदा पहुंचे। आज कल होता यह है कि फसल के बक्त दाम बहुत नीचा कर दिया जाता है और उसके बाद दाम कई गुना ज्यादा कर दिया जाता है। पिछले साल ही चने का दाम फसल पर ६ या ७ रुपया मन था लेकिन साल के दौरान में उस का दाम १२ और १३ व १४ रुपये मन तक हो गया और अब फिर ६ रुपये मन पर आया है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन मालगोदामों को किसानों की बेहतरी के लिये इस्तेमाल करना है तो उनको ऐसी जगह बनाना चाहिये जहां कि वे किसानों के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदे मन्द साबित हो सकें। आप जानते हैं जंग के बाद इस देश में बहुत से मालगोदाम बने। लेकिन उनका फायदा किसानों को नहीं हो सका। वे मालगोदाम कलकत्ता, बम्बई में या ऐसी बड़ी मंडियों में बनाये गये थे जहां कि गवर्नमेंट अपना माल स्टोर करती थी। अगर आप इस चीज को डिस्ट्रीलाइज (विकेंद्रित) नहीं करेंगे और इन गोदामों को बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही रखेंगे तो इनसे किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। अगर आप इनसे किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो इनको ऐसी जगहों पर रखें जहां पर कि किसान अपना मार्केटबिल सरप्लस (विक्राने योग्य

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

अतिरिक्त माल) जमा कर सकें और इस तरह अपनी पैदावार का मुनासिब दाम ले सकें और अपना स्टैंडर्ड आफ़ लिविंग (जीवन निर्वाह स्तर) बढ़ा सकें, और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का स्टैंडर्ड आफ़ लिविंग बढ़ने से ही इस देश का भला हो सकता है। अगर इन मालगोदामों को बनाकर आप मिडिलमैन (मध्यजन) का फायदा कम करके किसानों को ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचा सकें तो जो ३५ करोड़ रुपया आप इन मालगोदामों पर अगले पांच साल में खर्च करना चाहते हैं वह फायदे मन्द साबित हो सकता है। अगर इन मालगोदामों का किसानों के फायदे के लिये इस्तेमाल किया गया तो यह बिल फायदे मन्द साबित हो सकता है। तो सबसे पहली बात जो देखनी है वह यह है कि इन मालगोदामों का प्लानिंग (आयोजन) किस तरह हो कि इन से किसानों को फायदा पहुंच सके।

इसके अलावा इस बिल में यह भी देखना है कि यह बोर्ड किन किन चीजों के लिये फंक्शन (कार्य) करेगा। इसमें कुछ चीजें दी गयी हैं लेकिन कुछ चीजें जो कि अहम हैं शामिल नहीं की गयी हैं। मसलन गुड़ है या आइल-सीड्स (तिलहन) हैं। इनको इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है। पिछले साल आइलसीड्स में किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इनके अलावा मैं चाहता हूँ कि वैजीटेबिल्स (तरकारीयों) और फलों को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। इसकी वजह यह है कि अलग अलग इलाकों में किसान अलग अलग किस्म की फसलें पैदा करते हैं। कुछ जगहों पर सिर्फ सब्जी ही पैदा की जाती है। जो किसान पहाड़ों में रहते हैं वे ज्यादातर फल ही पैदा करते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन तीन चार चीजों को और इसमें शामिल कर लिया जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड के फंक्शन्स को और ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये। आप हिन्दुस्तान के रिसोर्सेज (संसाधनों) को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ायें लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि ऐसा करना किसान के लिये फायदे मन्द साबित हो।

मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले मम्बर साहब ने जूट और ऊन के मसले के बारे में कहा। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ वहां कपास और गंधुम ज्यादा पैदा होता है। इसको मिडिल मैन किसान से सस्ते दामों पर लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। पंजाब का मार्कोटिंग ऐक्ट (विपणन

अधिनियम हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा अहम और बेहतरीन है लेकिन उसके बावजूद मिल औरनर (मिल मालिक) और मिडिलमैन हर यत्न करते हैं कि किसान से सस्ते से सस्ते दाम पर उसकी फसल ले लें और उसके उपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा नफा कमायें। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस बिल में आप किसान के नुकतेनजर से लानिंग करेंगे तो यह किसान के लिये बेहतरीन साबित हो सकेगा। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह किसान के लिये फायदे मन्द साबित नहीं हो सकता। मैं जानता हूँ कि श्री अजित प्रसाद जी के दिल में किसान के लिये हमदर्दी है। आप जानते हैं कि सन् १९४० से रिजर्व बैंक आफ़ इंडिया में एक एग्रीकलचरल सेल (कृषि सम्बन्धी इकाई) बना है और रिजर्व बैंक के इस हिस्से ने किसानों के लिये अभी तक कितनी बेहतरी का काम किया है ?

इस बिल के जरिये जो आप एक सेंट्रल नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट एंड व्हेयर-हाउसिंग बोर्ड (केन्द्रीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास तथा भाण्डागार बोर्ड) बनाने जा रहे हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर आप यह बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छे हैं और मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन इस बोर्ड के कम्पोजीशन (गठन) के सम्बन्ध में मुझे ऐतराज है। इसमें आपने आफिशियल्स (सरकारी अधिकारी) ज्यादा रखे हैं और नान-आफिशियल एलिमेंट (गैर-सरकारी तत्व) को कम रखा है। इसमें आपको ऐसे लोगों की तादाद काफी रखनी चाहिये थी जिनके कि दिल में किसानों के प्रति हमदर्दी की भावना रहती है लेकिन आपने इसमें अफसर १३ रखे हैं और नान-आफिशियल्स ७ रखे हैं, आपको इस बोर्ड में नान-आफिशियल्स और बढ़ाने चाहिये ताकि ऐसे लोग अधिक तादाद में आ सकें जो कि किसानों के दुःख दर्द को बखूबी समझते हैं और दिल में उनके लिये हमदर्दी का भाव रखते हैं।

आप यह कहेंगे कि हमने रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी की सिफारिशों को माना है और उसके अनुसार ५ करोड़ रुपया पहले साल और ५ करोड़ रुपया अगले ५ सालों में इस बोर्ड को दिया जायगा और इस फंड को दो हिस्सों में तकसीम किया जायगा, अर्थात् डेवलपमेंट फंड और व्हेयरहाउसिंग फंड। अब देखना वह है कि इतने रुपये से आप कितने गोदाम और

बेयरहाउसेज कितने इलाकों में बना सकते हैं ? मेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम आप इतना तो कर ही सकते हैं कि जो पहले के गोदाम बने हुए हैं चाहे वे बड़े शहरों में हों और चाहे छोटे शहरों में हों उनको स्टेट कारपोरेशंस (राजकीय विभागों) के द्वारा सबसिडी (सरकारी सहायता) दे कर किसानों के भले के लिये चलाया जाय ।

इस बिल में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने यहां एक स्टेट बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन (राज्य भाण्डगार निगम) बना सकती हैं और उसमें आपने यह कहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वह २ करोड़ रुपये की कारपोरेशन बना सकती हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस रकम से वे कितने बेयरहाउसेज बनवा सकेंगी, क्यों कि कितने ही सूबे काफी बड़े हैं और जहां कि मार्केटबल सरप्लस बहुत ज्यादा है और जहां कि किसान ऐसी चीजें पैदा करते हैं जिनको कि अगर ठीक से स्टोर करके रख दिया जाय तो आगे चल कर उनके काफी अच्छे दाम मिल सकते हैं, ऐसे सूबों के लिये यह दो करोड़ की कारपोरेशन से काम बनने वाला नहीं है और जितना फायदा किसानों को पहुंचाया जा सकता है वह इस पूंजी की कारपोरेशन के जरिये नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकेगा और जरूरत इस बात की है कि कारपोरेशंस का कैपिटल (पूंजी) २ करोड़ से अधिक बढ़ाया जाय, अब उसके लिये आपका यह उजर पेश करना कि हमारे पास काफी फाइनेंसिंग (धन) नहीं है, किसी हद तक यह सही भी हो सकता है लेकिन जब किसी चीज को हाथ में उठाया जाय तो फिर हाफ हाटेंड मेजर्स (आधे मन से की गई कार्यवाही) से काम नहीं बनता और उसका कोई फायदा भी नहीं होता, इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि काफी तादाद में गोदाम बनने चाहिये और जाहिर है कि उसके लिये कारपोरेशन की पूंजी २ करोड़ से अधिक बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये और मैं समझता हूं कि उसका सरमाया कम से कम ५ करोड़ कर देना चाहिये । अगर लोग पैसा देने को तैयार हैं, उसके शेयर्स खरीदने को तैयार हैं तो आपको उसमें क्या ऐतराज हो सकता है ? आप भी अपना हिस्सा दें और लोग अपना हिस्सा देंगे और इस ढंग से किसानों का ज्यादा भला हो सकता है और कारपोरेशन अपने मकसद की अच्छी तरह पूरा कर सकता है ।

सेंट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन ने २०

करोड़ रुपये या १० करोड़ रुपये के शेयर्स आपने मुल्तलिफ हिस्सों में रखे हैं और आपने इस देश का इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट (औद्योगिक विकास) करने के लिये जो बहुत से डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशंस बनाये हैं, मुझे उनसे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि पिछले दस सालों में आपने ४० करोड़ के मालगोदाम बनाये और वह भी नकाफी साबित हुए तो यह १० करोड़ की पूंजी से आप कितने मालगोदाम बना सकेंगे और कितने लोगों का आप उनसे भला कर सकेंगे, इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि यह रकम आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ानी चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन रीजनल बेसिस (क्षेत्रीय आधार) पर इलाकाई बेसिस पर ऐसे बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन न बनाये जो कि मुनासिब और काफी तौर पर किसानों का भला न कर सकें । पंजाब के तजुबों से मालूम हो गया है कि अगर आप थोड़े मालगोदाम चलायेंगे तो ज्यादा नफा नहीं हो सकता लेकिन अगर आप उनको काफी तादाद में चलायेंगे तो आपको ज्यादा नफा रह सकता है ।

आखिर मैं मैं आपसे एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस देश का प्लान मंडियों और गांवों से शुरू करें और यह जो आप बम्बई, कलकत्ता, सूबों की राजधानियों और जिलों के हेडक्वार्टर्स से शुरू करते हैं तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता । अगर देहातों और मंडियों की तौर पर हम प्लान करेंगे और देहातों में माल गोदाम खुलवायेंगे तो इसका ज्यादा अच्छा नतीजा निकलेगा । अगर आपने यह मालगोदाम बना करके शहर के लोगों को देना है, जिन्होंने पहले भी कम पैसा दिया है ताकि स्टोर करके वे ज्यादा पैसा कमा सकें तो कभी आपको फायदा नहीं हो सकता और इस बेसिस (आधार) को आपको बदलना होगा । जहां पर कोई ऐसी चीज हो जिसके लिये कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह समझती है कि इस चीज को अगर कारपोरेशन के जरिये से स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक (राज्य सहकारी बैंक) के जरिये खरीदेंगे तो इस एक्ट में उसके लिये प्राविजन (उपलब्ध) होना चाहिये कि वहां के किसानों को इतनी कम किमत दी जा रही है और उससे ज्यादा किमत मिल सकती है तो आप यह अखित्यार दें कि अगर वह जरूरत महसूस करें तो उस चीज को खरीद सकें और उतनी देर के लिये स्टोर कर सकें जितनी देर के

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह समझती है कि उसके स्टोर होने से उस इलाके के किसानों को फायदा होगा।

मैं ने इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) के सिफुर्द करने का सुझाव दिया था, मैं उसको इस वक्त प्रैस (आग्रह) नहीं करता लेकिन मिनिस्टर महोदय से यह जरूर कहूंगा कि वह इस बिल को और परफेक्ट (त्रुटि रहित) और अच्छा बनायें ताकि इस देश के किसानों का फायदा हो सके।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा इस देश के किसानों का बहुत बड़ा भला होने वाला है। यह बात सही है कि ग्रामी किसानों की मंजिल एक बड़ी लंबी मंजिल है, उसकी गरीबी को हटाने के लिये खाली जो लैंड रिफार्म्स (भूमि सुधार) कानून पास हुआ है या सीलिंग (अधिकतम सीमा) का जो कोई कानून पास होने वाला है, वही काफी नहीं है। सही मानों में किसान की तरक्की तो उस रोज होगी जिस रोज कि जैसा कि आज मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी स्पीच में बतलाया था कि इस देश के जो ७० फी सदी आदमी जो खेती के ऊपर निर्भर रहते हैं, उनमें से ७५ और ८० फीसदी गरीब किसान ऐसे हैं जिनकी कि ५ एकड़ से ज्यादा की होल्डिंग (जोत) नहीं है, ऐसे किसानों की ५ एकड़ की होल्डिंग का एकौनामिक होल्डिंग (आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकारी जोत) बना देने पर सही मानों में किसानों की भलाई हो सकेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि किसान के एक्सप्लायटेशन (शोषण) की एक लम्बी, चौड़ी कहानी है, एक जमाना था और वह आज तक चलता है कि इस देश के अन्दर एक तरफ खेती करने वाले लोग हैं तो दूसरी तरफ दूसरे धंधे करने वाले हैं, खेती करने वाले के लिये जब कभी उसे रुपये की जरूरत होती थी, अब्बल तो उसे रुपया मिलता नहीं था और अगर मिलता भी था तो उसका सूद और व्याज ही उसको खत्म कर देता था और किसान ने यदि कभी बैल या दूसरी चीजें खरीदने के लिये पैसे ले लिये तो वह पैसा उसको उठने नहीं देता था। आप जानते हैं और मैं भी पंजाब का रहने वाला हूँ कि पंजाब के अन्दर किसानों को सूदखोरों के शिकंजे से निकालने के लिये एक

कानून लैंड एलिनेशन ऐक्ट बना था (भूमि अन्य संक्रामण अधिनियम) बना था। यह बात सही है कि उस ने किसानों की जमीन की जो काश्तकार नहीं थे उन के हाथों में जाने से बचाया और किसानों की जमीन उन्हीं के पास रखने में काफी सहायता की। लेकिन उसके अन्दर कंस्ट्रिक्टिव ऐस्पेक्ट (रचनात्मक पहलू) की जो कमी थी वह यह थी कि पैसा जो मिलता था उस के लिये तो उन्होंने कायदे कानून बनाये, लैंड एलिनेशन ऐक्ट (भूमि अन्य संक्रामण अधिनियम) बनाया, दूसरे कई एक कानून बनाये गये, जिसका एक लम्बा चौड़ा इतिहास है, खास तौर से मेरे सूबे में खासा काम किया गया। एक जमाना था कि जब पंजाब के अन्दर किसानों की जमीन कर्ज की वसूली के लिये कुर्क नहीं हो सकती थी, किसान का कोई बैल या कोई दूसरी चीज जिससे किसान अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ाता था, पैदावार के जो जराये (साधन) थे, उन की कुर्क नहीं किया जा सकता था। पर हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद जो किसानों को यह रियायत थी पंजाब में वह वापस ली गई। किसानों के अन्दर इस बात के लिये बड़ा दुःख था। जहाँ भी किसानों में कुछ जागृति थी वहाँ इस को बहुत महसूस किया जाता था। यह बिल उस कमी को किसी हद तक पूरा करने जा रहा है।

मूझ से पहले वक्ता ने जिक्र किया, दूर शहरों के अंदर गोदाम बनाने का। यह बात सही है कि गोदाम यहाँ पर पहले भी थे, आखिर अनाज पहले भी पैदा होता था, वह कहीं न कहीं रखा जाता था, लेकिन उस से हमें क्या फायदा था? आप जानते हैं कि अनाज किसान पैदा करता था और उसी अनाज पर रिजर्व बैंक रुपया देती थी, लेकिन किसानों को नहीं, व्यापारी को जिस का अनाज के पैदा करने में कोई हिस्सा नहीं होता था जिसके पसीने का एक कतरा भी उसके पैदा करने में नहीं बहता था, उसको तो सरकार की तरफ से रुपये की सहूलियत मिलती थी, लेकिन किसान जो अपना अनाज पैदा करता था उस को लैंड रेवेन्यू (लगान) और दूसरे कर्ज को अदा करने के लिये अपने अनाज को बड़े सस्त दामों पर बेचना पड़ता था। पिछले आठ दस सालों में इस देश के अन्दर अनाज की बड़ी भारी कमी थी उस समय में जो आदमी शहरों में रहने वाले थे उनके लिये सरकार अपना फर्ज समझती थी कि जितना सस्ता अनाज दे सकती हो वह दे। उन के लिये इस सरकार ने एक करोड़ नहीं

बल्कि आठ दस सालों में १,००० करोड़ रुपये का अनाज खरीद कर दिया और २५० से ३०० करोड़ रुपया हर साल उस के अन्दर लगाया। यही नहीं, उस एक हजार करोड़ रुपये में से सरकार ने २०० करोड़ रुपये का घाटा भी बर्दाश्त किया, वह इस देश की कितनी आबादी के लिये? आप जानते हैं कि वह आबादी देश की २५ फी सदी आबादी से अधिक नहीं थी। इस २५ फी सदी आबादी के खातिर सरकार ने २०० करोड़ रुपये का घाटा बर्दाश्त किया। आज देश की जिस ७० या ७५ फी सदी आबादी को देश की आमदनी में से सिर्फ ४८ फी सदी हिस्सा मिलता है, अगर उसका पूरा हिस्सा दिलाने की सरकार की नीति है, अगर वह किसानों के साथ न्याय करके उनका हिस्सा देना चाहती है, तो उस को हिम्मत और होसले के साथ आगे बढ़ना होगा। पांच पांच करोड़ के जो कारपोरेशन (निगम) बनाये जाते हैं, आप जानते हैं कि उनसे कोई बड़ा मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी तकरीर में बताया था कि सन् १९६० तक उनकी यह तजवीज है कि इतने वेन्नरहाउसेज (गोदाम) बन जायें, इतनी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां बन जायें। वेन्नरहाउसेज बनाने में मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि शायद सरकार को कुछ तकलीफ हो, कुछ दिक्कतें हैं क्योंकि उनके बनाने के लिये सीमेंट चाहिये, लोहा चाहिये, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ ऐग्रिकल्चर (कृषि मंत्रालय) को इस देश के किसानों के लिये कितना सिमेंट और लोहा मिल सकता है, लेकिन उसे कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि उसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोहा और सीमेंट मिले। बहरहाल इस में कुछ लिमिटिंग फैक्टर हैं, लेकिन जहाँ तक सोसायटियां बनाने का ताल्लुक है, इसके अन्दर कोई लिमिटिंग फैक्टर (सीमित बनाने वाली बातें) नहीं है। आज इस देश के अन्दर नैशनल एक्स्टेंशन सर्विस (राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा) के नायब तहसीलदार के दर्जे के अफसरान मोटर गाड़ी लिये घूमते फिरते हैं और देश का पेट्रोल फूँका करते हैं। उन्होंने जो पांच साल का प्रोग्राम बनाया है अगर उसको वे एक साल में पूरा नहीं कर सकते अपने इलाकों में, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के ऊपर जो कुछ खर्च किया जा रहा है वह बहुत जायज नहीं है। आखिर जो बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स (परियोजनायें) आज चल रही हैं, उन के लिये क्या हासिल किया है? आप जानते हैं कि कहीं गलियां बना दी गईं, कहीं स्कूल बना दिया गया, कहीं एक आध

हेल्थ सेंटर (स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र) कायम कर दिया गया, इस से किसान की आमदनी में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं होती है। पिछली दफा चहल के अन्दर प्रोजेक्ट्स (परियोजनायें) ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का एक सैमिनार (गोष्ठी) हुआ, वहाँ पर इस बात पर गौर किया गया कि जो सोशल सर्विसेज (समाज सेवायें) हैं, जो प्रोजेक्ट्स वगैरह चालू किये गये उन को कैसे चलाया जाय? बात सही है कि अगर वह सही तरह से डोल्स (दान) पर रहें तब तो वह चल सकती हैं, वरना नहीं क्योंकि वहाँ के लोगों की आमदनी को बढ़ाने का आज तक खयाल नहीं रखा गया, और जब तक इस तरह की पालिसी नहीं बनाई जायेगी तब तक मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। पंजाब के अन्दर एक डिप्टी कमिशनर था जिस का नाम ब्रेन था। उस ने गड़गांव के अन्दर वही तजवीजें रखी थीं जो नये प्राजेक्ट में हैं, लेकिन उस डिप्टी कमिशनर के हटने के बाद उन चीजों का क्या हाल हुआ, यह आप से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। इसी तरह से इस बात में भी सन्देह नहीं है कि जब तक इस ढंग की सोसायटियां और वेन्नरहाउसेज में, प्रोजेक्ट्स के अन्दर, महकमे वाले अफसरान और दूसरे कर्मचारी काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये जहाँ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ, वहाँ मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूँ कि जो रफ्तार उन्होंने इस प्रोग्राम की बताई है, उस को और तेज करें।

एक बात का और खयाल रखना है। आप जानते हैं कि अगर आज से दो या तीन साल पहले इस तरह की सोसायटियां बनाने के लिये सरकार हिम्मत और होसले से काम करती तो बहुत आसानी से वह बन सकती थीं क्योंकि उस वक्त किसानों के पास पैसा था, लेकिन आज किसानों के हाथ में से पैसा निकल चुका है। एक जमाना था, आप को याद होगा, जब कि कंट्रोल का गेहूँ १४ रुपये और १५ रुपये मन बिकता था, इसी तरह से चावल २२ रुपये मन तक कंट्रोल में बिका करता था। उस वक्त इस देश के अन्दर किसी ने झगड़ा नहीं किया, किसी ने भी इस पर आंसू नहीं बहाये कि क्यों इतना सस्ता आनाज बिक रहा है जब कि वह आसानी से २० और २५ रुपये मन बिक सकता था। जब व्यापारियों ने गेहूँ १८ और १९ रुपये बेचा उस वक्त भी कोई दोस्त सामने नहीं आये, उन को डेफिसिट फाईनॉसिंग (घाटे की

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

अर्थ व्यवस्था) की कोई भी फिक्र नहीं पड़ी, लेकिन आज जब वक्त आया है कि किसान का गेहूँ बाजार में आये तो कुछ दोस्त हैं जो इस बात की कोशिश में हैं कि कोई जरिया, या सब जरिये, ऐसे इस्तेमाल किये जायें जिन से किसानों का गेहूँ बाजार में सस्ता बिकवाया जाय। आप अन्दाजा कीजिये, जब गेहूँ १८ रुपये मन था उस वक्त किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा, लेकिन आज जब गेहूँ ग्यारह और साढ़े ग्यारह रुपया मन है तो ये सब लोग कहते हैं कि मंहगाई हो गई है, और कई दोस्तों को इन्फ्लेशन (मुद्रा स्फीति) का डर मालूम होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस को और मंत्री महोदय को जरा हिम्मत से काम लेना होगा, जब लोग इन्फ्लेशन की बात कहते हैं तो हमें सोचना होगा कि हमें इस देश की तरक्की करना है या नहीं। मैं ने जो इन्फ्लेशन का जिक्र किया वह किसी खास मतलब से किया है। आज जो रुपया लगाया जा रहा है, तरक्की के लिये, वह कहां से काटा जाता है। जब बजट में से काटने के लिये कलम उठाया जाता है तो सब से पहले माननीय मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय पर कलम पड़ता है। हो सकता है कि उस के अन्दर यही एक चीज हो जिस के ऊपर कलम चलाया जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं हाउस से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम को देश को आगे बढ़ाना है तो इस देश के अन्दर जो हमारी सोचने की धारा है उस को भी बदलना होगा। जब इतने बड़े बड़े काम हो रहे हैं तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन्फ्लेशन क्या चीज है। जब इस देश के अन्दर जितने गेहूँ के पैदा करने की जरूरत है उस को हमारे किसान पैदा करने को तैयार हैं, जितने चावल की जरूरत है उस को वह पैदा करने के लिये तैयार हैं, तो यह इन्फ्लेशन कहां तंग करेगा। आज जब देश के अन्दर इस किस्म के गोदाम बनते हैं या और दूसरे काम होते हैं और उनके होने से जो रुपया का प्रसार होता है उससे घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आज हमारे देश में बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को पेट भर खाने के लिये अनाज भी नहीं मिलता है। चूँकि उनके पास कोई काम नहीं अगर आज एक या दो रुपया तक अनाज की कीमत में फर्क पड़ जाता तो मैं समझता हूँ इसमें घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है और यह कहने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है कि इन्फ्लेशन हो गया है यदि वह रोजगार बढ़ाता है तो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दो चीज और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो गोदाम जो हमारे देश के अन्दर बनेंगे और जो यह कारपोरेशन बनेंगे इस से सबसे बड़ा फायदा जो हमारे किसानों को होने वाला है वह है कि उनको सस्ती दर पर रुपया उधार मिल सकेगा जिस से कि किसान लोग अपने खेतों की देख भाल अच्छी तरह से कर सकेंगे। अगर उनको सस्ती दर पर रुपया देने की बात है तो मुझे इससे खुशी ही होती है। कल ही हमारे बंसल साहब ने कहा कि उनसे बिड़ला साहब ने कहा था कि अगर वह आज रुपया लेने के लिये बाजार जाते हैं तो उन्हें १२-१३ रुपया सेंकड़ा प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से रुपया मिलता है जब कि गवर्नमेंट किसानों को ६ १/४ रुपया प्रति सेंकड़ा के हिसाब से रुपया देगी

श्री राने (भुसावल) : बिड़ला जी को भी यहां से रुपया मिलेगा ?

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : बिड़ला जी अनाज कहां से लायेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमें किसानों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना है, अगर हमें किसानों की तरक्की करनी है तो इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम उनके लिये सस्ती सूद की दर पर रुपये का बन्दोबस्त करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेरे साथी इकबाल सिंह जी ने बोर्ड की कांस्टीट्यूशन (संस्थापना) के सिलसिले में कुछ कहा। इस मामले में मैं उनसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। यह ठीक है कि सरकारके लिये यह जरूरी है कि वह अपने अफसरों की सलाह लें, और बहुत से मौकों पर यह जरूरी भी हो जाता है। लेकिन सरकार जब बहुत ज्यादा उनके प्रभुत्व में आ जाती है तो उसका सम्पर्क लोगों से टूट जाने का डर पैदा हो जाता है; सहकारी निजाम (प्रशासन) उस सूरत में चल नहीं सकता है। इन्फ वास्ते किसी भी सहकारी निजाम में यह जरूरी होता है कि सरकार लोगों का सहयोग लेने का हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करे।

इसके अलावा, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक चीज और अर्ज करनी है। सहकारी संस्थायें जिस ढंग से पिछले ५० वर्षों से चल रही हैं, उनको चलाने का जो ढंग है वह गलत है और उनको गलत मकसद के लिये चलाया गया था। यही कारण है कि वे कामयाब नहीं हुई हैं। अब सरकार जो रुपया इस काम के लिये मांग रही है वह कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मांग

रही है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात का खयाल रखे कि जो रुपया लगता है वह ठीक तौर पर इस्तेमाल हो और ठीक मतलब के लिये इस्तेमाल हो। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछली बार भी निवेदन किया था कि मेरे जिले के अन्दर एक शुगर मिल लगी है जिस का नाम कोओप्रेटिव शुगर मिल है। उसके लिये काफी रुपये की आवश्यकता थी। कोई १०-२० हजार रुपये की जरूरत नहीं थी। उसके लिये तो शायद उससे भी ज्यादा रुपये की आवश्यकता है जितना रुपया कि सरकार वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के ऊपर लगाने जा रही है। तो उस रुपये को प्राप्त करने के लिये किसी साहूकार के पास तो लोग नहीं जा सकते, यह तो कोओप्रेटिव मिल का कभी भी मुद्दा (प्रयोजन) नहीं हो सकता। अगर कोई कोओप्रेटिव मिल खुलनी है तो कुदरती तौर पर हमें यह देखना होता है कि जिन लोगों के लिये वह मिल बन रही है उन्हीं से रुपया भी लिया जाये। दूसरे लोगों से रुपया लेने से कोई बहुत बड़ा फायदा नहीं है। साथ ही साथ उस मिल को चलाने का जो काम है वह भी उन्हीं आदमियों के हाथों में सौंपा जाना चाहिये जिन के फायदे के लिये वह मिल खोली जाती है न कि उन लोगों के हाथों में कि जिनके ऊपर प्रान्त के मंत्री की मेहरबानी की नजर हो। जिन के दिलों में इस के लिये जोश नहीं, विश्वास नहीं, बल्कि उनके हाथों में जिन के लिये काम को करने का जोश है, जिनके दिल में इस काम को करने की एक तड़प है, उन्हीं के हाथों में इसे सौंपा जाना चाहिये। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अर्ज करता हूँ कि जैसे हमारे जिले में हुआ है वैसे और जगहों पर नहीं होना चाहिये। जहाँ पर भी कोई खराबी नजर आये, माननीय मंत्री जी का यह फर्ज होता चाहिये कि वह उसे जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करने की कोशिश करें। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर किसी इलाके के लोग कोओप्रेशन (सहयोग) की तरफ बढ़ना चाहते हैं या कोई ऐसी संस्था बनाना चाहता है तो उनका यह फर्ज है कि वह यह देखें कि उस इलाके के बाहर के लोग उसके हिस्सेदार न बनें, इस इलाके के अन्दर के लोग ही इस काम को चलायें और जब कभी बाहर के लोग हिस्सा लेने लग जाते हैं तो बजाय इसके कि वह ठीक रास्ते पर चले, दूसरी तरफ चलने लग जाती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is meant for the hon. Members. They

should not be impervious to the ringing of the bell.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि हम देश के हित को ध्यान में रखें और फिर इस विधेयक को देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि इस किस्म के विधेयक की बहुत ही आवश्यकता थी। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के सात बरस बाद यह विधेयक यहां पर उपस्थित किया गया है और उस जनता की भलाई को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया गया है जोकि भारत की रीढ़ है और जिसकी संख्या ७० फीसदी के करीब है और जो राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति में ५० फीसदी से भी ऊपर आमदनी देती है। खेतिहर लोग यदि आज खेती न करे तो शायद सारा देश भूखों ही मर जाये और जितने भी हमारे उन्नति के कार्य चल रहे हैं वे सारे ठप्प हो जायें। यह विधेयक देर से आया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ यह सही तरीके से आया है और यही कारण है कि मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इस विधेयक में मैं ने देखा है कि इसमें जहाँ और चीजें रखी गयी हैं वहाँ पर दो तीन चीजों का रखा जाना आवश्यक था। क्लॉज २ में जो डेफिनिशन (परिभाषा) दी गई है एग्री-कल्चरल प्रोड्यूस (कृषि उत्पाद) की वहाँ यह कहा गया है

(i) foodstuffs, including edible oil-seeds ;

अब फूड स्टफ्स में क्या क्या चीजें आती हैं ? इसमें इसके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि इसमें आयाल सीड्स (तिलहन) आते हैं। जब इस तरह की डेफिनिशन (परिभाषा) दी जाती है तो कुछ घपला सा पड़ जाता है। आयाल सीड्स के अलावा और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो काश्तकार प्रोड्यूस करता है जिन के बारे में शायद यह वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा। सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि जहाँ मिलें नहीं हैं तथा मिलों के क्षेत्र भी गुड़ बड़ी मात्रा में तैयार किया जाता है। इसके लिये इसमें कोई स्थान नहीं है। चीनी मिलों के अलावा देसी चीनी तैयार करने के बहुत से कारखाने भी हैं और ये मिलें खास तौर पर बरेली वगैरह में हैं। इन चीजों के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ, इस बिल में कोई स्थान नहीं है।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अगर यह बिल जितने भी खाद्य पदार्थ खेतों से पैदा होते हैं उन सब पर लागू होगा तब तो ठीक है, नहीं तो मैं समझता हूँ इस को एमेंड (संशोधित) किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे एक भाई ने कहा है कि धनिया, मिर्च, हल्दी इत्यादि भी फूड स्टफ्स में नहीं आती हैं। अगर उनको यह बिल एप्लाइ नहीं करेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका जो दायरा है वह बहुत हद तक संकुचित हो जायेगा। आज काश्तकार लोग महाजनों के प्रभाव के नीचे हैं और पीस रहे हैं। यह जो मसाले इत्यादि हैं इनसे जो सामान बनता है वह बहुत अधिक कीमत देने वाला होता है लेकिन काश्तकारों से ये चीजें बहुत ही कम कीमत पर खरीद ली जाती हैं।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह चीजें फूड स्टफ्स में आ जाती हैं। अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनक्यूबिंग शब्द को निकाल दिया जाये और एडिबल आयाल सीड्स को भी उड़ा दिया जाये क्योंकि ये भी फूड स्टफ्स में आ जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इनक्यूबिंग (सम्मिलित) शब्द को रहने देने से अदालतों तक में जाने की नौबत आ सकती है और झगड़े पैदा हो सकते हैं। जैसे मैंने अभी कहा अगर वैसा किया गया तो फूड स्टफ्स का मतलब सीरियल्स (अनाज) का हो जायेगा। इस वास्ते परिभाषा को अगर बदल दें और कह दें कि एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस मेंट फार ह्यूमन कंजम्प्शन (मानव उपयोग के लिये कृषि उत्पादन), तब तो सब चीजें आ सकती हैं, वरना नहीं।

मैं आपका ध्यान गुड़ के सम्बन्ध में खास तौर पर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। शुगरकेन (गन्ने) की प्रोडक्शन (उपज) हमारे प्रान्त में और खास तौर से गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बस्ती वगैरह में बहुत ज्यादा होती है। तमाम यू० पी० में जहाँ ६६ मिलें हैं वहाँ इन जीलों में ही इनमें से २७ मिलें हैं। जोन इरियाज में जहाँ मिलें हैं, वहाँ पर शुगरकेन काश्तकारों को मजबूरन बेचना पड़ता है। अगर वे यह चाहें कि क्रशर (पेरने की मशीन) लगा लें तो वह भी वे लोग नहीं लगा सकते हैं। हां छोटे छोटे कोल्हू जोकि बैलों से चलते हैं, वे लोग चाहें तो लगा सकते हैं।

मुझे अभी एक मिल की दास्तान मिली है। शायद आपको भी उसकी रिपोर्ट मिली होगी, क्योंकि वह आप के कंट्रोल में है। उस मिल ने कम तोलना शुरू किया है।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : हमारे पास कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : इस में लिखा है कि Copy forwarded to the Minister (एक प्रति मंत्री को भेजी गई) अगर अभी तक शिकायत नहीं आई है, तो अब आ जायगी। यह २४ अप्रैल की घटना है। जब बैल गाड़ी पर माल गया, तो उसको चौदह मन और ग्यारह सेर तोला गया, लेकिन जब डनलप टायर की गाड़ी गई, तो साढ़े आठ मन तोला गया। यह कितनी विचित्र बात है कि एक ही काश्तकार जब बैलगाड़ी ले जाता है, तो चौदह मन तोल जाता है और जब टायर गाड़ी ले जाता है तो आठ मन तोला जाता है। इस तरीके से उन लोगों को अंडर पेमेंट* (कम भुगतान) किया जाता है। इस तरह की बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं। यह शिकायत खड़ा सूगर मिल के विरुद्ध है।

इसी प्रकार दो तीन आने का सवाल उठा था। उस में भी बहुत दिक्कत हुई। देहरादून में तो दाम बढ़ा दिया गया, लेकिन नैनीताल में नहीं बढ़ाया गया। न जाने इसका कारण क्या है? वे दोनों पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, इस लिये दोनों में दाम बढ़ने चाहिये। इस प्रकार की शिकायतें की और ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

कार्पोरेशन के दो अंग बन रहे हैं, एक डेवेलपमेंट (विकास) के लिये और दूसरा वेंचरहाउसिंग के लिये। उसमें बीस सदस्य होंगे, जिन में सात सदस्य गैर-सरकारी होंगे। कार्यकारिणी के सात सदस्यों में एक सदस्य गैर-सरकारी होगा। समझ में नहीं आता कि एक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य क्या काम कर सकेगा और क्या प्रभाव डाल सकेगा। इस विधेयक में कुल अधिकार तो एग्जिक्यूटिव कमेटी (कार्यपालिका समिति) की दिये गये हैं—और देने भी चाहिये—जब कि कार्पोरेशन सिर्फ ऊपरी प्रिन्सिपल्स (सिद्धान्त) तय करेगी। वह साल में सिर्फ एक दो दफा मिला करेगी। सब अधिकार यह एग्जिक्यूटिव कमेटी के पास होंगे। उस में गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की संख्या अधिक होनी चाहिये ताकि लोगों को विश्वास हो कि वह कोई आफिशियल बाडी (प्रशासकीय नकाय) नहीं है, बल्कि वह जनता की बाडी है। उस में जनता को ज्यादा भाग मिलना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट उस को प्रोत्साहन दे सकती है। गवर्नमेंट और जनता में भेद नहीं होना चाहिये, वे दोनों एक ही हैं और

एक ही देश के हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि पुरानी परम्पराओं के कारण अभी तक लोगों में भेद-भाव है। हम को यह महसूस करना चाहिये कि हमारे ही भाई और बच्चे सरकार में भी हैं और बाहर भी। लेकिन वह भेद-भाव इस प्रकार यहां पर अपनी जड़ें जमा चुका है कि वह छुटाय नहीं छूटता है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हम लोगों में व्यक्तिवाद—इन्डिविजुअलिज्म—का बहुत प्रभाव है। हर एक व्यक्ति यह सोचता है कि मरा हित क्या है। इस भावना को शीघ्र ही समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है।

कोऑपरेटिव वेंसिस (आधार) पर काम करने के रास्ते में बहुत सी विकतें हैं। उस में ज्यादा बढ़ती नहीं हुई है। यू० पी० सरकार ने बड़े पैमाने पर नैनीताल में सहकारी खेती का प्रयोग किया। उस ने उस के लिये करोड़ों रुपये दिये हैं। वहां पर ट्रैक्टर आरगनाइजेशन लगी हुई है। मैं वहां गया था और मैंने देखा कि हजारों की संख्या में ट्रैक्टरों के ऐसे पादर्स पड़े हुए हैं, जो कभी इस्तेमाल ही नहीं हुए। वहां पर सब सहकारी संघ टूट गये हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने उन को इस शर्त पर रुपया दिया था कि वे सहकारिता के आधार पर काम करें, लेकिन सहकारिता तो वहां ही चल सकती है, जहां व्यक्ति के हित के स्थान पर समष्टि के हित का विचार हो, सब के लाभ का ध्यान हो। जहां सब अपना अपना हित देखेंगे, वहां सहकारिता सफल नहीं हो सकती। इसी कारण वहां सहकारिता का प्रयोग सफल नहीं हुआ और सब सदस्य अलग हो गये। नतीजा यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो रुपया दिया हुआ है, उस के लिये वारंट आ रहे हैं और लोग भोगे भागे फिर रहे हैं। इसी तरह भोपाल में भी गवर्नमेंट का एक खेत था, लेकिन वहां भी अधिक सफलता नहीं मिली। कारण यह है कि आज हम में व्यक्तिवाद की प्रधानता है और समष्टिवाद की कमी है। हम उम्मीद करेंगे कि जैन साहब इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि कोऑरिशन में जो कोई जाय, वह इस ध्येय से जाय कि वह देश का लाभ पहले देखेगा और अपना लाभ बाद में।

आज-कल यह शिकायत आम तौर पर की जाती है कि सरकार तरक्की के बहुत से काम कर रही है, लेकिन जो नियुक्तियां होती हैं, उन में अपनत्व का विचार होता है। आज दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जितना भी काम होता है,

वह सिफ़ारिश से होता है, ऐसी धारणा लोगों की हो रही है। जब लोगों में यह विश्वास और यह भावना फैल जायगी कि हमारी योग्यता के बल पर ही हमको कोई स्थान मिलेगा, हमारी पहुँच के कारण नहीं, तब ही काम ठीक तौर पर चलेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों की संख्या में कमी करनी चाहिये। लाइफ़ इन्वोरेंस कोऑरिशन (जीवन बीमा निगम) में पंद्रह से अधिक मेम्बर नहीं होंगे, तो इस कोऑरिशन में बीस मेम्बर क्यों रखे जा रहे हैं। हम खर्च में जितनी भी कमी करेंगे, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। ज्यादा काम तो आपका मंत्रालय और सेक्रेटरी बगैरह करेंगे। तो फिर इतने सदस्यों की क्या आवश्यकता है? आज रेलवे में नौ लाख आदमी काम करते हैं और वह विभाग हमारी गवर्नमेंट का सब से बड़ा कार्मिशियल एन्टर-प्राइज (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) है। उस का सारा इन्तजाम रेलवे बोर्ड चला रहा है, जिस में सिर्फ पांच सदस्य हैं। आप भी सात सदस्यों का एक बोर्ड बना दें और उसको पूरे अधिकार दे दें। इस में एग्जिक्यूटिव, कनसल्टेटिव (परामर्शदाता) बाडी और लेजिस्लेटिव बाडी रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, बोर्ड ही सब काम करे। सदस्यों की संख्या जितनी कम होगी, काम उतना ही अच्छा होगा। बीस सदस्य रखने से तो वह एक प्रकार की डिबेटिंग सोसायटी बन जायगी और कोई मामला तय न हो पायेगा।

जौ० रणवीर सिंह : यहां तो पांच सौ की डिबेटिंग सोसायटी है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : इसी लिये तो जो मिनिस्टर कहते हैं, वही हो जाता है।

श्री बंसल (अज्जर-रेवाड़ी) : और इसी लिये सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) नहीं बनाई गई है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : वेयरहाउस के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कंट्रोल के जमाने में गवर्नमेंट के अपने डिपार्टमेंट ने काफी वेयरहाउस बनाये होंगे। उनको भी इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। कितनी ही कमेटियों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स में यह कहा है कि वेयरहाउसेज सीमेंट कम इस्तेमाल होने की वजह से टपकते हैं, जिसके कारण बहुत सा अनाज नष्ट हो जाता है। आज ही हम को बताया गया है कि कुछ वेयरहाउसेज में रखे गये गल्ले बाद में सड़ गये

[श्री. सिंहासन सिंह]

और जिन्हें पांच आना मन के भाव से बेचना पड़ा—गेहूँ का इतना कम भाव तो शायद अकबर के जमाने में भी न रहा हो।

लाला और कृषी उपसंत्री (श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा): वह मिलिटरी गोडाउन है।

2 P.M.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह: यह तो और भी बुरी बात है। जिनके ऊपर देश की रक्षा का भार है उनका गोदाम भी जब वह गया तो हमारी रक्षा कौन करेगा। इसलिये जो गोदाम बनाये जायें वे काफी मजबूत बनाये जायें ताकि उनके अन्दर रक्षा हुआ माल सड़ गल न जाये। इनमें गरीब काश्तकार अपना गल्ला रखेंगे, और अगर साल भर या दो साल बाद आपके अधिकारियों ने कह दिया कि तुम्हारा गल्ला तो सड़ गया या उसको चूहे खा गये तो बड़ा गड़बड़ होगा। काश्तकारों को सीड स्टोर्स का बुरा अनुभव है। जब किसान वहाँ पर अपना सीड वापस करने जाता है तो वहाँ पर बड़ी छान बीन होती है, सफाई होती है और नाप तोल होती है और कई तरह से उसका सीड काट लिया जाता है जिससे उसे बड़ी हैरानी होती है। इसलिये इन चीजों का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। यह विषयक बहुत समय से आया है जब कि हम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ करने जा रहे हैं। हमको अब अपने पुराने दृष्टिकोण बदल कर सारे देश का खयाल रखना है। अगर आप देश के ७० प्रतिशत लोगों की इससे भलाई कर पायेंगे तो निश्चय ही देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to be very brief, and I shall only say what my experience has been in the last 15 years. It has not been always a very happy experience. There have been quite a lot of heart breaks. I have been thinking over how we are to get over these disadvantages and why we have been failing. I have thought over that.

I am happy to hear from the Minister that he has been impressed by the Chinese pattern of co-operatives. I also had two years ago the honour of having an exclusive discussion for two hours with the Director of Co-operatives in Shanghai and from that and from the experience that I have had on this question, it seems to me, there are some basic

factors which the Minister will have to pay attention to. One is this. What actually are we trying to do? On an average, the peasant, soon after he harvests the crops, has no facilities for storage. He cannot store his stock himself. Secondly, he cannot hold the produce also because he needs money very urgently. What, I believe, the Minister hopes to do is to first give him an opportunity to store his produce. Secondly, if I have understood correctly he is to be given some money for his urgent needs. If it is not so, you are going to fail. The reason why the middleman has succeeded up till now is that, when the agriculturist needed money most urgently, he knocked down the prices, dictated his own prices, he bought the produce and he had facilities for storage. Therefore the cardinal principle,—if it has not been understood, I shall repeat it—is that unless you succeed in eliminating the middleman, your venture is not going to succeed. In other words, what the Chinese Government told me was that they have eliminated middlemen, and that Government is the sole wholesale purchaser. That is a point that I want the Minister to agree to, that the aim of the venture is eventually to make the Government the sole wholesale purchaser.

Then, I asked how do you manage it; how can you finance this enormous movement? For this, we do not require any money. This is a book transfer. With this, the Chinese Government claims that it is the sole wholesale purchaser and it has prevented the middlemen from having a right to purchase.

I want to add this. Five or six years ago, I made a similar proposition. I said that it was the duty of the State Bank—at that time, I made the proposal to the Hyderabad State—to become the sole discounting institution. Advances for the movement of crops are very high from November to February. It is at that time that the State Bank must have the sole right to advance for movement of crops and not the private banks. What has been our experience? It is exactly during this period that the big financier moves in with this organisation. He is behind; he does all the purchasing; he gets control of the whole thing. He dictates the prices at the buying and after the buying. That is one of the prolific sources of hoarding and blackmarketing. If your venture is to be successful, you must aim at becoming the sole legitimate wholesale purchaser. The movement of crops must be financed by the State Bank. Unless you do that, you are not going to succeed.

Then, the problem arises. The peasant wants money. You want to attract the peasant to come to your godown. At that time, I made the scheme; I do not know whether that estimate is valid today. I had a scheme and it was given to me by an engineer. A warehouse could be built with 3700 cubic feet capacity for Rs. 4,000: that is less than one rupee per cubic foot. That is a very good figure. The proposal was that the peasant should pay us for storage, four annas per bag—he would gladly pay that. Secondly, we proposed that the peasant should be paid 60 per cent at sight in the form of Government promissory notes which are negotiable. With that, his urgent needs are met. We proposed that the remaining 40 per cent may be adjusted afterwards. We sell his goods at the best market price. Out of that, I also proposed that we shall deduct the taxes. He is always worried as to how to pay his taxes. I may tell you that when we made this proposal through our private co-operatives, several villagers were willing to accept it. All that the peasants want is that he should be safeguarded. We agree.

I do not know how we are going to control forward contracts. There are large tracts, for instance, tobacco areas where these big firms have advanced money and the agreement is that these crops should go solely to them. A rule will have to be made that there can be no purchase or no transaction which does not pass through these co-operatives or through your organisation. Then you know how to control.

Shri Kastliwal: The Chairman of the Forward Market Commission will be a Director.

Dr. Jaisooriya: I want a rule to be made. What can the Chairman do? I can tell you my experience. We started a co-operative on these lines. And we were the biggest co-operative in the place. We went so far as to be the largest possessor of tractors as a co-operative. We were supplying pumping sets and oil engines. It was exclusively an agricultural co-operative. And we were the cheapest. We gave iron and other things at five per cent. below the controlled rate in those days, and our experience was that the Government taluk co-operatives were doing blackmarketing. And the funniest part of it was we were being opposed, because the relative of a certain Minister had interest in a certain firm of oil engines, and then came petty-coat influence and another oil engine

was substituted. We said we should leave it to the peasant to select the size and the type of oil engines he wants, we could only give expert advice.

Most of our co-operatives have become centres of influence for somebody's sake. Something has to be done. And if you have, out of 20, 14 practically official, semi-official or in any case unofficial, the problem will remain that you will become very top-heavy.

The third point we also proposed at that time, and that was long years ago, that groups of villages should have storage houses, and we proposed that the village co-operative itself should be responsible for it. As central organisation we supply only the accountant who is paid by the village co-operatives and is responsible to them and not to us. So that we cannot dictate to them. He can only keep the accounts. We find that by doing so our co-operatives work well. There might be small irregularities, a rupee here or a rupee there, but there was no blackmarketing. This is what I want to tell you.

Secondly, it is wrong to conceive the idea that grain should be stored for two or three years. That is a wrong conception. That is why most of the Supply Department storage of foodstuffs has failed. It is because of wrong storage, wrong method of storage; most of the people did not know how to store these things, most of them had no experience of proper storage, so that much of our grain got rotten. The correct principle is to keep it moving to places where it is needed. What is happening today is that the private trader buys it at a pretty good rate and sells it at a very much higher rate, introducing it in a place where there is no emergency, by exporting for example. One of the biggest complaints of mine has been the blackmarketing and the forward buying in oilseeds in spite of a so-called law. The result has been this, that one single firm, not even a big firm, in one single district has cornered Rs. 1 crore worth of oilseeds. The result? Afterwards they press your Commerce and Industry Ministry: "Kindly permit us to export edible oil". This is what is happening. The whole plan can only succeed by proper distribution. Shri Asoka Mehta talked long about transport, this, that and the other, which are totally unnecessary. The problem is only this. Supply as far as possible to near areas. Having ideas of supplying from Nicaragua to Kamaschatka is a wrong process.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): Which are these two very important places you have mentioned?

Dr. Jaisooriya: Look it up in the map.

We can make it very simple. We can make it simple provided we take a commonsense view.

One other point about finances. You have got to make up your mind that during particular periods, *i.e.*, when there is movement of crops, only the State Bank should be the financier. Make it by law if necessary. It is not a difficult thing because there is the discounting of bills and all that. There are certain techniques which are not difficult. You must see that the peasant gets confidence. And the chief problem is that during the interim period you have to give him some money because he has to pay up urgent debts. This is what I am telling you from my experience. It is not a question of America or Timbuctoo or anywhere else. This is India. Here the peasant mentality must be understood. If you do this, I think in about four years' time, very great possibilities are there that the peasantry will come on to your side. The peasant only looks at things not from the political point of view or any other point of view; he is afraid that at a particular time he will not be helped. Our previous co-operatives unfortunately were credit co-operatives and they were very harsh, more harsh than those elastic men of private enterprise. They at least used to say: "If you cannot pay, give me some grain for next year". Sometimes they waited for one year. All these things are there. We shall have to think in terms of the peasant's outlook. I am sure that based on this total co-relation-ship, this integration will be far more successful, provided that the Government does not, as is usual with it, come out with too much of red-tape. There must be an elasticity, and we must keep the major movement at the lower plane, at the village level, the tehsil level, the district level, and not so much at the higher levels.

Shri S. S. More: I have tried to study this Bill, but though an attempt is being made to do a right thing, the way that has been adopted, the medium that is being chosen for doing the right thing is a wrong way, a wrong medium. If we study this Bill we find that an attempt is being made to impose on the people at the lowest level something from the top. This is what the Chinese call top-mountainism, which is pervading all our

administration. Instead of coming into contact with reality, instead of trying to find out the real difficulties, we take some theoretical aspect. I believe the Minister is swayed by the persuasive tongue of Shri Asoka Mehta and reads some books of foreign countries and then comes out with a scheme which is hardly applicable to the indigenous conditions. This is like fashioning the shoe without taking proper measure of the foot. In this case, everything is visualised from the top. From the Qutab Minar height he tries to find something which is to suit the lowest level. Is it the proper way of bringing about a socialist pattern? The proper way is the way of decentralisation, the way which was preached by Mahatma Gandhi, the way which is practised in China, and with all the criticism that we may indulge in against Russia, it was the way which Lenin preached and Stalin followed. But somehow, the Minister, I am sorry to say, was making a good speech. I am not sorry about the quality of his speech, but he was speaking not from experience, but from the notes prepared in the department, and therefore that speech did not give me the impression that he understood the realities of the situation. He did not give me the impression that he had a real grip of the problem that we have to face.

You know the history of co-operative societies. Co-operative societies which have proved an angel showering *amrit* on all the persons living in anaemic condition, in this country has proved to be a demon which has trampled under its massive feet the real interests of the people. The Rockdale weavers in 1844 gave a message and placed an experiment before the whole world to copy, and most of the Western countries have followed it with great advantage.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is also textbook.

Shri S. S. More: I think Thomas too reads law books occasionally. My submission is: what is the condition? I am not reading only text books. I am trying to read the message given, the principle preached in the text book in the light of my own experience. I have got some experience of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency. I have been a co-operative administrator for a pretty long time. I have been thickly associated with this movement. I have come to the conclusion that the greatest blemish and

the greatest defect from which this co-operative movement has suffered is the colossal ignorance of the masses . . .

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahbad South): Or the colossal intelligence of the intelligentsia.

Shri S. S. More: . . . the dependence of the peasant on his traditional leaders, his dependence on the traders and the middlemen who are his real exploiters. But the peasant is a helpless lump who has to rely on these very agencies which are supposed to be the sources for his undoing.

I do not want to quote in an academic way the reports of the different committees which have gone into this question. The Rural Credit Survey Committee's report is our latest fiat, and its conclusions are being branded about as something newly invented. But I would submit that whatever conclusions the Rural Credit Survey Committee has come to are not new. There had been committees and commissions in the past also, and they had also emphasised these glaring defects in our co-operative societies. The greatest defect that they had emphasised was that our co-operative societies were entirely confined to catering to the credit needs of the peasants only. Merely catering to the credit needs without a regulated market which assures remunerative prices to the peasant is looking only to one side of the problem, and the wrong side at that.

The producer, like any other manufacturer, produces for some reasonable profit. He has also to live. He renders the greatest effective service to the community by supplying it with food and other edibles. But is he committing some sin, if he expects some reasonable margin? He has been living for ages at the lowest level of sustenance, while we have been getting fatter and fatter at his cost. But whenever he talks about getting some remuneration by way of even remunerative wages, we run at him and say 'You to talk about wages?'. If the capitalist talks about profits, then we say, well, it is a justifiable demand, and he must have some incentive. When we rise here and we do not get a chance to speak, we immediately get into a mire of frustration; we feel that there is no incentive for us to be effective representatives of the people. But if the peasant labouring with all the members of his family, with

his wife and his children whom he does not send to school, because their needs cannot be met, and therefore, they are committed to a state of perpetual ignorance—asks for some remunerative price for his produce, nobody thinks of the incentive for him to produce. No remunerative prices are assured to him. Many committees have emphasised this fact, but our Government have not done anything so far to give him anything remunerative.

Repeatedly, during the last four years, I have been challenging Government "Have you got any cost of production data? Have you got any data by which you can say, 'This is the cost of production, and this is the margin of profit that we are giving and this is the margin that we are assuring to him'?" I had one or two occasions to go to the Food and Agriculture Minister and tell him 'The prices are slumping, what are you going to do?'. He replied, 'Mr. More, we are studying the effects'. I told him, 'By the time you study, the agriculture will be completely ruined. What is the use of bringing in the doctor after the patient has climbed his funeral pyre?'.

Now, will this warehousing Bill solve all the difficulties? You are trying to bring into existence a board and a corporation. I am disgusted with these boards and corporations, because they have become only places where some of our favourites can be accommodated, and they do not serve the real purpose of serving the cause of the people. What are these warehouses going to do? There are more than seven lakhs of villages in our country. Is the Minister, with so many deputies, in a position to say that he can visit every village? Is he in a position to assert that he can go into the accounts of every co-operative society? So many ills of co-operative societies have been pointed out not only by Members belonging to this side of the House but even by Members belonging to the other side. For, as far as the interests of the agriculturists are concerned, there is no distinction like party in power and party in opposition. All of us stand for the interest of the peasantry without any party distinctions. If the Minister with all his good intentions and his public career is not in a position to look to the co-operative societies in their ugly details then is he going to tell me that the members of this board and the members of this corporation will be able to scrutinise all the evils of the co-operative societies which will be brought into exist-

[Shri S. S. More]

ence right from the top? Some persons will be deputed to bring into existence these co-operative societies. But I ask: "Will such co-operative societies be able to deliver the goods?"

If you want to bring into existence an organisation which will beat with every thumping of the heart of the peasant, then the way to do so is to mobilise the peasant himself; the way to do so is to make him stand on his own legs, and the way to do so is to make him conscious of his own interests, and to assure him that if he stands for any particular interest, the mighty hand of Government will be going in his support.

What do we find in our community projects and national extension service blocks? Only very recently, the latest report on their working has been circulated to us. I must say to the credit of the evaluation authority that all these reports have plainly and very frankly stated that the agency of co-operative societies is not being properly utilised by the officials. What is the reason for that? If you look to the history of the co-operative societies you will find that the co-operative societies have suffered in India, though they have functioned in the best manner in other countries. They have suffered in India on account of the apathy and arrogance of the officialdom. No official, howsoever humble an attitude he may strike in the presence of the Minister, likes really to have popular co-operation, likes to see the people standing competently and efficiently on their own legs, likes the people taking their affairs in their own hands. He wants to be the guiding diety everywhere. Shankar gave blessing to Bhasmasura. Those blessings were given for his good, but these blessings were turned into a curse by Bhasmasura who wanted to use those blessings. Our officialdom, though it is changing, is changing very slowly. They are getting blessings and praises from the party in power, or I would not say party in power. . . .

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, no.

Shri S. S. More: I accept the correction; when it comes from a Member like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, I very readily accept it. . . . but from the Ministers in power. But what is the actual position? The officialdom is using its influence for withering the plant of co-operatives and village panchayats—I do not have the time, otherwise I could quote chapter and verse to substantiate

my point—with the result that the panchayats and the co-operatives are burning in the hot and scathing shine of official disfavours.

Looking to the composition of the boards and corporations, we find that there is a predominance of the official element. My hon. friend Shri Sinhasan Singh has pointed out already that so many persons are appointed on committees and boards, but there is no non-official. I stand for the non-official. We have laboured for the liberation of the country. We may have committed mistakes in the past, and we may in the future also commit many mistakes. But we have not committed the mistakes of being untrue to the genuine interests of the people, and that is our greatest saving feature. I say, trust us, utilise the non-official agency. The Minister very elaborately talked about China and said that we have not succeeded in creating a proper climate here. Why is that so? It is because he has been following the reverse process by which even if the proper climate is there, it will disappear and cover us in a sort of a new fog, a withering fog. In China, Mr. Mao relies on his party comrades. He relies on his non-official comrades to go to every village and build up co-operative societies. Have they got anything like our Civil Service? Have they got anything like our Administrative Service? They have got nothing of that kind. But here we have got only people who like to draw high salaries and pay poor quality of work to the State in return. The greatest blackmarketing is done not in the great markets but near the agencies where we are recruiting our officers, and the services that are being rendered to the State. The peasant is disgusted with, and hates, the very sight of the officer. Let any non-official, let my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh or any other Member of the Congress Party or even of the non-Congress parties go to the people; the people would welcome them with open arms. But let an official clothed in an up-to-date suit go to the people, and the petals of the mind of the peasant close down as in the case of the sensitive flower, which when you touch tries to draw in all its petals. Therefore I say: do not appoint such a corporation over-dominated by officials, or government agents, or government nominees. I would suggest the introduction of some elective system.

The time at my disposal being short, I shall try to give a concrete scheme

as briefly as possible. If we have to build up a pyramid of co-operative societies endowed with proper functions, I would say establish co-operative societies in a compulsory manner all over the country in every village. It may perhaps be said that co-operation in its origin did not believe in compulsion, but in its origin there was no talk about planning. You have now got compulsory planning for the country. If co-operative societies are to be efficient agencies of planning they must necessarily be as compulsory as planning itself. Here let me quote the opinion of the Co-operative Planning Committee of 1946. That Committee was not prepared to concede that compulsion ought to be introduced; but it recognised that if planning is to be compulsory you cannot help co-operation being compulsory. The Committee said :

"Before discussing a plan of co-operative development we propose to examine the apparent contradiction between planning and co-operation. Co-operators have insisted that cooperation should be based on the voluntary principle. It is, further argued that planning in Co-operation would mean a departure from this principle inasmuch as some form of compulsion is inherent in planning and that if Co-operation is to find a place in a planned economy, the voluntary principle must undergo modifications."

This is the recommendation of a Committee as early as 1946. I would therefore request Government not to look for precedents from Denmark; let us not see what is being done in the United States; let us not even see what is being done in the United Kingdom. The nearest approach to our conditions we can find is in China and without Mao's method you cannot bring about progress in co-operation in this country as speedily as possible. If democracy means tolerance of corruption, if democracy means tolerance of inefficiency and all these things, then we are a perfect democracy. But if we are to have the virtues of democracy and all the other good things that go with that system, we should have the pattern that you have in China and some other countries. We have to go by the shortest cut. We cannot ask our people to wait patiently for ages for the solution of all their ills. Therefore, I feel that this Bill will not yield the dividends that we are seeking.

We have brought into existence so many corporations and so many boards.

Like a poor father procreating without any consideration for the number or future of his children, we are procreating so many institutions, so many corporations, so many boards, that you will have to appoint a separate Minister to keep a trace of all these boards and corporations. We must now exploit the human element. We must go to the people and encourage them to commit their own mistakes, but at the same time make themselves conscious of their own interests and try to solve their own difficulties by their own methods. As far as co-operation is concerned, the only way to achieve our objective without any colossal strain on the Central finances is to make it compulsory. With all the ingenuity of the Finance Minister there are limitations to taxation. Whatever money we provide for has to come from the pocket of the poor peasant and he will not pay it cheerfully. Let us therefore go to him, explain to him and bring about co-operation in a compulsory manner, but based on the consciousness of his own needs. That is the only way by which we can achieve the socialist pattern of society as early as possible and without causing too much of heart-burning on the part of anybody.

पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव (गुडगांव) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आज निहायत खुश हूँ कि जिस चीज़ की हम बहुत दिनों से उम्मीद कर रहे थे वह आज एक बिल की शकल में हमारे सामने आ गई है। इस बिल का काम सही मानों में छोटे से छोटे आदमी की जो हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में बसता है, जो गांव में रहता है, और गांव के दूसरे आदमियों की, जिन की तादाद ७० से ८० फीसदी तक है, मदद करना है। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि यह बिल जिस कि बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीद थी और जिसको इससे बहुत पेश्तर आना चाहिये था, आज जब हमारे सामने आया है, तो मैं इसका खैरमक़दम (स्वागत) किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता।

लेकिन इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद सबसे पहले जो खयाल मेरे दिल में आता है वह यह है कि जैसे और बिलों में होता है जिन के जरिये कारपोरेशन (निगम) या एग्ज़ेक्यूटिव काउंसिल (कार्यपालिका समिति) बनाई जाती है, उसी तरह से बिल्कुल वही प्राविज़न्स (उपबन्ध) इस बिल के अन्दर मौजूद हैं। बेयरहाउसिंग काउंसिल (भण्डार व्यवस्था परिषद), नेशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल (राष्ट्रीय विकास

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भागव]

परिषद) और तीसरे डिबेलपमेंट काउंसिल (विकास परिषद) स्टेट वगैरह वगैरह की सब बातें इस बिल में मौजूद हैं और इसको एक स्टोरियोटाइड (दक्कियानूसी) तरीके से फ्रेम किया गया है। जिस तरह से और बिलों में कहा जाता है कि इतने मੈम्बर होंगे, इस तरह से वे हटेंगे, इस तरह से उन्हें तनख्वाह मिलेगी, उसी तरह से ये प्राविजन्स भी इस बिल में मौजूद हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक उन चीजों का सवाल है जो इस आगनाइजेशन (संगठन) के एपेक्स (शीर्ष) को बिल्ड (निर्मित) करती हैं वे सभी एम्पल मैजूर (पर्याप्त मात्रा) में मौजूद हैं। परन्तु इस बिल की जो रूह है, वह देखने में नहीं आती है।

इस हाउस के अन्दर किसी मੈम्बर ने और शायद श्री अशोक मेहताजी ने बताया कि जब तक कोई शस्त्र किसी शस्त्र के मर्ज को न पहचाने, दवा नहीं दे सकता है और यह मर्ज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इतना पेचीदा हो चुका है कि बेचारा गरीब आदमी जो गांव में रहता है उसकी हालत इतनी खस्ता हो गई है, इतनी खराब हो गई है कि उसके मर्ज को पहचानने के वास्ते एक ऐसे हकीम हाजिर की जरूरत है कि जो उसकी नब्ज पहचान कर उसको मुनासिब दवा दे सके। जो आज तक दवा दी गई है और उसने जो असर किया है, उसका नतीजा हमारे सामने मौजूद है। कल ही हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि इस देश में एक तरह से कोओपरेशन (सहकारिता) फेल हो चुका है और यह देखने की चीज है कि वह कोओपरेशन क्या था। लेकिन वह कोओपरेशन कहते हैं सिर्फ कोओपरेटिव क्रेडिट को। जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ कोओपरेटिव क्रेडिट हमारे देश में मौजूद था। बहुत सा क्रेडिट (ऋण) दिया गया और बहुत से बैंक्स बने। लेकिन मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि कोओपरेटिव क्रेडिट को जो चलाने वाले थे वे लोगों को कैद करवा कर, लोगों को मार मार कर रुपया वसूल करते थे। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि मिडलमैन (मध्यजन) क्या पार्ट प्ले करता है और हम यह भी जानते हैं कि किस तरह से वह गरीब आदमियों को एक्स-प्लायट (शोषण) करता है और कितनी लोगों को तकलीफ देता है। चाहे इस देश में महाजन को कोसा जाता है, चाहे उसको गालियों दी जाती हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जहाँ महाजनों की तरफ से लोगों पर जुल्म होता था वहाँ पर कोओपरेटिव क्रेडिट के जो अफसर लोग थे,

जो इनचार्ज (प्रभारी) लोग थे उनकी तरफ से कहीं ज्यादा किसी किसी केस में जुल्म लोगों पर होता रहा है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूँ कि जो आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया वह सही है। अब हमें एक नये सिरे से इस कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट (आन्दोलन) को इस देश में कायम करना है। मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि आज इस चीज को चलाने वाले हमारे श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन जी हैं जैसे उनके नाम से जाहिर है जो कभी भी हार नहीं मानते हैं। वह यदि किसी काम के पीछे पड़ जाते हैं तो उसका पीछा नहीं छोड़ते हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इसके बारे में भी अच्छे नतीजे निकाल कर दिखायेंगे और इसमें कामयाब होंगे।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आज जो हालत हमारे किसानों की है वह इतनी खस्ता है, वह इतनी खराब है, वह इतनी कम्प्लीकेटेड (पेचीदा) है कि उसकी मेंटेलिटी (मनोवृत्ति) इस तरह की बन गई है, हजारों बरसों के विसिसिट्यूज के कारण जो हिन्दुस्तान पर आये और फारन गवर्नमेंट (विदेशी सरकार) ने जिस तरह से उनपर जुल्म किये कि अगर आप किसी छोटे से छोटे काश्तकार से पूछें, किसी लैंडलेस लेबरर (भूमिहीन श्रमिक) से पूछें या किसी सीरी से पूछें और उसे कहें कि हम तुम्हारी मदद करेंगे तो उसे कभी भी किसी सूरत में यकीन नहीं आयेगा कि कोई उस की मदद कर सकता है। और यकीन क्यों आये? हम देखते हैं कि जितने भी कानून बनते हैं, जितनी भी कार्यवाहियाँ होती हैं, उनसे छोटे आदमी को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचता है। वह हमेशा रगड़ा जाता है और उसकी कोई बेहतरी नहीं होती है। इसलिये यह कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है कि उसकी मेंटेलिटी इतनी खराब हो चुकी है कि वह सरकार को, किसी बड़े आदमी को—चाहे वह गांधी टोपी वाला हो या किसी दूसरी टोपी वाला—एतबार की निगाह से नहीं देखता है। हमने एक यूयरीयस लोन्ज एक्ट बना दिया है, जिस की रूपसे दस पंद्रह पर सेंट (प्रतिशत) से ज्यादा सूद लेने की ममानत कर दी है। जो ज्यादा लेगा, वह उसकी पकड़ में आ जायगा। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप यहाँ से थोड़ी दूर गुडगांव में—मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी (निर्वाचन क्षेत्र) में जैरा जा कर देखें। मैंने खुद कई गांवों में जा कर देखा है। वहाँ पर एक पैसा रुपये का सवाल ही नहीं है। वह तो बड़ी नेमत है। दो पैसे रुपये का भी सवाल नहीं है। वहाँ पर पांच से दस पैसा रुपया सूद लिया

जाता है। आप उसको फँला कर देखिये वह सी से दो सौ पर सेंट तक जा बैठता है। आप यह सुन कर ताज्जुब करेंगे। मैं खुद भी यह देख कर हैरान रह गया। और ज़िलों में वैसी हालत नहीं है, लेकिन गुड़गांव में लोग आज तक पांच से दस पैसा फी रुपया सूद देते हैं। क्या कोई शस्स इस पर यकीन कर सकता है कि इस कदर सूद लिया जाता है? लेकिन यह एक हकीकत है। मैंने लोगों से पूछा है और उनके बयानात लिये हैं और मने इसको सही पाया है।

जनाबे वाला, जरा स्थल कीजिये कि क्या कोई छोटा जमींदार, कोई काश्तकार या कोई सेबरर इतना ज्यादा सूद दे सकता है? या इतना सूद देने के बाद भी जिन्दा रह सकता है? लेकिन यह वाक्या है कि वह इतना सूद देता है और जिन्दा भी है, लेकिन उसकी हालत निहायत नागुफतावह है। कुछ अर्सा पहले—स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई से पहले—हालत यह थी कि लोग खेती करते थे—लॉ ऑफ डिमिनिशिंग रिटर्न्स (घटती हुई प्राप्ति के नियम) के आपरेटिव (लागू) होने के बाद भी खेती करते थे, लेकिन उनको ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता था। चौधरी मुंस्तार सिंह के साथ रहने की वजह से, जो कि इस हाउस के मेम्बर थे, मुझे यू० पी० और खासकर मेरठ वगैरह के हालात का इल्म है। लेकिन वे लोग क्या करते? चाहे फायदा हो या नुकसान, वे खेती का काम करने पर मजबूर थे। वे सोचते थे कि खेती न करें, तो क्या करें? उस समय यहां पर वह सरकार थी, जो कि इस बात की जामिन नहीं थी कि लोग खेती करें और उससे फायदा उठायें। खुशकिस्मती से हमारे यहां आज वह सरकार है, जो कि यहां पर एक वेलफेयर स्टेट (कल्याणकारी राज्य) कायम करना चाहती है। हम अमरीका और दूसरे तरक्कीयाफूत मुल्कों में देखते हैं कि वहां पर किमते मुकरर की हुई हैं। वहां हर एक आदमी को मालूम है कि मैं क्या चीज बोऊं, मुझे उस की क्या कीमत मिलेगी और कितना फायदा होगा, लेकिन हमारे मुल्क के जमींदार, काश्तकार और आकुपेंसी टिनेंट (दाबीलकारी किसान) कितना पैसा लगाते हैं, कितनी मेहनत करते हैं, उस के बीबी-बच्चे सब के सब काम में जुटे रहते हैं, किसी को होश नहीं होता है, वे पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद उन का लिविंग (जीवन) हैडटु माउथ होता है। उन का गुजारा नहीं होता है।

कहा जाता है कि पंजाब में खेती का हाल अच्छा है। आप वहां के किसी भी काश्तकार या किसी सीरी का बजट देख लीजिये। आप को पता लग जायगा कि उस की असली हालत क्या है। मुझे मालूम है कि जब कोई सीरी लगता है, तो उस के जिम्मे पहले ही कर्जा होता है। जब वह लैंडलार्ड (जमींदार) से कर्जा ले कर सीरी बनता है, तो वह लैंडलार्ड का मकलूज बन जाता है। सारा साल वह सिर-तोड़ काम करता है, हर तरह से वह लैंडलार्ड पर डिपेंड (निर्भर) करता है, लेकिन उसके पास कुछ भी नहीं बचता है और उसकी हालत इतनी खराब होती है कि वह अपने रोटी के लिये भी अपना लैंडलार्ड से लेता है। इसी हालत में वह हमेशा अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करता है। मुझ को तो पहले इस बारे में तर्जुबा नहीं था। चार पांच बरस पहले मैं ने अपने लड़के को एग्रीकल्चर में डाला। तब मैं यह जान कर हैरान हो गया कि एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट (किसान) को कितने रिस्कस (खतरों) का सामना करना पड़ता है। हम इस बात का अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं। हम नौकरी पर जाते हैं, काम करते हैं और महीने के बाद तन्स्वाह पाते हैं। हम वकालत करते हैं, मुकदमा लड़ते हैं और फीस लेते हैं। लेकिन जमींदार के रिस्क का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। जनवरी के महीने में तीन दिन हवा चल गई, तो उसकी पैदावार आधी हो जाती है। ओले पड़ गये, तो उस की पैदावार खत्म हो गई। चोरी वगैरह दूसरे भगड़ों को तो छोड़ ही दीजिये। अगर हम सही मायनों में काश्तकार का बजट देखें कि कितनी उस की पैदावार है और क्या उसके पास रहा, तो हम ताज्जुब करेंगे कि किस तरह खेती करने वाले लोग अपना गुजारा करते हैं और क्यों खेती के साथ चिपके पड़े हैं। जो लोग जरा इन्टेलिजेंट और हुशियार हैं, वे नौकरी के पीछे आते हैं। गांव में जो ग्रैजुएट होता है, वह खेती के पीछे नहीं जाता है। यह समझ कर पता नहीं खेती में कितनी आमदनी होती है मैं ने अपने लड़के को उस में दाखिल किया। लेकिन आज जो ग्रैजुएट हो जाता है, वह कहता है कि मुझे कहीं नौकर करा दो और वह खेती में जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता है।

इन हालात में गवर्नमेंट यह बिल लाई है। देखना यह है कि यह बिल किस हद तक फायदा करेगा। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि यह सब

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

तक्लीफों का इलाज नहीं है—कोई पेनेसिया (रामबाण) नहीं है, लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि यह एक नई डाइरेक्शन (दिशा) की तरफ एक कदम है और इसलिये मैं इसको खुश-आमदीद (स्वागत) करता हूँ।

सब से पहला काम यह होगा कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस (कृषि उत्पादन) को आप बढ़ायेंगे, उस को डेवलप करेंगे। चौधरी रणवीर सिंह ने इनफ्लेशन (मुद्रस्फीति) का किस्सा सुनाया है। मेरी गुजराति यह है कि इस देश में इनफ्लेशन का एक इलाज पैदावार को बढ़ाना है। जितनी पैदावार बढ़ेगी, उतना ही इनफ्लेशन कम होगा। अगर हम पैदावार को चालीस-पचास पर सेंट बढ़ाने में कामयाब हो गये तो देश का कोई नुकसान इनफ्लेशन से नहीं हो सकेगा। यह एक डबल चोट होगी उस प्राबलम (समस्या) पर, जो कि हम को आज स्ट्रेचर (झांख दिखा) कर रही है। अगर यहां पर पैदावार में इज्जाफा हुआ, तो बिला शको-शुबहा उससे बड़ा फायदा होगा, इतना फायदा होगा, जिसका हम अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह फायदा बड़े किसानों को तो होगा ही, पर हमारा इरादा इस बिल के जरिये छोटे से छोटे किसान के पास जाने का है। जो लोग यह काम करेंगे, मैं नहीं जानता कि उन की पर्सनेल (कर्मचारी वर्ग) क्या है, लेकिन अगर उसमें पुराना स्टाफ है, तो वह काम नहीं आयेगा। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से माफ़ी चाहूंगा, मैं पर्सनली (व्यक्तिगत रूप से) कोई बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिनिस्टर इस का होगा, अगर उस में वे क्वालिटीज (गुण) नहीं हैं कि वह सब आदमियों को अपने जैसा बना सके, तो यह काम कामयाब नहीं होगा। बेचारे काश्तकार और सीरी से आज सबा छः परसेंट सुद लेने के बजाय आप भूल जाइये कि इन्टरेस्ट लेना है। तभी आपको कामयाबी हासिल होगी। जिस आदमी की औसत आमदनी ५ आने फी रोज है उस से आप बचत और सुद की अदायगी की कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं।

आप ने बेयरहाउस का भी इन्जाम करना है। लेकिन प्रोड्यूस को आप तक लाने में बेशुमार दिक्कतें हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में हर एक इन्सान में इन्डिजिजुएलिटी, खुदगर्जी, दूसरे पे वे एतवारी इस कदर फैली हुई है, जिस का आप अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते। आज हमारे गांव वे पुराने गांव नहीं हैं, जिन में सच्चा और

भोला भला हिन्दुस्तानी हुआ करता था। आज वह हालत नहीं है। आज इलेक्शन (चुनावों) और पार्टीबाजी ने गांव की फ़िजा को सत्यानास कर दिया है। आज कोई आदमी दूसरे पर एतबार नहीं करता है और सब एक दूसरे को नुकसान पहुंचाने की फ़िराक में रहते हैं। आज पंचायत की हालत की देख कर दिल दुखता है। वहां जितने फैसले होते हैं, वह तरफदारी व पार्टीबाजी के होते हैं। अगर हमने हिन्दुस्तान को रिसेसीटे करना है, तो हम को गांवों की मेन्टलिटी को चेंज (बदलना) करना होगा। अगर मेरे अस्तियार में हो, तो मैं इलेक्शन के झगड़े को गांवों के नज़दीक न पहुंचने दूँ। इलेक्शन के झगड़े वहां जाते हैं और पार्टीबाजी होती है। आज गांव के लोगों में एक दूसरे पर भरोसा नहीं है, एतबार नहीं है, रीयल (वास्तविक) कोआपरेटिव स्पिरिट (भावना) नहीं है। आपने कल जो फरमाया कि

It is a way of life. It is a question of belief. It is question of confidence यह दुरुस्त है लेकिन आज वह चीज मौजूद नहीं है। आप को नये सिरे से उसको कायम करना है। जब तक आप के पास ऐसे आदमी नहीं होंगे जो कि गांवों के लिये सैक्रोफ़ाइस (बलिदान) करने के लिये तैयार हों तब तक वह नई स्पिरिट पैदा नहीं होगी। आज में बहुत सैलफिश (स्वार्थी) हो गया हूँ। आज जो क्वालिटीज मुझ में हैं, वे कोआपरेशन के खिलाफ जाती हैं। जब तक कि आप लोगों की दिमागी ज़हनियत नहीं तबदील करेंगे उस वक्त गांवों में यह कोआपरेटिव कामयाब नहीं होगी। आप कहते हैं कि हम किसानों से उनका ग़ल्ला इन बेयरहाउसेज में रखने के लिये चार्ज करेंगे लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे गरीब और भोलेभाले किसान आपके इन बेयरहाउसेज तक डर के मारे आना भी पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। उसको यह डर लगा रहेगा कि कहीं आप उसके अच्छे गेहूँ के साथ खराब गेहूँ न मिला दें और उसके ग्रेड (क्विस्म) और तौल में फर्क न कर दें और यह चीज अगर आप किसी ज़मींदार अथवा बनिये की वही उठा कर देखें तो आपको पता चल जायेगा कि जब फसल आती है तब का भाव और लिखा जाता है और छः महीने बाद जब उसको खाने को देते हैं तो उसका दूसरा हिसाब होता है। इस बिल की जो भली चीज है वह यह है कि जिस वक्त कि वह फसल तैयार होती है, उस वक्त आप उसको क्रेडिट देते हैं और पूर

दाम देना चाहते हैं। इसके अन्दर सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि आयन्दा जो आप देना चाहते हैं उसका क्रेडिट कम करके उसको वक्त से रुपया देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह तो क्रेडिट की बात हुई। सवाल तो यह है कि क्या देहाती लोगों में यह भाव पैदा हो गया है कि सब अपनी पैदावार को इकट्ठा कर के वेयरहाउसेज में जमा करने के लिये ले आयें और कह दें कि इसके लिये इतना चार्ज कर लीजिये ? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आपकी यह वेयरहाउसेज की स्कीम गांवों में कामयाब हो तो पहले एक, दो साल तक कोई चार्ज मत कीजिये और बिलकुल मुफ्त रखिये। जिस तरह से कि पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने शुरू में लोगों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ने के लिये वजीफ़ दिये और जब लोग काफी तादाद में पढ़ने लगे तो पढ़ाई के लिये फीस चार्ज करने लग गयी, उसी तरह में चाहता हूँ कि आप भी एक, दो वर्ष तक अगर आप वेयरहाउसेज की तरफ इस देश के गरीब किसानों को अट्रैक्ट (आकर्षित) करना चाहते हैं तो आप हर एक शरूत की जिसकी १० एकड़ जमीन हो, उसकी प्रोड्यूस को वेयरहाउसेज में स्टोर करने के लिये १-२ साल तक कुछ चार्ज न करिये और जब वह देख लेगा कि इसमें उसका भला है और जब उसको आप पर भरोसा हो जायगा तो आप देखियेगा कि किसान लोग इन वेयरहाउसेज का उपयोग करने के लिये आपके पीछे भागेंगे। हमारा किसान बेवकूफ नहीं है। He is shrewd and intelligent लेकिन मुश्किल आज यह है कि उसको भरोसा नहीं है और यह भरोसा तभी कायम होगा जब आप मोहब्बत से उसको साथ लायेंगे और इस तरीके कि कार्यवाही करके उसके अन्दर अपने लिये भरोसा पैदा करेंगे। यह कोओपरेटिब्स् की आबहुवा जो आप सारे देश में फैलाना चाहते हैं तो याद रखिये कि यह टेंडर प्लांट (नाजूक पौधा) है और आपको इसको अपनी मुहब्बत और सँक्रिफाइस से पानी देते रहना है और जब आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी यह पौधा पनपेगा। यह एक नाजूक पौधा है, इसका जमाना मुश्किल है और इसलिये हमको इसके लिये बहुत एहतियात बर्तना होगा वरना यह ठीक नहीं चलेगा। इस वास्ते में अदब से अर्ज करूँगा कि जहाँ तक इस बिल का सवाल है, आप अपनी ही बात रखिये और जितने चाहिये आफिशियल्स (सरकारी) या नान-आफिशियल्स (गैर-सरकारी) रखिये लेकिन जो आदमी आप गांवों में काम करने के

लिए भेजें और उसके लिये यह जो आप विलेज वर्क्स (ग्राम कार्यकर्ता) बना रहे हैं, तो आप को इस बात का खयाल रखना है कि उनमें ऐसे आदमी ही शामिल किये जायं जिनके कि अन्दर सेवा भाव हो और जो गांव के किसानों के दुःख दर्द को समझें और उनसे सच्ची हमदर्दी रख कर उनको दूर करने का दिल से प्रयत्न करें। यह काम करने के लिये किसी दूसरे मुल्क से वर्क्स नहीं आयेंगे और हमें अपने वर्क्स में ही एम्प्रूवमेंट (सुधार) लाना होगा। चीन का उदाहरण आपके सामने है कि वहां की जनता ने किस तरह सरकारी प्रयत्नों और योजनाओं में सहयोग दिया और चीनी जनता इसलिये राष्ट्र हित के कामों में आगे बढ़ सकी और अपना पाँट प्ले कर सकी क्योंकि उसको अपनी सरकार पर पूरा भरोसा था, उसी तरह अगर यहां के लोगों को आपकी मशीनरी पर जिन पर कि आपकी इन तमाम स्कीमों को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है, उन पर भरोसा हो, तो आपको इन स्कीमों में कामयाबी मिल सकती है। इसलिये आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत लोगों में अपने प्रति भरोसा और ऐतमाद पैदा करने की है और आप का जो कैंपिल माइनस है उसको पहले भरोसा से पूरा करना होगा। मैं आपसे दरह्वास्त करता हूँ कि आप बोर्ड में और खास तौर से वर्क्स में ऐसा एलिमेंट (तत्व) रखिये जिसके कि रखने से लोगों के दिलों में आपके प्रति भरोसा पैदा हो सके, मेरा यह कहने का मतलब नहीं है कि आज जितने कोओपरेटिब्स् में सरकारी अफसरान काम कर रहे हैं, वे सब के सब ठीक तरह काम नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं इस हकीकत से इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि उनकी मॅटेरिटी में चेंज लाने की जरूरत है ताकि हमारे किसानों में एक भरोसे की साइकोलोजी (मनोविज्ञान) पैदा हो सके और वह समझेंगे कि वाकई "दे मीन बिजनेस" (वे कार्य करना चाहते हैं)।

आखिर में मैं आपसे अदब से अर्ज करूँगा कि मैं ने जितना वक्त लेना चाहिये था उससे कुछ ज्यादा ले लिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो नया तजुर्बा सरकार ने चलाया है यह "स्टैप इन दी राइट डाइरेक्शन" (सही दिशा में कदम) है और एक वेल्फेयर स्टेप होने के नाते यह सही बात की जा रही है जो शहरों की ओर न जा कर हज़ारों और लाखों देहातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है और इस प्रकार का

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

इंतजाम वह करने जा रही है। मैं इस स्पीट को राइट स्पीट और सही स्टेप समझता हूँ और इसका खैर मकदम करता हूँ। आप इस किस्ती के चलाने वाले हैं, आप इसके कैंटेन इन चार्ज हैं और इस नाते आपका यह देखना फ़र्ज हो जाता है कि आपके नीचे जितने भी काम करने वाले हैं वह सब उसी स्पीट को ले कर काम कर रहे हैं कि नहीं जिससे कि नेशंस (राष्ट्र) बनती हैं और अगर कहीं भी उनके नीचे ज़रा भी करप्शन (भ्रष्टाचार) मौजूद रहा और भरोसे के इस पीदे को ठेस पहुँची तो करी हुई मेहनत जाया जावेगी और यह आपकी सारी स्कीम खत्म हो जायेगी और कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगी और इसलिये उनको अपने नीचे के तमाम झमले को बिल्कुल ठीक ठाक रखना है। मैं ईश्वर से कामना करता हूँ कि आपको इस शुभ कार्य में पूरी तरक्की मिले लेकिन उसके लिये यह बड़ा ज़रूरी है कि आप जितने आदमी इस काम को अंजाम देने के लिये रखें वह आला दर्जे के ईमानदार और मैक्रोफाइस की स्प्रिट अपने में लिये होने चाहियें।

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill is simple in its form but it has to be judged in a wider context because it impinges on so many aspects of our social and economic life. The House is aware that the Bill is in implementation of the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey. But, the success of the Bill depends upon other vital factors.

The Rural Credit Survey Report makes 5 or 6 recommendations. The other recommendations are, the organisation of co-operatives—it lays emphasis on the organisation of large-sized credit societies; then, expansion of banking, the nationalisation of the State Bank and the advancement of banking in the country, the strengthening of marketing societies and lastly the provision of adequate trained personnel. These recommendations, as the Rural Credit Survey has pointed out, hang together. They have to be implemented together. They have said in no uncertain terms that these recommendations have to be implemented simultaneously. This is what they say in the concluding part of the report.

"It is only when Co-operation is interpreted in this wider and more positive sense as a fundamental creed of action, as a dynamic instrument of change, the opposite,

on the one hand of regimentation, and on the other, of drift and stagnation, and State effort is conjoined to the fullest extent necessary with co-operative endeavour, that Co-operation will be a potent force in the country's economic development."

"The Committee has also emphasized that its principal recommendations are vitally related to one another and together form a unit of policy and action from which no main component part may be removed without imperilling the whole."

3 P.M.

In pursuance of this recommendation of the Committee, the Government is bringing forward this measure. But, I feel that the place of co-operation in the country has not been given the attention due to it. We talk glibly about co-operation; we refer to it as the panacea for all our ills. For any rural malady we say, resort to co-operation; whether it be rural industry or agriculture, we say co-operation is the remedy as if it is a ready-made solution for all our problems. Co-operation, it is acknowledged, has contributed to the economic growth of countries—countries as wide apart as America and the low countries in Europe as well as countries like China. What is the place of co-operation in India? In the Western countries, co-operation has succeeded because the people there are enlightened, their economic base on which the movement has been built has been strong, and their co-operation is a purely voluntary effort. It is not sought to be imposed on the people as a large movement. But in countries like China, it is given the content of a wider movement. There is an element of compulsion, and it is sought to be made as a large organisation of the people to solve the economic problem of the country. In India we are neither here nor there. We do not have the base for organising co-operatives on a voluntary basis such as obtains in the Western countries; the economic inequalities are very great; vast sections of the population are still submerged economically speaking. With these inequalities, with this ignorance of the co-operative principles and of economic life generally, we are not able to develop co-operation on a voluntary basis. On the other hand, we try co-operation on the models obtaining in China. We do not have that element of compulsion. The hon. Minister referred yesterday to it as being a philosophy of

life, a large movement directed towards the economic development of the country. But apart from saying that, what is it that you are doing to make it a large movement? As I said, the success of a measure of this kind depends upon other factors.

We have tried to expand banking; we have nationalised the State Bank, but the base for the entire structure is the bringing into the fold of co-operation the vast majority of farmers. How are you going to do it? It is time that the Government bestows thought on this question, whether co-operation is to be forced by compelling everybody to join in the rural areas or whether it should be a purely voluntary effort.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: No compulsion; we will ask them to join the co-operatives.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The choice is there, but if it is only an effort of the people and we have to sit content with that, I am afraid we are not going to make much headway because the Government cannot talk of it as a philosophy, as a big movement, as a big lever for the economic uplift of the people, at the same time leaving it purely as a voluntary organisation. In a backward country like India, we have to organise people for supplementing the efforts of our Government. The only other organisation that we have, I think, is the community projects and national extension service. Even this movement is up against several difficulties. The difficulties are to some extent common to both the co-operative movement and to the community development programme. Unless Government decides on this vital question, it will simply be drifting. It is no use merely giving effect to the recommendations of this Report. The Report is good, but it does not cover the larger question of making co-operation a national movement.

The Planning Commission has said much on the question of increasing production. They have said that there is much scope for increasing production—more than what the Ministry has envisaged during the Second Five Year Plan. Indeed it is vital if the effects of inflation are to be offset; in other words, increase in agricultural production has to be the base for the implementation of our Second Five Year Plan. That may be but unless Government takes this more important decision of making co-operation cover the entire country we cannot make much progress. A field is en-

visaged by the Planning Commission of co-operation covering every family in the country in some form or other. Every family is supposed to join a housing co-operative or an agrarian co-operative or a credit co-operative or some such thing. If that is to be implemented, that is to supplement the efforts of the Government, if as an underdeveloped country the people are to be organised on a gigantic scale, then measures have to be taken to introduce an element of compulsion and make this a live movement. As long as that question is undecided and it is nebulous as it stands today, we are likely to drift further and will not be able to make appreciable progress.

One hon. Member referred to the desirability of organising people in other directions so that we may not rely only on this movement, which is after all an exotic movement that we have tried. I am inclined to agree with the suggestion of that hon. Member that Government is unable to make up its mind to spread co-operatives throughout the country. The causes for the failure of the co-operative movement are well-known. The House as well as the country and several enquiry committees that went into the question have stated that co-operation has failed. Even the Rural Survey Committee, which is the Bible for our measures of legislation at the moment has said that it has failed, but it must succeed. It is unfortunate that we have not been able to re-orient this movement to suit our needs. One of the reasons has been that political power has made serious inroads into this movement in our country. There is no co-operative society, co-operative organisation, at any level, at the village level or district level or State level, where the members do not have a finger in the pie of the local panchayat or the district board or the legislative assembly. Because politics is imported into these co-operative institutions, factions develop and the working of the entire institution is vitiated. What actually takes place is a struggle for political power rather than the economic development of the people. I would even go to the extent of suggesting that persons who want to join the co-operative movement must not aspire for political offices. Indeed, I would venture to say that it should be disqualification for a legislator to be a co-operator. Unless some such thing is done, it may not be purified of all the abuses that it is reeking with.

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

I have two or three important suggestions to make with regard to the working of this Corporation.

This Corporation envisages the setting up of a network of godowns and warehouses. In this matter, I would suggest that the Railways are also taken into confidence so that the warehouses will serve not only the rural economy but also the Railways in so far as the movement of goods is affected by the agricultural produce of the country. There is great shortage of wagons and one of the complaints is that with the increasing production we are up against transport bottlenecks everywhere. The provision of warehouses even at railway terminals ought to be dovetailed with the transport needs. Under our scheme, it may solve many a problem. These warehouses ought to be located, not at urban or semiurban areas, but in the heart of the hinterland, agricultural land. Unless that is done, it will not facilitate the movement of goods. Then, do we have the necessary transport? First of all we should have the necessary communications roads for instance. Have we the necessary transport? So, this question raises many an issue which has to be solved. We have not solved the question of expansion of the co-operative societies and making it a live wire in the economic life of our people. I agree with the suggestions of certain Members that the element of official membership in the Corporation should not be too great. I have tabled certain amendments with regard to the constitution of the executive committee and other committees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : His time is up.

Shri N. M. Lingam : I will finish in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Those two minutes are over.

Shri N. M. Lingam : I seek your indulgence.

In the executive committee, the chairman of the Board does not find a place. The executive committee is the chief functionary of the entire Board. It is the policy making body and also the financing body. It is necessary that the chairman of the Board, which is the top body in the entire scheme, should also be the chairman of the executive committee. I do not know what the Minister has in view with regard to the actual personnel. Perhaps that has something

to do with the personnel that will man those bodies. Even so, it is absolutely necessary that the chairman of the Board should also be the chairman of the executive committee.

An Hon. Member: The Minister himself will be the chairman.

Shri N. M. Lingam: There is no indication in the Bill. As my time is up, I shall say more on these during the discussion on clauses.

Shri Seshagiri Rao (Nandyal): I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. I found the provisions of this Bill unobjectionable and beneficial to the community as a whole. They are *prima facie* so simple that there is nothing to object except to say that there are more official members and that the executive committee could have been constituted better.

Behind this Bill, there is something more which has drawn the attention of the speakers who have preceded me. When I heard the discussion on this Bill, I was reminded of a Sanskrit shloka of a well-known poet:

अब्धिलङ्घित एव वानरपतिः
किं तस्य गंभीरता
प्रापातालं निमग्नं पविरतनुः
जानाति मन्दाचलं ॥

It is a shloka from Ramayana. Hanuman jumps into Lanka crossing the sea from Cape Comorin. What does he know about the depth of the Bay of Bengal? It is only the Mandhara Parva which was submerged there knows about it. How can some Members here say that this is going to remove the ills of the agriculturist? There is no use referring to the Rural Credit Survey Committee. It went into the question of the failure of the co-operative movement and came to certain decisions. If we consider all those, we simply come to the conclusion that the ordinary agriculturist was left to go to the money-lender rather than going to the co-operative society. I do not believe in saying that the ordinary peasant is an ignorant man. I consider him more than the so-called intellectuals. He knows intelligent, what is best for him and how he can prosper. The guiding principle of the co-operative society should be adequate credit on reasonable terms. If a particular term for repayment of loan is fixed and if it is not repaid within that time, then the rate of interest goes up to 18 per cent, 20 per cent. and so on. The agriculturist feels

that the money-lender is safer to deal with. Further, as pointed out by some hon. Members, co-operative societies have become exploiting grounds for self-centred and self-interested people. A money-lender who has got a number of creditors becomes the president of the co-operative society. He sees that all the moneys are disbursed to his creditors and then transferred to his own credit. These are the facts. There is no use saying that fifty or sixty per cent. of our people go to the money lenders. There is no other alternative for him.

The spirit of co-operation is not new to our country. There is no use saying that in the Western countries and in China, the movement has succeeded. What is co-operation? One for all and all for one; it is a simple proposition. Was there no spirit of co-operation in the villages before the Act came into force? That spirit was broken only in the later half of the 19th century. Before that, the whole village was a unit. Everyone was working for the benefit of the others. If they wanted to harvest the crop, they will not do that unless all the people have agreed. Now, everybody does it individually, every day one field is cut allowing the crops in the other fields to be cut and taken away by the robbers and thieves. Previously, they will not sell one grain unless the whole village was satisfied about the price. So, we should first of all have an exact report about the conditions in the villages.

What does the Second Plan say? I refer to the draft outline.

"The primary organisation, however, has to be at the village level and if strong primary units exist at the base, effective organisation can also be built at higher levels."

If there is no strong organisation at the village level, what is the use of all these?

I do appreciate the spirit of the Bill. But this should have come after such organisations at the village level. Otherwise, the whole thing will fall. We see thunder and lightning and not a drop of rain on earth.

I will tell you another thing, the whole thing. There are community projects and NES schemes in the States. Every villager who has got two acres of land is entitled to Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. Do you know what is happening? That man goes to the national extension service organisation and takes Rs. 100 as loan. There he goes to the community

project organisation and takes Rs. 100 as loan. Again he takes Rs. 100 as a tac-cavi loan. All his property, when sold, will not be able to fetch Rs. 300, but he goes to different centres and takes Rs. 300 as loan. Then again, he also goes to the agricultural people and takes Rs. 100 for seeds, manure and so on. There is so much of distribution from various centres, but all this do not benefit the actual man for whom the loans are taken. It goes to the benefit of the third person. Therefore, the idea of having an establishment at the Centre or at the top will not serve our purpose, unless we go to the village centres and reorganise them thoroughly and completely. About village panchayats, this is what is written in the draft outline of the Second Five Year Plan:

"While co-operation is the principle of organisation, the agency which provides direction and leadership in the village is the panchayat. The panchayat has important functions in the agricultural programme, in land reform and in land management."

Regarding development of co-operation, it is said here:

"Economic development along democratic lines offers a vast field for the application of co-operation in its infinitely varying forms."

Therefore, we have to bring in this legislation here. I am not thinking that co-operative societies is after all a State Subject and therefore we should not do it. If you refer to the entries in the Concurrent List you will find that "Social and Economic Planning" is included. We are not taking co-operative societies as such, but as one of the principal bases of re-organising the economy of the village community. Therefore, we have to see that the village gets all the advantages; otherwise having the godowns at the district centres and elsewhere away from villages is not good. If you are having godowns for marketing etc., at the district centres, where is the purchase to be completed? It is at the village or is it at your godowns 30 or 40 miles away? That will involve a lot of transport charges and all that. All these points must be considered.

If one is to confine oneself, to the Bill, one will simply say that the bill is very good. There is nothing objectionable in it. How can anybody say that the constitution of a Board is bad or the setting up of a corporation is bad?

[Shri Seshagiri Rao]

But, when one goes to the actual working of the Bill, one has to come to the conclusion that all that we have said here is not to be called irrelevant. The only way I can express it is by quoting an example. After a marriage, the father of the girl usually gives some advice to the boy to take all necessary care. In the same way, we are entitled to tell you, Sir, that it is not merely a question of constitution of the Board, but the problem is to see that it is properly worked so that the villager gets the maximum amount of benefit.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was very patiently listening to the introductory speech of the hon. Minister and I was sometimes prompted to interrupt him during the course of his introductory remarks on this Bill. I have my valid reasons for the same.

When I read the Bill, I thought it had completely ignored the background of the functioning of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Centre, as well as its counterpart in the States. In the very beginning of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said that this Bill is the product of the advice given by the Rural Credit Survey Committee sometime ago.

That report is a very useful document. But when we look at the Bill as such, we have to weigh the conditions prevailing as a background for the functioning of this particular Bill.

Sir, warehouses are not new to civilised or advanced countries. In the United States of America, warehouses are private organisations and huge business is transacted by these organisations. This system has been working very well in the United States of America, Canada and other countries. Though this Bill is practically copied on the plan of the west, I should say that the situation obtaining here is something very opposite or very different from that obtaining in those countries.

What about the functioning of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture? As far as the States are concerned, it has got regional directorates. The regional directorates are looking after the States where there are depots and food distribution and other things are taking place. There are various godowns in the country. During war-time we had built up thousands of godowns in the country. If the history of these godowns is taken

into consideration, it will reveal that the country has had loss worth crores of rupees because of the mismanagement in many of these godowns. The Government of India, after getting a lesson from these godowns, are now trying to introduce this plan of starting warehouses.

This scheme of starting warehouses in the form of godowns, as is envisaged now, will not alone solve the problem of storing food. My own apprehension is this. When we are giving only a new name to the godowns which we are having today, with all kinds of sentiments, aspirations and ideals behind it, we are not going to carry out the functions that we desire through these warehouses. It was, therefore, my feeling that there was no need of this Corporation at all, because warehouses can be started even by the Centre or the State Governments and when the Centre wants them they can subsidise the State Governments. There ends the function. That was my impression.

When it is now explained here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the functions included in this warehousing scheme are: purchase of goods, production, processing, marketing, storage, import and export of agricultural produce etc., I realise that there is some work to be done. But even today, without a corporation this can be done. We have got the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Food in different States. They are now storing grains in their own godowns. Take for example U.P., Punjab or some other State where there was surplus food products in the last 3 or 4 years. There, they are purchasing the stock from the agriculturists directly and storing it in the godowns. Therefore, I am unable to understand, why with a huge capital we are having this Corporation, when practically the co-operative aspect of it, the productive aspect of it or the agricultural aspect of it is being performed by the States themselves.

The hon. Minister, Shri Jain, I should say, was mixing one aspect with the other aspect. He was quoting things about many countries like USA, China and England in connection with the working of co-operative societies there. I should say that the co-operatives as they exist today, have not functioned for the uplift of the rural people, but for the vested interests alone. In my State, it is reported in the report of the Committee that we have got the largest number of co-operative societies, and perhaps the best co-operative societies. But, I should tell

you, Sir, as our friend who spoke before me said, these co-operative societies are now organised in a particular way with the result that it has never solved the problem of rural indebtedness. It has never advanced the agricultural aspect of the country, even though we have everything there. Sir, we are in a country where we can idealise many things. Even vulgar things can be brought under idealisation. That is our habit, I think, a peculiar habit for Indians. When I visited the Scandinavian countries about a year ago, I was able to visit many co-operative societies. I was happy to see there how these co-operative societies worked. I had the pleasure of meeting the Chairman of the Central Co-operative Society in Denmark. He was saying about the Indian co-operative system and what he told me at that time, I had written in my diary also. He said that there are several things done in the Indian co-operative system but the spirit is absent in the Indian co-operative system. That is what he said. My friend Shri A. P. Jain was saying yesterday that there is a philosophy behind co-operation. Of course, as I said, we could idealise or idolise it. But what is the actual functioning of this system? Has it in any way helped the country? My own personal opinion is that he could have brought this Bill after bringing a comprehensive legislation, a central legislation, like the company law legislation, giving therein a model of co-operative institutions and organisations as a whole. He has not brought that legislation yet. Now, every State has got its own co-operative society. In the north, in the name of co-operative societies all kinds of things are happening today. All kinds of exploitation are going on and all kinds of money-lending business are going on. All kinds of expropriation or deceiving the people are going on in the name of co-operative societies. To get Government grant, to get the favour of the Ministers, to get the favour from the capitalists or some other organisation, immediately a co-operative society with 10 or 12 members are formed. Thus there are millions of co-operative societies functioning in the country and we know how these institutions have functioned, how we are misusing the name of co-operative societies as such, in the same way as we are misusing many other things in the name of some philosophy or ideal.

Shri Bansal: In which country do you find millions of co-operative societies?

Shri Velayudhan: I should say that my friend Shri Bansal has not visited China. I know he will not like to visit China.

Shri Bansal: I am going there very soon.

Shri Velayudhan: I am very glad. I am happy over it. When I visited China I came to know of their system of co-operatives. Of course, I had occasion to go into many villages, because one important aspect of my study was the rural population there, and I belong to a village which is like that of the Chinese people themselves. My friend Shri A. P. Jain was yesterday telling us about the co-operative societies there. He said that the politics there and here is quite different from each other's and so we cannot adopt the same methods here. At the same time, the functioning of the co-operatives in China has brought about an emancipation of the villagers there; and nothing else has brought about the emancipation of the villagers there than the good functioning of the co-operative system there. It is not the political system alone that counts. A political system can come from the top and even from the bottom, but at the same time, the exploitation of the millions of people living in any continent or any country can be changed only through the people themselves. The mutual aid co-operatives there have brought about a revolution, a great social, economic and psychological revolution in China. There is no need for any dispute about it.

Now, I would make a suggestion. I would like Shri A. P. Jain to send many of his officer or even some representatives of co-operative agencies to go to China and then they could come back and set right the co-operative organisation in this country.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am sending.

Shri Velayudhan: I am very happy about it. Without bringing in comprehensive legislation regarding the co-operative societies, the warehousing corporations are brought in. Why the warehouses are mixed up with the other thing passes my comprehension. Warehousing corporations are simply institutions to construct building in a scientific way and storing the goods in them. He was saying about marketing. There is already a marketing organisation in the Ministry of Agriculture itself. Even in my State, we have got our State marketing organisation and similar business. So, what is this new thing about the warehouses? It is very difficult to understand it. He said they

[Shri Velayudhan]
could distribute the loans. Well, the loans will be distributed through the State Governments. Loans cannot be directly distributed through the co-operative societies. Therefore, I cannot understand the overcrowding of these functions and mixing up of things with one another. Are these things of such a nature that the co-operative societies by themselves cannot do? I know of some societies which can be aided through the warehouses. But why not we have scientific structures of warehouses in India especially for such products as jack-fruit. In my State, we are growing large quantities of jack-fruit and it is being wasted there. Has the Government thought at any time of fruits like this? Take again tapioca. It is a perishable article. It can be kept safely in the warehouses of a scientific type. Take again the question of fish. When we come to Central India, we find there is a lot of oranges, and other fruits. Then there are potatoes. All kinds of things are here. These can be stored by the Government. But I know that the intention of the Government, in regard to these warehouses is that only grains and other things that will be purchased from the States will be kept there under hygienic conditions and on a scientific basis. That is why I was wondering why he is mixing the two together and idealising all these things.

At the same time, you should realise that there are other organisations functioning in the States themselves. Therefore, it is only a waste of energy or it is only a kind of adding more Ministers to the existing ranks as my friend Shri Feroze Gandhi said yesterday, or adding more officers and more personnel in the States or in the Centre itself. Now, for example, there are cold storages in Delhi itself. They are storing the produce and selling them later on. In the same way, so many things are functioning now. Therefore, my own opinion is this. These warehouses need not be associated with all the co-operatives. All this kind of financing and all these things can be done by the Central Government by its own existing machinery today. That is why I object to the Bill. I have nothing objectionable about the ideas or the ideals. They were philosophising on this programme. I say it is only slogan-mongering business and it cannot be brought into practice. The Government want to pursue slogan-mongering by this legislation and I do not want to be a party to that. That is why I am objecting to this Bill.

Shri Kasliwal: I have heard Mr. More's tirade against this Bill. I have to join issue with him. I think Shri More did not go into the spirit of the Bill at all. I agree with the hon. Minister when he said that this Bill is going to rejuvenate the countryside. Shri Asoka Mehta was also very right when he said that the Bill seeks to fill a gap in our economy.

During the First Five Year Plan, the production of foodgrains went up by 20 per cent, that is, from 54 million tons to 65 million tons. In the Second Five Year Plan also, it is anticipated that the production of foodgrains would go up by about 15 per cent, that is to say, it will go up to about 75 million tons. I was reading in the papers that the Minister of Food and Agriculture has already moved the Planning Commission for a further allocation of funds for an increase in agricultural production. So far as commercial crops are concerned, there has been a steady increase, also. So, it is obvious that the question of storage for all these surplus crops comes in, and I am very happy that this Bill seeks to give all facilities in the matter of storage and in the methods of co-operation to our peasantry.

I remember last year having complained to the Minister that in a certain area of my constituency jowar had been selling at Rs. 3 per maund. When I went only a month back to that area, I found that jowar was being sold at Rs. 13 per maund. It was very shocking, and if this Bill had been there a year or two earlier and if there had been warehouses and storage facilities, I know this thing would not have come about. Therefore, I am very happy at this Bill. I do not want to repeat things which so many other hon. Members have repeated about this Bill. You know very well that brevity is my quality. I never speak much. But there is only one point to which I shall make a reference.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I hope it is also the soul of wit.

Shri Kasliwal: There is only one point about which I have some serious doubts. I have tried my best to resolve it but I have been unable to do so. That is with regard to two corporations. This Bill envisages not merely a Central National Development and Warehousing Board but also a Central Warehousing Corporation, and also there is a third body known as the State Warehousing Corporation. Now, as

far as I know, the functions of these two bodies, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation are exactly the same, with the difference that the Central Warehousing Corporation will purchase half the shares in the State Warehousing Corporation. If this is the extra function that the Central Warehousing Corporation is going to perform, this can be as well performed by the Central Board. I think it is not at all necessary to duplicate the functions. The hon. Minister will say that the Central Warehousing Corporation is also going to have large warehouses. Large warehouses are going to be located in the States, and the States will look after them because the States also are going to have State Warehousing Corporations. As I said, the functions of the two are the same and I would very much like that the hon. Minister will remove my doubts in this connection.

So many Members have spoken about co-operative credit societies and I do not want to go into those matters in detail. There is only one point I want to make in this connection that the credit co-operatives, the producers' co-operatives and the marketing co-operatives must be interlinked. That is to say, each peasant who is a member of one co-operative, has to be a member of the other co-operative. If he is a member of the marketing or producer's co-operative, he has to be a member of the credit co-operative; and, if he is a member of the credit co-operative, he has to be a member of the other co-operatives.

An Hon. Member: There may be multipurpose co-operatives.

Shri Kasiwal: This Bill does not seem to envisage any multipurpose co-operative. If multipurpose co-operatives are established, I shall be very happy about it.

I have read the literature about some countries and I find they have made it compulsory that a member of the credit co-operative must be a member of the marketing co-operative. I have seen it with my own eyes also in Turkey. Unless a kisan was a member of both kinds of co-operatives, they would not give him credit. They would not take his produce for marketing purposes. In this way, I am sure that both kinds of co-operatives will prosper.

There is only one small point which has already been mentioned by one hon.

Member, which I shall repeat. I would very much like the hon. Minister to give his personal attention to the matter of construction of warehouses. It is a very important thing. Warehouses can be built; contractors will be given contracts and they will build all kinds of warehouses. I have seen some warehouses with my own eyes; it is shameful to have such warehouses. Perhaps some more money may be spent and good warehouses may be built. It is worth while spending some more money on them.

About the location of warehouses, some hon. Members have already dealt with it. I hope that every possible care will be taken to locate the warehouses in the proper places away from all kinds of *nallas* and sullage which will be running in every village. Higher grounds should be selected for this purpose.

One more point which I want to submit is with regard to the question of insecticides. Insecticides are very important in storage. I would very much like that all these co-operatives have the knowledge of insecticides. Insecticides should be used in storing grain in the warehouses.

Dr. Jaisooriya: This idea has been given up as dangerous.

Shri Kasiwal: I do not know whether it is given up as dangerous or not. But, only the other day, the hon. Minister in replying to a question did say that insecticides were being used. When somebody asked whether it was dangerous to use those foodgrains for human consumption, he said, "not at all".

Shri Bansal: Radio-active process will be used.

Shri Kasiwal: There is nothing much left for me to say. I agree with Mr. Thakur Das Bhargava; it may all appear very good on paper, but unless the provisions of the Bill are implemented in the proper spirit dexterously, any number of Bills like this will not do any good to the peasantry. It is the people who are going to work it out and they are the people who will be responsible for giving all benefits to the peasants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Many Members have spoken on this Bill, but still there are about ten Members more. If we reduce the time-limit to 10 minutes, perhaps all of them can be accommodated. Moreover, there will be a compulsion upon the others not to repeat the arguments which have already been advanced; they should rely on their original

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

arguments. Have I the permission of the House for this?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र (जिला मथुरा पश्चिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी (ग्रामीण ऋण सर्वेक्षण समिति) की सिफारिशों को पूरा करने के रास्ते में निस्संदेह यह विधेयक एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इसके लिये बधाई देता हूँ। इस विधेयक के जरिये एक बोर्ड बनाने की तजवीज है और उस बोर्ड का नाम होगा नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट एंड वेयरहाउसिंग बोर्ड (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास तथा भाण्डार-व्यवस्था बोर्ड) उसके नाम से साफ जाहिर है कि उस बोर्ड के दो प्रकार के काम होंगे। एक तो होगा कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट और दूसरा एक परिमित काम होगा, लिमिटेड काम होगा, वेयरहाउसिंग का। तो जैसा पहले कहा गया है कि डेवलपमेंट का पहला काम है, और डेवलपमेंट (विकास) भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज (सहकारी समितियों) के द्वारा, यह काम बड़े महत्व का है। और इस काम को पूरा करने के लिये उस बोर्ड को एक फंड दिया गया है। इस विधेयक के द्वारा उस फंड की स्थापना की गई है। यानी जो सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड होगा उसके पास दो फंड होंगे। एक फंड होगा नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट फंड (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निधि) और दूसरा फंड होगा नेशनल वेयरहाउसिंग फंड (राष्ट्रीय भाण्डार व्यवस्था निधि)। जो नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट फंड है उसमें से बोर्ड स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जरिये से कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज को रुपया कर्ज के तौर पर और सब्सिडी (सहायता) के तौर पर बराबर देता रहेगा। दूसरे फंड के जरिये से, जैसा हाउस के सामने कई माननीय मेम्बरों ने कहा है, जगह जगह वेयरहाउसिज बनाये जायेंगे। एक वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन सेन्ट्रल लेवेल (केन्द्रीय स्तर) पर बनाया जायगा। और दूसरा कारपोरेशन स्टेट लेवेल पर बनाया जायेगा।

इस बोर्ड के जो उद्देश्य हैं वह बहुत ऊंचे हैं। इस बोर्ड के उद्देश्यों में जैसा कि क्लॉज ६ में दर्ज है:

“processing, marketing, export and import of agricultural produce.”

यह सब शामिल है और उनके सामने लिखा गया है कि यह उद्देश्य पूरे किये जायेंगे या तो कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के द्वारा या वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने एक सवाल है और वह यह है कि जो वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के फंक्शन्स (कृत्य) इस विधेयक के क्लॉज २५ में दिये हैं और स्टेट कारपोरेशन के जो फंक्शन धारा ३४ में दिये गये हैं उनमें इन फंक्शन्स का कहीं भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है। न तो उनमें प्रोसेसिंग है, न मार्केटिंग है और न एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट है ऐग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस की। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट, मार्केटिंग और प्रोसेसिंग जो सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड करेगा वह कैसे करेगा, जब उसमें लिखा है कि या तो वह कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के द्वारा करेगा या वेयरहाउसिंग के द्वारा करेगा।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह कमी इस में रह गई है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि इस सदन के सामने कहा गया है और जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी अपने भाषण के दौरान में कहा है कि कोऑपरेशन एक जीवन का तरीका है। जब तक हमारे जीवन में सहयोग की भावना न होगी तब तक कितने भी उपाय हम ऊपर से करें कोऑपरेटिव कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकता। हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि हम लोगों के दिमागों में सहयोग की भावना भरें और जब हम ऐसा करेंगे और जब लोग इसे अपना लेंगे तभी हम सफल हो सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो इतनी बड़ी स्कीम बनाई गई है, देखने में तो यह अच्छी लगती है लेकिन यह अच्छी तभी लगेगी जब आपकों इसमें सफलता प्राप्त होगी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी की देखरेख में यह स्कीम अवश्य सफल होगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस स्कीम के द्वारा किसानों की तरक्की होगी और पैदावार में इजाफा होगा। आज किसान वक्त पर पैसा न मिलने की वजह से अपनी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस चीज की है कि उनको सस्ते सूद की दर पर रुपया दिया जाय। किसान की एक मुश्किल यह भी है कि जब उसकी फसल तैयार होती है उस वक्त उसके पास बिक्री का कोई अच्छा साधन नहीं होता है और जब वह कभी अपनी फसल को लेकर मंडी में जाता है तो जिस भाव पर भी वह बिक सकती है उसी भाव पर वह उसे बेच

देता है। इस बास्ते बिक्री की सुविधायें सुलभ करने की, वक्त पर उसे पैसा देने की तथा दूसरी जो चीजें जैसे बीज, औजार इत्यादि हैं उन्हें उसके लिये सुलभ करने की ओर खास तौर से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। इस बात की सबसे पहले कोशिश की जानी चाहिये कि उसको सस्ती दर पर रुपया उधार दिया जाए।

आज हमारी कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज बहुत बरनाम हो चुकी हैं। रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी यह कहा गया है कि यह जो मूवमेंट है, यह जो आन्दोलन है, यह हिन्दुस्तान में असफल हुआ है और इसको कामयाब बनाने के लिए उसने बहुत से सुझाव पेश किये हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक लोगों के दिमागों में इस मूवमेंट के प्रति अच्छी भावना पैदा करने में हम कामयाब नहीं होते, तब तक हम सफल नहीं हो सकते। आज बहुत सी चीजें कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से हो रही हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ। यू० पी० में कोओप्रेटिव के तौर पर ईंटें बनाने के लिये भट्टे चल रहे हैं। जब कंज्यूमर कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज (उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियाँ) वहाँ पर कायम हुई थी उस वक्त कन्ट्रोल का जमाना था और तमाम चीजें कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से लोगों को मुहैया की जाती थी और कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को ही परमिट दिये जाते थे। इस तरह से उनके पास बहुत सा रुपया जमा हो गया। लेकिन जब ये कंट्रोल हटे तो इन कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज ने ईंटों के भट्टों का काम ले लिया और उसे ठेकेदारों के जरिये से करवाना शुरू कर दिया। इससे कोओप्रेटिव का जो असली मकसद था वह खत्म हो गया। सरकार ने इस मूवमेंट को सफल बनाने के लिये या कागजी तौर पर कामयाब बनाने के लिये यह फैसला किया कि ईंटें बनाने के लिये कोयला केवल कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को ही दिया जायगा और उसके द्वारा ही ईंटें बन सकती हैं। जो सुबे में भट्टे बनाने वाले लोग थे उन्होंने किसी कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी से मेलजोल कर लिया और उससे तय कर लिया कि नाम तो तुम्हारा ही रहेगा लेकिन काम को हम करेंगे और इसके लिये हम तुम्हें इतना रुपया देंगे। जब इस तरह से कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी को चलाया जायगा तो जैसा की मंत्री जी ने कहा; उसको जो असली भावना है वह लोगों के दिलों में प्रवेश नहीं सकती और हम अपने मकसद में असफल रहते हैं।

आज अशोक मेहता जी ने कहा कि डेनमार्क की तरह से हमें भी लोगों को मजबूर करना चाहिये और एक तरह से कम्पलशन से काम लेना चाहिये। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो आदमी कर्जा लेना चाहेगा उसको कर्जा इस शर्त पर मिलेगा कि पहले वह यह इकरार करे कि उसकी जो पैदावार होगी उसकी बिक्री कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी के जरिये से होगी। अशोक मेहता जी ने कहा है कि यह तो ठीक है कि वह अपनी फसल उसके जरिये से बेचे लेकिन इसके आगे भी एक और कदम हमें बढ़ाना चाहिये और वह कदम यह है कि वह एक फसल की ही पैदावार नहीं दे, इसी हद तक उसे मजबूर न किया जावे बल्कि और भी उसे मजबूर करें कि वह दो तीन साल तक अपनी फसल इस सोसाइटी के जरिये से बेचे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अर्ज करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में किसी को मजबूर करके कोई काम करवाने का वक्त अभी नहीं आया है और यह मजबूरी से काम लेना हमें तब तक शुरू नहीं करना चाहिये जब तक कि लोगों के दिलों में कोओप्रेटिव के प्रति अच्छी भावना पैदा नहीं हो जाती। अगर आपने लोगों को मजबूर करके ही काम करवाया तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मूवमेंट के अच्छी मूवमेंट होते हुए भी, एक सुन्दर मूवमेंट होते हुए भी, लोगों के दिमागों के ऊपर उसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा और वह फेल हो जावेगी।

सेठ अबल सिंह (जिला आगरा पश्चिम) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है यह समय के अनुसार है। हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और इसकी ८० प्रतिशत आबादी खेती पर निर्भर करती है। दूसरी वलर्ड वार से पहले हमारे यहाँ जो खेती की अवस्था थी वह बहुत ही अच्छी थी और जो बोहरे लोग होते थे, जो जमींदार लोग होते थे वे वास्तविकता को रुपया दे देते हैं और जो उनकी फसल होती थी उसको वे ले लेते थे और उसको खेतियों में जमा कर लेते थे और वक्त आने पर उसको बेच देते थे। इस तरह से वे लोग हजारों लाखों मन गल्ला जमा कर लिया करते थे। लेकिन दूसरी लड़ाई के बाद गेहूँ व दूसरे अनाजों की कमी महसूस होने लग गई और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने प्रो-मोर-फूड-कम्पेन चलाया। इस देश की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने लाखों टन गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया और अब हालत यह है कि स्थिति काबू

[सैठ अचल सिंह]

में है और बाहर से गल्ला कुछ कम कर दिया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी अब स्थिति यह है कि काश्तकार जो गल्ला पैदा करता है, पहले तो उसकी खातिर बोहरे और जमींदार लोग रुपया लगाते थे लेकिन अब से यू० पी० में एनकम्बर्ड स्टेट एक्ट तथा जमींदारी एवालिशन एक्ट पास हुआ है उस वक्त से ये दोनों ही खत्म हो गये हैं, और अब रुपया लगाने वाला कोई नहीं रह गया है।

दूसरी वर्ल्ड वार के दौरान में व बाद में काश्तकार को उसकी प्रोड्यूस यानी जिन्स की अच्छी कीमत मिल गई थी और उसके फलस्वरूप उसके पास काफी रुपया जमा हो गया था और वह अपना काम अच्छी तरह से चला लेता था। लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों से फसल अच्छी नहीं हुई है। पिछले वर्ष बाड़ों और अतिवृष्टि के कारण खरीफ की फसल बिल्कुल खराब हो गयी, किसान को रुपये की जरूरत पड़ी पर बोहरे तथा जमींदार जो पहिले से खत्म हो चुके थे वे रुपया लगाने की स्थिति में नहीं थे। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसको बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ा। कई जगहों पर गवर्नमेंट ने तकावी बांटी वह बहुत कम थी और साथ साथ किसान को १०० रुपया मिलना चाहिये उसे केवल ६० रुपये ही मिलते हैं। साथ ही साथ बड़ी सक्ती से रुपया गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से वसूल भी किया जाता है। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ, अच्छा ही किया गया है। काश्तकार को जो रुपये की आवश्यकता होती है अगर वह रुपया उसको क्रेडिट कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये से मिल जाय तो वह अपनी खेती का काम चला सकता है। पिछले साल रबी की फसल के बाद गेहूँ का भाव ८-९ रुपया प्रति मन हो गया था और चूंकि उस समय काश्तकारों को रुपये की आवश्यकता थी इस वास्ते उसने अपना गेहूँ ८-९ रुपये मन और चना जो पांच छः रुपया मन पर ही बेच दिया। लेकिन उसके कुछ ही महीनों बाद गेहूँ और दूसरे अनाज का भाव दुगुना हो गया। अगर, जब कीमत कम थी, उस वक्त काश्तकार के पास पैसा होता तो वह अपनी फसल को रोक कर रख सकता था और जब तेजी आई उस वक्त बेच सकता था। अब यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है इससे जो क्रेडिट सोसायटीज कायम होंगी उनके जरिये से काश्तकारों को रुपया मिल सकेगा और वह इस से फायदा

उठा सकेंगे। यह विचारणीय बात है कि सोसायटीज का काम जिस प्रकार चलता है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। ज्यादातर लोग उनसे नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और इसीलिये जनता का सोसायटीज में विश्वास नहीं रहा है। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है, सोसायटीज एक्ट में कुछ परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, जिससे मुमकिन है कि लोगों में यह विश्वास कायम हो जाय कि सोसायटीजों ठीक काम कर सकती हैं।

जहां तक वेयरहाउस अर्थात् गोदामों का ताल्लुक है, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि वेयरहाउस बनाने पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जाय, इसके बजाय जो खर्चियों गांवों और मंडियों में हैं उन को सीमेंट से पक्का बनाया जाय। पहले खर्चियां कच्ची होती थीं। अगर वे सीमेंट की बनाई जायें, तो उनमें बहुत कम खर्च में गल्ला सुरक्षित रूप में रखा जा सकता है। जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है उनमें ऐसी दवा डाल दी जाय कि अनाज को घुन न लगे। इस तरह खर्चियों में बगैर किसी दवा के अनाज दो तीन बरस तक रखा जा सकता है और वह खराब नहीं होता है। आज हर एक गांव में दस बीस खर्तियां और हर एक गल्ले की मंडी में कई कई सौ खर्तियां मौजूद हैं। हापुड़ और गाजियाबाद में बहुत सी खर्तियां हैं। उनको पक्का बनाया जाय और वहां पर माल रक्खा जाय। पहले हिन्दुस्तान में खर्तियां ही वेयरहाउस का काम करती थीं और करोड़ों मन गल्ला उनमें रखा जाता था, लेकिन लड़ाई के बाद चूंकि गल्ले में कमी हो गई, इसलिए उन खर्तियों की हालत खराब हो गई। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव पर गौर करें कि वेयरहाउस के बजाय खर्तियों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाय। हर गांव में सोसायटी हो और वहां का तमाम गल्ला ले लिया जाय और बाद में यथा-समय उसको बेचने का यानी भाव आने पर उसका बेचन का प्रबन्ध किया जाय। इससे काश्तकारों को बहुत फायदा होगा और उनकी हालत सुधरेगी। काश्तकार हमारे देश की आबादी का ७५-८० प्रतिशत भाग हैं। इसलिए उनकी अवस्था में सुधार का अर्थ होगा सारे देश की अवस्था में सुधार।

माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं, वह बहुत उपयोगी है। मैं धाशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर विचार किया जायगा। इस प्रकार भारत के काश्तकारों को काफी राहत मिल सकेगी।

Some hon. Members: rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Syamnandan Sahaya.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): I congratulate the hon. Minister...

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Syamnandan Sahaya.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Let him speak, he has begun.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Only five minutes. Then he can speak.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this measure which would help the peasant a great deal. Up-till now the position has been that the peasant produces and brings the produce from the field and sells it to the mahajan who knows no law of ethics and decency, and then he will buy. When he buys, he will take eleven seers instead of ten seers. Keeping five maunds only for himself with a family of five and three bullocks he would give the entire produce to the mahajan who is without any scruple or any decency. That is *Kacha bhav*. Then he buys back. For ten seers he will get nine seers. That is *Pucca bhav*. The result was one-fifth of the produce went to the mahajan without any justification whatsoever. That was the system under which the poor peasant was working. For keeping the produce and returning it back 25 per cent. was the interest. So, no human being with the best of efforts, even with the best of intelligence and the best means at his disposal can live under the circumstances.

So, he was pulling on under crumbling poverty, but now thanks to this Constitution, the vote has become the compelling factor. The Minister cannot afford to ignore it. So, something has to be done. But whether that something is enough and will do the job is a different question. For, one thing is sure. I do not doubt the *bona fides* of the Minister, I do not doubt his eagerness, his work, his effort. All credit to him. But the thing is there is no receptivity among those people. You should go to the village level and enlighten them.

As Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said, a young undergraduate with 300 bighas of land at his disposal would like a job on Rs. 100 in Delhi which is not sufficient to support the sort of living he is having in the village. Why? In the first place, the education we give has little link, has little association with the life and environment in which he is

born. There is dis-association and dis-connection between the life of the village and the life the picture of which he gets from the books he reads. As I told the Agriculture Minister once, the first thing is that from the primary stage the village boy must know not only the process of agriculture, but something worth administration, worth liking, worth having in the rural life itself. He calls his mother a fool, he calls his father simply a crude clown. How can he work among the village population?

It is impossible that agriculture can remain a subsistence occupation and you can get an intelligent man as a Member of Parliament. Remember it. Now you are playing on the ignorance of the peasant. *Gandhi ki jai* gets you the vote. But the moment he knows that his interest is diametrically opposed to that of the intelligent Indian, he would not vote for you. What would be the result? Can you run a democratic Government with 400 millions of population as we are likely to be because we grow so quickly? Can you govern without any intelligence, without any training, any equipment whosoever? And that sort of man who can run the Government efficiently would not be returned to Parliament, unless you turn this subsistence occupation into an industrial enterprise. You shall have to do it to enable him to work and co-operate with you to build a new India. You shall have to do it, and so that you can do it effectively, you must take scientific measures. And the first scientific requisite is at the village level the children and the adult not only must know the process of agriculture, but better agriculture; seed, implement, cultivation warehousing, all these things they must know. They must be made to understand. They are the people who have to deal with it, not the *babu* or the clerk or the official. With all the goodwill, with all the good intention of an officer, he cannot go and do everything himself. He can simply guide. But who is to take the guidance if there is neither the equipment, nor the receptivity. Therefore, the one thing that I emphasise is this, that the first thing, the most important thing is to give the information at the village level. There is no use giving us these things. I hate to receive all this *Welfare*, *Kalyan* etc. Do you think ten blind boys and ten young girls whom we are teaching will solve the problem of millions of India? We are teaching them nothing about their life.

The first thing is you have to approach the child the adult, the man in the field, at the village level. Teach them what

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

they are doing, teach them that they can do it better, that it is worth while to do it better, make them receptive and well-equipped and then send the officer. The officer is an Indian. I do not believe that he refuses to do the work. I have done work myself in the riots days and under the zamindari abolition scheme, and I testify here that the average officer does his best. He is well-meaning and puts in the best labour, but despite all these things he fails or does not achieve what he means to achieve because the other partner is quite indifferent to the new ways of life, therefore, in order that that may be received and taken up seriously and worked out successfully, this is the first essential.

I make only this point and I hope with the receptivity, the intelligence and the good intention that the hon. Minister possesses—all honour to him, all praise to him—he will take up the job.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I rise to make a few observations on this Bill. Hon. Members are congratulating the Minister on his having brought forward this Bill. But the real occasion for congratulation was when the Reserve Bank of India Act was amended with a view to making some provision for financial aid in the matter of rural credit facilities the establishment of warehouses and so on.

As a practical man interested in agriculture and in co-operation, I wish to make a few observations as to what are the real defects which this Bill is expected to remove. That is the only point to which I shall address myself. So far as the co-operative movement is concerned, I do not wish to go into its foundations, and say why it has failed in India, and whether it will not succeed at all hereafter. I am one of those who believe that unless the people of a country hope that co-operation must succeed, there cannot be any future at all for that country. It might take some more time, but nevertheless, we have to work with this idea and make it a success.

The warehousing part of the activities of co-operative societies is attempted in our parts by what are called loan and sale societies. Those loan and sale societies have not functioned very happily, so far as experience goes. Now, by this Bill, you are providing only warehouses. In other words, you are providing storage facilities. Is that the real problem? If you provide a shed or a place where

things can be kept, the question is whether things do come in there. Is it because of want of storage space that the producer is not in a position to market his products profitably? I for one would submit that it is not a question of mere want of space, but it is something else which really comes in the way.

The poor agriculturist in this country produces not one variety of grain. There is no standard variety of grain which he produces. He produces about twenty to two hundred varieties of paddy. In a warehouse, can you mix them together? Can you store them together? That is the real difficulty. These warehouses and storage godowns would be profitable only when there is a commercial crop produced on a large-scale, which you can store and then market at a later date.

Another difficulty is that the poor producer has got such small holdings that he produces only a few bags of paddy or grain, which is hardly sufficient for him. Even today, he is compelled to sell it away during the harvest season, because of his previous debts and so on. The result is that he has nothing left with him to put into the warehouse. So, the real problem is one of greater production. I am glad that clause 9 of this Bill does contemplate some schemes for greater production. From the observations made by the Minister, I take it that co-operative farming and things like that are contemplated. But to my mind, things seem to be at cross purposes. On the one hand, you want to reduce the extent of land-holdings and on the other, you want to increase the production. Production can be increased only when there is a larger extent of land, and there are proper seed and manuring and other facilities and not when the land is in several bits and there is fragmentation. There comes the real difficulty. I am more interested in that aspect of the matter.

It is not by merely providing some storage facilities that you can solve the problem. You have to attack the problem in its fundamental and foundational stages. And here, I would make bold to suggest one or two things. The Agriculture Departments in the various States are busy conducting various experiments and researches, but the trouble is that those things are never taken into the field. They say that they have discovered an improved seed. But that improved seed is hardly available to the poor agriculturist in time.

Then, you have not got any seed farms which can supply good seed in time. If suddenly monsoon comes or rain comes and the agriculturist wants seed, some kind of stuff is supplied to him as improved seed, and the result is that the man loses all confidence in the department itself. I am myself an agriculturist, and I have purchased several bags of seeds which have proved an utter failure. This shows how things are functioning. Ultimately, the poor tenant has to purchase the seed in the local market and then sow it again. It is not that the department wants to give this inconvenience to the producer, but it is because they themselves are not in a position to have guaranteed seed from any seed farm.

What I would suggest is that you must go and make experiments in every village under the local conditions, with good seed on experimental farms. Co-operative farms must be encouraged with all kinds of assistance. If you can do that, then the agriculturist will take advantage of that. I can tell you that the poor agriculturist is not such a conservative as he is taken to be. The moment he finds that there is something good in any experiment which you have made, he will immediately adopt it. You need not carry these things to him, and think of educating him, training him and so on. If he observes the experiment, and he is convinced that he can get a few more rupees worth of produce, he will immediately adopt it of his own will.

Your warehouses and other things will be of some use only if the agriculturist is able to retain his crop, which at present he is unable to do because of his poverty. If he can retain it, then certainly he will come to you. Some hon. Members wanted to know whether there is any compulsion in his Bill. I for one believe that by resorting to compulsion, you cannot succeed in co-operation. The Minister also rightly stated, 'We give him a loan, and we expect him to sell it through us, and there is also a condition that he has to market his crop through our organisation'. If by marketing his produce through a co-operative society, the agriculturist finds that he can gain about Rs. 10 or so in the end, I am sure he will come to you. Even in regard to warehouses, you have your own experience as to how on account of improper storage conditions, things stored have become unfit for human consumption. That is also another difficulty.

Therefore, my sincere feeling is that by merely providing these things, you cannot expect to work any great change. The real change will come only when you go to the villages and make experiment on his farms and show to the agriculturist that with better seeds, better methods of cultivation, better manure and so on, better and more standardised crops can be grown. That is the fundamental thing. Then, from his own experience, if the agriculturist finds that by taking his products to a warehouse or a co-operative society, he can get better price, then surely he will adopt that course.

Clause 9 of the Bill lays down the functions of the board. I wish to say in this connection that greater attention should be given to the question of co-operative farming. I took the trouble of reading the pamphlet published by the Reserve Bank on co-operative farming. It has given an idea of the collective experience of different countries, and also of some experiments made in our own country. But unfortunately, these things have not proved a great success. The real solution to the problem would be that the Agriculture Department in the States should demonstrate in model farms with better agricultural methods suited to the local conditions that better crops can be grown and they can be more profitably marketed through the co-operative societies and warehouses.

I do not wish to take the time of the House, but I shall make just one more point, and that is in regard to nomination. I find that everywhere, it is nomination, and nomination only. It looks as if the whole power is vested in the Central Government, and they will nominate the members and the directors on the board. We do not know on what basis the members and directors of the board are to be nominated. When we point out this, we may be told that it is easy to criticise, and that we must wait for some time to see it function. But judging from the way in which these nominated boards have functioned, I am not very happy about nomination. Seeing that co-operation has not succeeded so far in our country to the desired extent, I am afraid that this power of nomination may not lead us to the desired goal.

Shri Morarka (Ganganagar—Jhunjhunu): I rise to welcome this Bill. All those who know anything about the problems of rural economy of this country cannot disagree with the objects and

[Shri Moraka]
 purposes of this Bill. The need for providing some finance for the development of the co-operative movement in this country and also for marketing and processing our agricultural produce was a long felt one in this country. The Central Banking Inquiry Committee, as far back as 1931, made recommendations, and in partial implementation of these recommendations, many State Governments had started warehousing societies and warehousing corporations in their States. But those attempts have not been very serious and hence those warehouses have not achieved any mentionable success.

As the time at my disposal is so limited, that if I were to praise the provisions of this Bill fully, I would have no time left to point out certain defects and make some criticisms against this Bill. Therefore, while there can be said a lot in support of this bill and since there is hardly any difference of opinion about the purposes of this Bill, I will only confine myself at this stage to pointing out a few things which, in my opinion, should be improved in this Bill.

My first point is that such an important a Bill as this should have been committed to a Select Committee of this House. But as the legislative programme of the Government is so crowded and as this Bill has come before the House so late, somehow or other, Government could not refer it to a Select Committee. It is unfortunate that an important Bill like this, which would charge Rs. 30 crores from the public exchequer, and which contains so many provisions on a controversial subject like the co-operative society, an institution which has yet to succeed in this country, could not be referred to a Select Committee. A Bill of this type should have gone to a Select Committee for proper scrutiny. It would have received more careful attention there.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, first of all, I wish to know why the recommendations of the Committee of Direction have not been strictly adhered to. This morning an hon. Member who spoke first on this Bill said that the recommendation about an advisory committee being constituted had not been followed. I do not know why the Government did not find it convenient to have the advisory committee to advise the members of the Board for this purpose. The Committee has in unambiguous terms suggested that there should be an advisory committee, common

both to the Reserve Bank and this Corporation.

My next criticism is why an autonomous Corporation of this type is always staffed and overcrowded with government officials. You know that the very idea, the very philosophy, behind the proposal to have an autonomous corporation and not to have a government department for the purpose, is to keep it free from red-tape, to have some popular representation public man, man of experience in that field and to have some independent people on the Corporation. If in this Corporation we are going to have all government officials—Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and others—then whether you have a government department or whether you have an autonomous Corporation, it is not going to make any difference; the *modus operandi* would be just the same. Their method of work and their approach would be always bureaucratic.

[SHRI RAGHAVACHARI in the Chair]

It may be that from the point of view of administrative convenience and accountability, that system of management may be good. But it is certainly not going to help the needy agriculturist in time.

Another criticism which I want to offer is about the functions of the Board. I find that there is some difference between the recommendations that the Committee made about the functions of the Board and the functions as actually incorporated in this Bill. The functions of the Board have been contracted to some extent, according to the provisions in the Bill. The Committee had, for example, recommended that this Board should also undertake projects like small irrigation schemes, supply of implements to cottage industries and things like that. We do not find such a provision in this Bill. I do not know why the Government could not accept this recommendation and could not include it in the Bill. I think the Committee of Direction very carefully went into this matter and made this recommendation for helping the agriculturist, so that the help given to the agriculturist should be given in a complete form—not only to this aspect or that aspect of the activities. For the agriculturist to be fully helped, he must also be helped in connection with small irrigation projects and also supply of implements for cottage industries.

So far as the drafting of the Bill is concerned, I find that there are a few

things to which I cannot reconcile myself. I would point out one instance, and that is about the disqualifications of the members of the Board and of the directors. Now, there are three clauses in this Bill dealing with disqualification, one in clause 4, another in clause 22 and the third in clause 31. Clause 4 deals with the members of the Board. It prescribes only three disqualifications for them. Clause 22 has got six disqualifications. Pausing here for a moment, if you read the first disqualification in clause 22, it says that if a person is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, he is disqualified. But this disqualification is not there in clause 4. What is the result? A lunatic person or a person of unsound mind can become a member of the Board. I am sure that this is not the intention of the Government. I can understand it if there is no disqualification prescribed at all. But when one disqualification is prescribed in one clause and no such disqualification is there in another clause, what does it imply, as in this case? It means that a person of unsound mind or a lunatic can become a member of the Board, while he cannot become a director of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Mr. Chariman: He is to be nominated. A lunatic won't be nominated.

Shri Morarka: Even then, it means that a person of unsound mind can be nominated on the Board (*Interruptions*).

Shri Punnoose: The presumption is that the person who nominates is of sound mind.

Shri Morarka: Take another instance. Sub-Clause (iv) of clause 22 says that a person who has been removed or dismissed from the service of Government on a charge of corruption or bribery cannot be a director of Corporation. But so far as the Board is concerned, he can be a member.

I feel quite strongly that the disqualifications prescribed in all these cases must be uniform. In the company law which we recently passed, we have given detailed disqualifications for a director even of an ordinary company. Here is a Government Corporation, a huge Corporation. In the Bill, we are prescribing disqualifications. What are those disqualifications? Some disqualifications in one clause which are absent in the other clause without any justification.

There is another recommendation

which the Committee made and which the Government have not accepted. That is so far as shareholding is concerned. The Committee had recommended that in the Central Warehousing Corporation, organised marketing associations like the East India Cotton Association must also be allowed to subscribe to the share capital. Among the list of associations who are entitled to subscribe to the share capital accepted by the Government, I do not find the name of the recognised forward market association. I do not know why the Government have not accepted that recommendation also.

Now Sir, so far as the Central Board is concerned, I can understand if it is constituted as a central authority under a special statute. But as regards the other corporations namely Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations, why are they not incorporated under the Indian Companies Act? In the Indian Companies Act, we have provided ample safeguards for such Government Corporations i.e. whatever provisions the Government do not like to be applied to these corporations may be omitted. In spite of that I cannot understand why these corporations are not incorporated or established under the Indian Companies Act.

The point I want to make is this if you have a corporation incorporated under a special law, then it is regulated only by the few regulations contained in that special law, while if it is a corporation—registered under the Indian Company Act, unless and until we exempt it from certain provisions, all the provisions of the company law would apply to it. I say this because in these corporations like the Central Warehousing Corporation, the public are going to be the shareholders, and therefore it was only in the fitness of things that the company law should have been applicable to them.

Another criticism I want to make is about clause 19. Many things are left out in this Bill to be prescribed by rules and regulations, and perhaps understandably so. But kindly read clause 19. Clause 19 says:

"The shares of the Central Warehousing Corporation shall be guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and the payment of the annual dividend at such minimum rate as may be fixed by the Central Government by notification"

[Shri Morarka]

The dividend on the share which the Central Government will guarantee is also to be prescribed by notification without any reference to us in Parliament. Then, what are we here for? Surely, we must have some say in the matter. This dividend which the Central Government guarantee would be a permanent charge and we must have a say whether it is or is not reasonable. Are they going to prescribe all these things by notification? I feel that so far as clause 19 is concerned, this power should not be taken by Government to declare by notification but it should be stated in the Bill itself as to what the rate will be and the House must know what the rate of dividend the Government propose to pay.

The last point I would like to mention is this. Clause 55 purports to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act. There is a Bill pending before this House for the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act. I feel that, in the fitness of things, this provision should find a place there and not here.

There are many other small points which I would like to make if I get another chance during the clause by clause discussion.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Looking at the provisions of this Bill, I have no doubt that when the Bill is enacted and action taken on it, it will open a new chapter in the history of the co-operative movement at least in this country. Friends have spoken of Denmark and Sweden and other countries. I have no doubt that they have gone through the procedure and the conventions adopted in those countries. But some friends here may feel surprised if I tell them that there is no law governing co-operative societies in Sweden or Denmark. We were talking about voluntary and compulsory co-operative societies. Things have grown on the basis of voluntary action of the people of the area. They have seen the benefits arising out of a co-operative institution and they have joined wholeheartedly. The result has been that almost the entire country is a co-operative society.

It is difficult to visualise at this stage what will happen to the different provisions of this Bill or other measures that are being adopted for the improvement of the co-operative movement. But, I have no doubt in my mind that this Bill is a step in the very right direction. I, therefore, do not hesitate in congratulat-

ing both the Minister and the Government over the step they have taken. I am also glad that the Government are appreciating the urgency of this measure. As a Member of this House now for many years. I do not easily favour a Bill going through without being referred to the Select Committee. But, the fact that the Government are anxious to bring this measure into action at once and enforce its provisions gives me the added hope that they are very serious about it. That is the first requisite of any measure that we adopt for the improvement of the rural areas with which is connected the improvement of the co-operative societies as such.

Different suggestions have been made. But, I am glad to say that although suggestions for improvement have been made—and no one, not even the Minister can claim that this Bill is one which is not capable of further improvement—it gladdens one to see that the House has, almost from all parts, agreed with the provisions and the principles involved in this Bill except, perhaps, my hon. friend, Shri Velayudhan. When he was speaking, I was reminded of an Urdu couplet which I wish to share with you and the rest of the House.

कलामे मीर समझे और जबाने मिरजा समझे ।

मगर इनका कहा या आप समझे या खुदा समझे ॥

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala Simla): Translate it for his benefit.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I tried to appreciate every point which he was making. I was very attentive but I admit my incapacity to understand the point which he was making out. Anyway, I am glad he was all for taking steps to improve the condition of the rural population and that is what this particular Bill aims at.

There is just one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Members of this House. I have heard speaker after speaker saying that the co-operative movement in the past has acted even more harshly than what the village mahajan or village money-lender used to do. I am sorry I feel unable to accept this charge. After all, the method of operation, if I may use the term, was only through what was known as award or liquidation proceedings. And, I do not think I shall be far wrong if I state that there will be hardly 5 to 7 per cent. cases of award or liquidation. But, even so, I appreciate

that even one case of hardship sometime creates an impression and gives one the picture of misunderstanding the tree for the wood. I do not claim much for the co-operative movement for the last 50 years; I shall not be so bold as to do that. But, there is one outstanding feature and that is that while it has not been able to cater to the needs of the rural population to any appreciable extent, while there is still a lot that could be done to improve the general structure of the society and of the movement, it must be conceded that in such parts of the country where I have gone, the result of money being advanced by the co-operative society has had the same effect as when Government godowns and Government grainshops were opened when the prices were high. I will not admit that in the days of high prices when Government grainshops were opened, grain was selling at a reasonable price, but the tendency on the market naturally was to reduce the prices. I submit that the rate of interest charged by the money-lenders was very high and even though the co-operatives advanced only very small amounts, it has had a very salutary effect. It may be another factor that my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has had a sad experience of the movement in his place Gurgaon. But, taking the position as a whole, it will not be denied that there are not at all places or even many places in this country where still an interest rate of 36 per cent. prevails. In my State, the ultimate borrower gets from the co-operative society loan at the rate of 6½ per cent. and even Government today are getting loans at the rate of 4 and 4½ per cent. This, I may submit, is no ordinary feather to the cap of the Government. However, I shall not be able to make any great claim for anything which we might have done. One thing is quite clear that, after all, we learn by experience. Surely, all that we are trying to do today is because we have found the direction in which we were proceeding was not, perhaps, the only direction and that we should have taken steps in other directions also.

The co-operative credit movement was, as has been rightly pointed out, the movement for advancing loans and how so benevolent a money-lender and how so benevolent a tax collector, there is always something to say against him. Here is a provision in this Bill by which the agriculturist will be able to secure a reasonable price, a fair price to put it at the least for his crops and he will not

only be able to repay his debts but will be able to take back something home from these new societies that will be started.

Some points have been raised and some doubts have been thrown up. I know I shall probably be traversing on the jurisdiction of the hon. Minister if I take up one or two of them, but perhaps I might because it will clear up my mind also and if I am wrong, the hon. Minister will correct me. For instance, it has been very rightly pointed out by several friends here. Dr. Jaisooriya in particular, that unless arrangements are made for the rural population to secure loan against their crops or against their stored grains, it will be difficult for them to go to the warehouse and not to go to the ordinary village money-lender who is always available, day or night, to give him loan. Of course, there is no particular mention here about it, but the general idea is that the loans will be advanced by the co-operative credit societies, and when the grains are sold by these marketing societies, after paying the debts to the co-operative credit society, the balance will be paid to the agriculturist.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is quite correct.

Shri Syammandan Sahaya: So far as the credit needs of the agriculturist are concerned, it will be different now. Yesterday, the whole procedure of enquiry into the assets of the particular member had to be gone through and, therefore, it delayed matters. Here he holds a receipt from the marketing society that he has stored ten maunds of wheat or paddy, he goes with that receipt to the credit society next door and gets an advance if he needs it. Therefore, the problem is in contemplation and will apparently be largely met.

Regarding the other points, some friends have said whether it had been considered how long it will take to reach the seven lakh villages in this country. I do not know whether my friends have seen the complete scheme of the community projects and national extension service areas. I myself had doubts about this matter, and last time when I had a discussion of this matter with the Director—perhaps he is called by that title—of the Community Projects Area, Shri Dey, I felt that the scheme is such that in a period of six to seven years the entire country will be studded with

[Shri Syamanandan Sahaya]

community projects and national extension service blocks. What are these community projects and national extension service blocks doing? From the point of view of co-operation, they are organising co-operative societies in their blocks. These co-operatives are getting affiliated to the Central Bank and the Central Bank in turn is getting affiliated to the State Bank. You will, therefore, see that a whole network of organisation from the primary up to the apex is being built up. It has to be conceded that after all we have not been able to go far long with this process. That we have succeeded even to this extent is a matter which deserves our consideration.

There is just one other point which has been made and that deserves clarification, that is, whether we should have begun this work from the top level or from the bottom level. Many of us have been workers in this country. We know the condition of the rural population. May I ask the friends who have made their suggestion whether they have thought of the long period that it will take if we really start organising primary marketing societies, then *taluk* rural societies, then district rural societies, then provincial rural societies and then the Central society. Who will bear the cost for them in the first instance? While, therefore, no one can deny the principle that the better method is to allow the thing to grow from the bottom, being strong in the foundation and then to build structure on it, our case is, however, different. In our case, if there is no Central organisation to begin with, if the Reserve Bank and the Central Government are not prepared to have this Rs. 5, 10 or 25 crores, it will be difficult to go to that level. One thing is certain in a democratic set-up. Whatever we may feel now, once this goes and permeates into the rural areas, the primary unit will assume more importance than even the Central unit.

The last thing which I wish to submit is that the whole basis of co-operative movement is to enlist the sympathy and support of the entire population. That is why we have all the time heard about official and non-official elements. The Government have the responsibility, but they have also their limitations. To improve a country, vast like India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, with a population of 36 crores or perhaps 37 crores, it is not possible that any agency entirely manned by Government official will be

able to achieve those objectives which we all have in view. Therefore, the desirability of enlisting the sympathy of the entire non-official world to this movement is there: I myself have a feeling that perhaps it might be possible to provide in the Bill as such a larger representation of non-officials. I have been a co-operator and, in that sense, a worker. I do not believe in mere criticism. I am content to work in any atmosphere in which I am placed. I have done so in the past and I have no doubt we shall all succeed in the future.

Before I resume my seat, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he has to train non-officials to take up this work from him and his Department some day or other. The day may be far yet, I fully recognise and appreciate that point, but that is the objective which has to be aimed at, and for that purpose it will be desirable for him to look into this aspect because the nomination part is in the hands of the Government. He has no restrictions except in one or two cases like the State Bank representative and the Reserve Bank representative. It will be desirable for him to train up through these organisations as many non-officials as he possibly can, and if he does that, I have no doubt he will have the support of the entire co-operative movement behind him. I am not very senior to him, but there are seniors in the co-operative movement and I have no doubt that the hon. Minister will have the blessings of all these old and senior members of the co-operative movement for the work he has initiated and more so when he finishes it and completes it to the satisfaction of all.

Shri N. Rachiah: Before Shri Punnoose begins his speech, may I raise this point? If the time-limit is extended to 15 minutes, from ten minutes, then some Members will not get a chance to participate in this discussion. The idea is that every Member should get not more than ten minutes. Is that not so?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, that is so.

Shri Punnoose: I will finish in nine minutes if that is not out of order, Sir.

Very few Bills have received such enthusiastic reception in this House as this Bill. The objectives of the Bill have been applauded by everyone who spoke, even by those who may not like the pattern of things visualised in the Bill. I am sure they will not dare to speak it

out because if the objectives of the Bill are properly implemented, it can certainly fulfil a very urgent and necessary requirement of our people.

It has been said that this Bill is a step in the right direction. But a step in the right direction need not necessarily reach the goal. There are several steps in the right direction which may not sometimes lead us to the goal. For example, in this Bill and similar measures passed by State Legislatures, organisations are set up by the Centre or the State Governments, and they will remain futile, will remain simply on paper, if certain other conditions are not fulfilled. The question of cheap credit has been emphasised and re-emphasised here. Suppose that is not forthcoming then this Bill cannot serve the peasant at all. We create these organisations, but the peasant will have to go to the money-lender because he cannot get on without cheap credit. State Governments have got certain arrangements to give loans, but only people who have got land can avail of those loans. Therefore, we must have a system of giving credit on the basis of crop, and then alone the ordinary peasant will be able to take advantage of it.

Coming from a place where money crops are raised on a large scale, I have come across the practical difficulties experienced by the peasant. For example, a peasant producing pepper does not sell his commodity at the proper price because the money-lender is very often the merchant also. He takes a loan much before the pepper flowers. When the crop comes, he has to sell it at a low price to the money-lender. This co-operative movement and the warehousing facilities must be accompanied with arrangements for cheap credit on the basis of crops.

[*Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair*]

There is what we call big business in most of these commodities. It would be almost impossible for our co-operative societies to compete with it. It controls large areas with large amounts of money and it will be able to smother the co-operative movement. We have seen the co-operative societies remaining defunct in the villages. It is so because of the firms which can command large amounts of money.

Take for instance tobacco. A single firm has got about eighteen factories at

its command. It can at any time increase or reduce the price. If the Government wants to make a success of this Bill, it should take a very stiff attitude towards the monopoly trader. The main reason for the failure of the co-operative movement in the past was that it was engaging itself in credit facilities only. It is true. It cannot succeed by this alone.

But in our State it was not the case. We had co-operative societies engaged in the production and distribution of commodities—multi-purpose societies. These were there for a long time but unfortunately the record is not very encouraging. Now, we have to take special efforts and see that the old notions about this movement are wiped out. We have got what is called the coir producers' co-operative society. It was intended to give the maximum price to the producer, men and women in the villages, who do the actual work. What is happening today? The thief whom we wanted to keep out is in the castle. The coir dealer, profiteer and others have taken charge of the co-operative society. They are the biggest people. I was at Alleppey. Our Finance Minister was visiting my constituency. We were taken to the co-operative society headquarters. The organisers there said that they had made so much profit. All the time I wanted to ask how they could make so much profit. But, the Finance Minister himself asked them as to how they could make so much profit if it was really a co-operative society. That is what is happening.

Sometime back the tapioca price had fallen and it could not fetch economic price. The Government decided to purchase tapioca. The price was fixed a little higher than the market price and co-operative societies were formed. But the money-lenders, profiteers, merchants, etc. got in. They knew more about the rules than the peasants and they took charge of the situation. They went to the open market and purchased at the same low rate and sold to the Government at the higher rates.

I could not go into the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is up. It will be done afterwards.

Shri Punnoose: We have to see that we get sufficient guarantee against all these things. I am afraid that this is a very genuine fear. I find only four or two representatives of co-operative societies on the Board. Non-official representation.

[Shri Punnoose]

appears to be meagre. I am sure that men of unsound mind will not be appointed but am I to believe that men of sound mind will make the choice? This must be looked into.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हादिक स्वागत करता हूँ और इसमें जो बातें लिखी गई हैं, वे भी बहुत अच्छी और स्वागत योग्य बातें हैं, लेकिन हमें देखना तो यह है कि उन बातों पर वास्तव में अमल किस प्रकार होता है। अभी हमारे रायबहादुर साहब ने कोआपरेटिव्स का स्वागत किया लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है, अगर वे लोग गांवों में जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान लोग उसको देख कर दूर भाग जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीयों का जैसा काम रहा है, उस काम को अगर गांवों में जाकर कहा जाय तो गांव वाले उस कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी से भाग जायेंगे।

यह जो हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल को ला रहे हैं, तो इस बिल को लाने के साथ जो आदमी इसमें काम करने वाले हों, उनको पूरी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज तो जनता राज है लेकिन यह जो आपका पुलिस का मुहकमा है या कचहरी का मुहकमा है और दूसरे सरकारी विभाग हैं, आज कितने लोग उन विभागों के अकर्मचारियों से खुश रहते हैं? इस डिपार्टमेंट में जो काम करते हैं, वे कर्मचारीयण हमारी जनता को इस दृष्टि से देखते हैं कि जैसे बने उनको चबा जाय और जितना पैसा घसीट सकें उससे घसीटा जायें। हमने देखा है कि सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट वाले को लेवी के जमाने में जब किसान गल्ला देने आते थे तो बजाय चार मन के साढ़े चार मन तोला लेते थे लेकिन वही गल्ला अगर किसान को दिया जाता था तो चार मन के बजाय उसको पीने चार मन ही मिलता था। भले ही सरकार इस काम को साल या छे महीने बाद शुरू करे, वह अच्छा है लेकिन सरकार इसमें जो आदमी रखे उनको अच्छी तरह से ट्रेनिंग देने के पश्चात् रखे क्योंकि यह कोआपरेटिव का काम ठीक तरह चलाने की जिम्मेदारी उन पर ही आयेगी और इसलिए हमें यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि जो आदमी इसमें रखे जायें, उनका आचरण ठीक हो और वह समझें कि हमको इसमें ईमानदारी से काम करना है और ऐसा होने पर ही यह डिपार्टमेंट अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकता है नहीं तो

पुराना कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट जिस तरह से अर्थों के जमाने में चलता था कि कोआपरेटिव्स के द्वारा अंगरेज लोग हिन्दुस्तान में धर्म प्रचार का कार्य करवाया करते थे, वही हालत इसकी हो जायगी और वह अपने मकसद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा। आज हिन्दुस्तान स्वतंत्र हो गया है और देश में प्रजातंत्र स्थापित हो गया है इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि हमारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में ऐसे लोग रखे जाय जो सच्चे देशभक्त होने के साथ साथ ईमानदार और आचरण वाले हों और जो अपने को जनता का शासक नहीं बल्कि सेवक समझे।

इस विधेयक में जो प्रोडक्शन यानी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की बात लिखी गई है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस बात विचार करना है कि गांवों में उत्पादन को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने कहा है कि हमें १५ फ्रीसदी उत्पादन बढ़ाना है लेकिन अखबार में देखते हैं कि ४० फ्रीसदी उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि किसानों की जो आवश्यक मांगें हैं, जैसे फर्टिलाइजर्स (उर्वरक) और एग्रीकलचरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स (खेती के औजार) वगैरह की, उनको, पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि जब पिछली दफा बाढ़ आई थी और स्वर्गीय किदवाई साहब से किसानों को बीज देने की प्रार्थना की गई थी और उन्होंने बीज देने की कोशिश भी की लेकिन पंजाब से किसानों को बीज नहीं मिल पाये और किसानों की मांगें पूरी नहीं कर सके, तो आप कितने ही अच्छे मंसूबे क्यों न बनायें जब तक वह ठीक तरह से अमल में नहीं आते, तब तक आपको कामयाबी मिलने वाली नहीं है। फूड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को इस में अहर्निश काम करना होगा, तभी यह काम हो पायेगा।

5 P.M.

दूसरी बात यह है कि केन्द्र से लेकर सूबे तक जितने बोर्ड बनते हैं, उन सब में आफिशलडम चलती है। मैं पूछता हूँ क्या गांव का कोई किसान हिम्मत करेगा इस बोर्ड के अफसरों के पास आने की? कोई नहीं आ सकेगा। इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां तक हो सके इस बोर्ड को नान आफिशल बनाया जाय। इस में सरकार के आदमी भी रहें, लेकिन जहां तक हो सके सरकारी आदमियों की संख्या कमसे कम हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा नान-आफिशल हों।

जब इस में नान-आफिशल्स रहेंगे तो लोगों को उत्साह होगा। इस लिये इस बोर्ड को नीचे से बनाया जाय न कि ऊपर से। देश की स्वाधीनता के लिये गांधी जी ने कहा था कि उसे नीचे से पनपना चाहिये। अभी हमारे मंत्री जी ने चाइना की बात बताई। कोई कोई भाई हमारे रूस की बात करते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप को रशिया और चाइना जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर आप को जाना है तो हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में जाइये और वहां देखिये कि किसानों की क्या प्रब्लेम्स हैं। आप किसानों से मिल कर देख पायेंगे कि उन की हालत क्या है। आज किसान की हालत यह है कि उस के पास बीज नहीं है, बैल नहीं है, उस के पास फर्टिलाइजर नहीं है, उस के पास पैसा नहीं है, यह सारी चीजें आसानी से उस के पास पहुंच जायें, इस की जरूरत है, क्या आप उसे पहुंचा देंगे? मैं नहीं समझता कि इस कानून के बनने के बाद यह चीजें पहुंच जायेंगी। अभी यहां पर श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र ने कोआपरेटिव के काम के बारे में जो कुछ कहा वह अक्षरशः सत्य कहा। यहाँ कोआपरेटिव का कोई काम ठीक से नहीं चलता है। हमारे राय बहादुर कोआपरेटिव में हैं, मैं एक बार खाद के लिये वहां गया। वहाँ मुझको चार जगह दोड़ना पड़ा, जब पांचवीं जगह मैं गया तो मैं ने सोचा कि खाद मुझे नहीं मिलेगी, और मैं वापस आ गया। यह तो आप का डिपार्टमेंट है। इसी लिये गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जहाँ तक हो सके नान-आफिशल आर्गनाइजेन्स होनी चाहियें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश का सारा काम गांधियन मेथड से होना चाहिये, और गांधियन मेथड यह है कि जहाँ तक हो सके नान-आफिशल आर्गनाइजेशन देश में होनी चाहिये। उन को सरकार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। आज नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक आफिशलडम है और इसी लिये यहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है। गरीब किसान को, जिस के पास खाना नहीं है, अफसर लोग नहीं समझते कि वह हमारे देश के आदमी है, लेकिन उन से कौन पूछे। बहुत से हमारे साथी, जिन में से कोई एम०पी० है, कोई एम० ए० है, जिन्होंने स्वराज्य के लिये अपनी जानें दी, और अनेकों कष्ट सहे, जब अफसरों के पास जाते हैं तो वह नहीं समझते हैं कि यह लोग भी इसी देश के आदमी हैं। इस लिये मैं आप से कहूँगा और मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा, कि आप का यह काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और स्टाफ के जो आदमी हैं उन्हें गरीब किसानों के प्रति सहानुभूति चाहिये।

आप को उन से कस कर काम लेना चाहिये और उन को अनुभव कराना चाहिये, उन को अच्छी से अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दिलानी चाहिये।

एक आप का केन मार्केटिंग युनियन है, साहब केन मार्केटिंग युनियन को लोग गन्ना दे देते हैं लेकिन गन्ना देने के बाद उन को एक एक और दो दो बरस तक पैसे के लिये दोड़ना पड़ता है। जो उस के सेक्रेटरी हैं, वह पैसा नहीं देते हैं, पैसा खा जाते हैं, किसी की कोई बात मानने वाला वहां पर नहीं है। आप बतलाइये इस का क्या इन्तजाम होगा। इस लिये मैं कहूँगा कि जब हमारे फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब यह डिपार्टमेंट बनाने जा रहे हैं, और वह काम भी बहुत बड़ा करने जा रहा है, तो आप अपने इस डिपार्टमेंट को जरा सोच कर चलावें जिस में कि आप का काम ठीक से चले। आप को इस में सुधार करना होगा। मैं तो यह चाहता था कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाता और वहां पर इस पर पूरा विचार होता, उस के बाद यहां आता। क्योंकि आप इस पर ३०, ३५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं और यह ७० फीसदी आदमियों के जीवन मरण का सवाल है। लेकिन आप तो इस को ८ और ९ घंटों में पास करने जा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता यह कहां तक उचित है।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप किसान के क्रेडिट की बात को देखिये। मान लीजिये, किसान के घर में कोई काम आ गया, उस का कोई बच्चा मर गया, या घर में शादी विवाह पड़ गई, उस समय आप ने उस को कर्ज दे दिया, वह पैसा ले लेता है और खर्च कर देता है, फिर जब उस के बसूल करने का समय आता है तो किसान को अपने खेत को बेचना पड़ता है। इस लिये खेत में लगाने के लिये, उत्पादक कामों के लिये ही आप को उसे कर्जा देना चाहिये। जब तक आप उत्पादक कामों के लिये ही पैसा नहीं देंगे, तब तक इस से उस का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन किसी के मरने पर वह कहां जायगा, क्या वह बाहर साहूकार के पास जाय ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बात असल यह है कि किसान के पास जब होता है तो वह बहुत जल्दी उस को खर्च कर देता है। इस लिये केवल उत्पादक कार्यों के लिये ही कर्ज उस को दिया जाना चाहिये, अनुत्पादक कार्यों के लिये नहीं।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

आप वेअरहाउसेज बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी आप को उन के लिये बिल्डिंग्स बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो देश में बड़े बड़े महाजन हैं, उन के घर आप किराये पर ले लीजिये। दो चार साल आप इस काम का अनुभव कीजिये। अनुभव के बाद अगर आप यह देखें कि आप को फायदा है तब आप बड़े बड़े गोदाम बनाइये। अगर अभी से आप बड़े बड़े गोदाम बना देंगे तो आखिर उस का पैसा भी तो आप उन्हीं किसानों से ही लेंगे।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : गोदामों की रिविजिशन कर लीजिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जहाँ जहाँ आप को गोदाम मिल जायें, आप किराये पर ले लीजिये। कुछ दिन बाद आप को मालूम होगा कि इस से आप को क्या लाभ होंगे।

साथ ही मुझे यह कहना है कि जिस आदमी को आप रखें उस को ज्यादा तन्स्वाह न दें। क्योंकि आखिर इस का खर्च भी तो आप किसानों से ही चार्ज करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो वह चोरी करने लगेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : चोरी नहीं करेंगे। गांधी जी कहते थे कि जो हमारे खादी भंडार में काम वाले लोग हैं वही हमारे आई० सी० एस० हैं और वह बड़ी खूबी से खादी भंडारों को चलाते हैं। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि इन में काम करने वाले लोगों को कम तन्स्वाह दी जाय। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है उन को परी ईमानदारी की ट्रेनिंग हो। वह समझें कि हम जिन का काम करते हैं वह हमारे देश के भाई हैं और हम उन की सेवा कर के देश का काम करते हैं। अगर आप बड़े बड़े वेतन पाने वाले आदमियों को रखेंगे तो डिपार्टमेंट का सारा पैसा उन की तन्स्वाहों पर चला जायेगा और किसानों को परा लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा।

इसी तरह से मैं वेअरहाउसेज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो सरकारी महकमे के आदमी होते हैं उन की हालत मैं आप से क्या बताऊँ। किसी जमाने मैं हमारे यहां एक अफ्रीम का डिपार्टमेंट था। उस में किसान अपनी अफीम ले जा कर तौलाता था। जो अफीम अब्बल दर्जे की रहा करती थी उस को घूस ले कर दुय्यम दर्जे का कर दिया जाता था और जो दुय्यम दर्जे को हुआ करती थी उस को अब्बल दर्जे का

कर दिया जाता था। यह बहुत पुरानी बात हो गई है। आज भी यह सरकारी महकमा खलने जा रहा है। इस लिये किसान जो अपना गृह और धान वहाँ ले जायेंगे उन को सरकारी महकमे के आदमियों के ऊपर निर्भर करेगा कि वह जैसा चाहें कर दें। आज भी इस जमाने में कितनी घूस चलती है यह आप चल कर देखिये। हमारे मंत्री महोदय तो खुद वकील हैं, वह जानते होंगे कि किस तरह से सब जगहों पर घूस चला करती है। इस लिये जो डिपार्टमेंट खुले उस में ख्याल रखना जाय कि किसान जो अपना माला ले जाय उस के ऊपर उस की ठीक क्वालिटी लिखी जाय और उस के ऊपर उस को पैसा मिले।

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय (रायसेन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल है वह इस मिसाल को साबित करता है कि देर आयद दुस्त आयद। इस को जल्दी आना चाहिये था, लेकिन, खैर, देर में आया। अगर यह वक्त से आया होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हम अब कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को उस का असली दर्जा देने और उस को आगे बढ़ाने की सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरी यह मान्यता है कि अब जब कि हम कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट और कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट (सहकारिता आन्दोलन) को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और कोऑपरेशन के उसूल पर काम करना चाहते हैं, तो पहली चीज यह जरूरी है कि हम आफिशल और नान-आफिशल की बात को दूसरे नुक्ते नजर से सोचें। महात्मा जी के जमाने में, या पिछले जमाने में बात दूसरी थी, लेकिन अब आफिशल और नान-आफिशल का भेद मिटना चाहिये। इस में किसी को इन्कार नहीं कि कोऑपरेटिव का जो बुनियादी उसूल है वह परस्पर विश्वास है, अगर हम परस्पर अविश्वास को ही ले कर चलेंगे तो हम इस कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को कामयाब नहीं बना पायेंगे। जो हमारे अफसर हैं वह हमारे टेक्नीकल हैंड्स (टेक्नीकल काम जानने वाले) हैं उनकी मदद के बिना हम को कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के सिलसिले में परी मालूमात हासिल नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी ठीक है कि आफिशल तबके में नान-आफिशल तबके के प्रति अविश्वास की भावना है और नान-आफिशल तबके में आफिशल तबके के प्रति अविश्वास की भावना है। इसको हटाना चाहिए। खुद मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी तकरीर में माल इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन का जिक्र किया और उसके काम को

सराहा और उसकी बहुत सी रिफ़ॉर्मेशंस की माना है। लेकिन जहाँ पर बोर्ड बनाने की बात आती है उसमें मैं यह नहीं पाता हूँ कि आल-इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव को कोई स्थान उसमें दिया गया है। अगर वह किसी दूसरे को नामिनेट करते हैं और इसका कोई नुमाइंदा नहीं लेते हैं तो इसमें बहुत फर्क पड़ जाता है। इसमें से किसी नुमाइंद को न लेकर एक प्रकार की अविश्वास की भावना की झलक दिखाई देती है। जब एक नान-आफिशल बाडी मदद करती है तो हमें उससे मदद लेने में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। इस वास्ते जब मैं इस चीज को देखता हूँ तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है जैसे हम ने यहाँ पर आ कर गोता खाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को सूधारने की कोशिश की जाए। जब क्लॉज बार्ड क्लॉज डिसकशन होगा उस वक्त भी मैं इस पर अपने विचार पेश करूँगा लेकिन इस वक्त तो मैं केवल इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आल-इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन जो कि एक नान-आफिशल बाडी है और जिसको आप भी तसलीम करते हैं और जिस के बारे में आप यह भी कहते हैं कि यह एक अच्छा काम कर रही है, उसका नुमाइंदा भी जरूर इस बोर्ड पर लिया जाए।

मेरा विचार है कि कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट इस देश में तब तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि स्टेट्स तथा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में कोऑर्डिनेशन न हो और क्या वह कोऑर्डिनेशन हो सकता है इसमें मुझे शक है। यह तभी हो सकता है अगर हम कोऑप्रेशन की आइटम को कनकॉरेंट लिस्ट में रखें। आज आपने लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया स्टेट्स को दिया है लेकिन उन पर आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। जिन स्टेट्स ने अच्छा काम किया है उनमें बम्बई, मद्रास, आंध्र, मध्य प्रदेश और पंजाब के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं। लेकिन जब हम दूसरी स्टेट्स की तरफ देखते हैं तो हमें ऐसा लगता है जैसे वहाँ पर कोई कामयाबी न मिली हो। कोऑप्रेशन के मामले में जो कंट्रिब्यूटरी चीज है वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर है। दूसरे पांचसाला प्लान में आपने पब्लिक सैक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) को भी रखा है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर (गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र) को भी रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कोऑप्रेशन का सैक्टर है, इसे हमें खास तौर से पंचवर्षीय प्लान में रखना चाहिए था और जब ऐसा होता तभी हम इस के ऊपर अच्छा खासा जोर दे सकते थे। आज भी हमें इसकी तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं आपको एक

मिसाल बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से आफिशल लोग जो है वे इस मूवमेंट की जड़ को खोदते हैं। एक हमारे यहाँ कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है जो कि खिलौने बनाने का काम करती है। गवर्नमेंट ने उसे मदद दी, रुपया दिया। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ एक आदमी जो उस सोसाइटी के मुकाबले में वहाँ पर खिलौने बनाता था उसको भी गवर्नमेंट आफिशल्स ने रुपया उधार दे दिया, उसको हर तरह की मदद दे दी इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह आदमी खिलौने बनाने की मशीन भी ले आया और इसके बिपरीत जो वह कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी थी वह मशीन नहीं ला सकी। ऐसी चीजों की तरफ हमें खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस तरह रियासतों में प्राइवेट लोगों को जो कर्ज देने वाले हैं, उनपर किसी न किसी तरह से असर डाल कर कर्ज ले लिया जाता है और बाद में किसी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के मुकाबले में वे लोग काम शुरू कर देते हैं। यह चीज तभी खत्म हो सकती है जब हम कोऑप्रेशन को कनकॉरेंट लिस्ट (समवर्ती सूची) में रख दें और इस तरह की चीजों को खत्म करने की कोशिश करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमें न केवल बोर्ड के एकाऊंट्स को ही आडिट करना चाहिए बल्कि स्टेट्स में जितनी भी कारपोरेशंस बनें उनके एकाऊंट्स को भी आडिट करके उसकी रिपोर्ट हमें यहाँ पेश करनी चाहिये। इससे यह पता चलेगा कि ३० करोड़ के करीब जो हम रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उसका इस्तेमाल ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं और साथ ही साथ उसके ऊपर हमारा अधिकार भी रह सकेगा।

अब जो कर्ज आप काश्तकार को देना चाहते हैं उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जब तक आप काश्तकार को हर तरह से मदद नहीं देते तब तक वह उठ नहीं सकता है। आज वह कर्ज के नीचे दबा हुआ है। जब तक उसको सस्ती दर पर कर्जा नहीं दिया जाता वह अपने पांव पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। अब तक पहले पांच साला प्लान के दौरान मैं आपने काश्तकार को जो कर्ज दिया है पम्पुस के लिये, ट्रेक्टराइजेशन के लिए या फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए वह कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से नहीं दिया है। यद्यपि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे कर्जों का कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट के दिये जाने की सिफारिश की किन्तु एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने इसको तसलीम नहीं किया, इस पर अमल नहीं किया। खैर, जो हो गया सो हो गया। अब भी जो आप प्लान बना रहे हैं, जो स्कीम आप बना रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ आप इन कर्जों को आथोरिटीज के

[पंडित सी० एन० मालविय]

जरिये से बंटवायें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इन कर्जों को ईमानदारी से बांटा जाए और जो डिजर्व करते हैं उन्हीं को ये कर्ज दिये जायें। आज देखने में यह आता है कि जो जान पहचान वाले लोग होते हैं उनको तो कर्ज मिल जाते लेकिन जो दूसरे लोग होते हैं उनको नहीं मिल पाते हैं। आज हमारे काश्तकार लोग कई तरफ से कर्जों से घिरे हुए हैं। उसके ऊपर ट्रेक्टर का कर्ज है, फरटिलाइज़र का कर्ज है, सीड्स का कर्ज है, पम्प का कर्ज है और इसी तरह से दूसरे कर्ज हैं। आज भी मनीलेंडर के कर्ज के नीचे वह दबा हुआ है। इन सब चीजों का हमें कोई इलाज ढुंडना चाहिए और आगे के लिये अगर हम चाहते हैं कि कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट हमारे यहां कामयाब हो तो हमें इसे ईमानदारी से चलाता चाहिए और स्टेट्स को पूरी तरह से हमारे साथ कोओप्रेट करना चाहिए।

वेयरहाउसिंग की जो बात कही गई है, इसको मैं एक बहुत अच्छी चीज मानता हूँ मैं उन मेम्बरो का समर्थन करता हूँ जिन्होंने बने हुये वेयरहाउसिंग को इस्तेमाल करने की बात कही है। लेकिन मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि फेशन के तौर पर ही हमें रुपया नहीं खर्च कर देना चाहिए। आफिसर लोग यह देखते हैं कि रुपया लैप्स हो रहा है और चूँकि इसे खर्च करना ही है, इस वास्ते खर्च कर दिया जाता है और पानी की तरह बहा दिया जाता है। इस तरह रुपया खर्च करने से उसकी कोई यूटिलिटी नहीं होती है और वह सिर्फ खर्च करने की गर्ज से ही खर्च कर दिया जाता है। इह वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अच्छी तरह से रुपये की निगरानी करें और देखें कि यह फिजूल खर्च न होने पावे।

साथ ही साथ हमारा जो इंडिजनस सिस्टम (देशी तरीका) ग्रेन स्टोर करने का है उसकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इस सिस्टम में इस तरीके से गल्ला स्टोर किया जाता है कि सात सात बरस तक वह अच्छी हालत में रहता है। मैं भोपाल के बारे में ही अपना अनुभव आपको बतलाता हूँ। वहां पर मैं ने देखा है कि वहां पर बंडेलोग इस खूबी से गल्ला स्टोर करते हैं कि वह कई बरसों तक खराब नहीं होता है और अच्छी हालत में पड़ा रहता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस इंडिजनस सिस्टम (देशी तरीका) की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए और किफायतशारी के साथ रुपया खर्च किया जाए ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठाया जा सके।

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore-Reserved—Sch. Castes): I support this very important Bill which seeks to mobilise the co-operative movement. In a country like ours the success of our socialist pattern of society will really depend upon the success of the co-operative movement and as such I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

At the outset, I want to congratulate both the Minister and the Deputy Minister for having efficiently managed the Ministry. They have been trying their best to solve the food problem, but at the same time, I want to make some observations which will go to prove that the Ministry has not taken sufficient care with regard to agricultural labour. So far many Members representing many States have spoken but no Member, I am sorry to say, has spoken about agricultural labour. Agriculture is the real source of wealth, and the agricultural worker is the real producer of the wealth in our land. There may be lands; there may be big landlords. But who is to work on the soil? Who is to produce and who is to manure the land and who is to sow the seeds? I am sorry that this Ministry has not given even a little attention or care towards the emancipation of agricultural labourers.

Without effecting uniform land reform we will not be doing any good to the real farmer. During these days, in the name of the farmers, only the landlords are getting benefits. The other day the Agriculture Ministry held a farmers' forum, but I am sure not even one agricultural labour representative was there. Unless there is understanding and goodwill between the labour and the land owner, the labour will get no benefits.

The Minister and the Deputy Minister have been touring the country and they have not said that landlords should be fair with regard to the agricultural workers. Only the other day I read in the papers that the price of the foodgrains has gone up by 60 per cent. in Travancore-Cochin. The Deputy Minister himself has said that in Mysore, the price has gone up by 60 per cent, and so on. What is it due to? Either we are deficit in foodgrains or if we are surplus, then there is no proper storage and distribution. Why should the common man pay a high price for the foodgrains? Even from the point of view of the common man or the consumer, who gets the benefits. It is the big landlord and not the real farmer in the absence of land reform.

If there is uniform land legislation, then the tiller of the soil will get some benefit. Yesterday, although sales tax is a State subject the Central Government brought forward the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, because they wanted to remove some administrative difficulty or lacuna. Similarly, if State Governments are not coming forward with the necessary land reforms, why should not the Central Government bring an amendment to the Constitution, take up the responsibility of introducing uniform land reforms all over the country and gain the confidence of the people, whom all of us represent here? Ministers attend big functions like the farmers' forum where the landlords come. They must openly say there that the landlords must be fair and they must be liberal towards the agricultural labourers. We pay Rs. 50 for one palla of rice today and we pay Rs. 100 tomorrow; but, the agricultural worker who is getting 6 annas today will get 4 annas tomorrow. Is there any minimum wage fixed for the agricultural worker? No. He has no other source of living, but yet he is not cared for. He is not given sufficient wages. Still, people say that this is a democratic Government—the people's Government.

According to this Bill, there is no representation for agriculture labour on the Board. In the case of the Coffee Board, Tea Board or the Rubber Board, there is a specific section in the Act itself that there would be representation to labour on the Board. But in the case of this Board, the teeming millions who are the real producers, who produce food, cloth and everything for us are not represented. I know that the Food and Agriculture Minister is not like other Ministers. He is not like the Commerce and Industry Minister; he is very good.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Comparisons are not very fair.

Shri Rachiah: I only say that he is charitable with regard to the common man. When the Constitution provides equal opportunities for all, why should not the agriculture labour also get equal opportunities? I am sure, if agricultural labour has been neglected or ignored, it is because of their non-organisation. In the rubber industry or in the plantations, labourers have organised themselves and their voice is heard and they are given representation. The agricultural labourers who are the teeming millions, have not organised themselves and their voice is not heard. Even if they cry, nobody takes

notice. As such, I would only appeal to the Government. I am not accusing my own Government. At least some consideration should be given to the agricultural labourers. The Minister holds that portfolio. If he does not take up the matter, who else would do justice to them? I appeal to the Minister to see that at least four or five places out of the 20 should be given to agricultural labour. Even the other day in the Farmers' forum, I know from the Mysore State only big landlords and coffee planters had come, but not the real common man. They may not know; if some of us had been asked, we would have given the names of agricultural labourers working on the land. I have been repeatedly urging and demanding on the floor of the House that proper attention should be paid to agricultural labour. I support this Bill.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी (सारन-दक्षिण): उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज की बहस के अन्तिम समय में आप ने मुझे बोलने का जो चांस (अवसर) दिया है, उस के लिये मैं आभारी हूँ। इस बिल पर बोलने से पहले मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहले बोलने वाले होते हैं, उन को बहुत अधिक समय मिलता है, लेकिन जो पीछे बोलते हैं, उन को बहुत कम समय मिलता है। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि हम को बोलने में दिक्कत हो जाती है।

इस बिल को यहां पर लाने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ और इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ—सिर्फ इस लिए नहीं कि यह एक स्टेप इन राइट डायरेक्शन है, बल्कि इस लिए भी कि इस में जो प्राविजन हैं, उन से जो बहुत गरीब हैं, उन को भलाई होने वाली नहीं है, लेकिन मिडल क्लास की भलाई हो सकती है। ऐसे समय में जब कि चारों ओर से मिडल क्लास को खत्म करने के लिये उस पर वार हो रहे हैं और कानून बन रहे हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने यह बिल ला कर मिडल क्लास के लोगों को मदद की है और इस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ।

इस बिल में दो बातों को तरजीह दी गई है—एक वेयरहाउस अर्थात् गोदाम बनाना और दूसरी को-ऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसायटी कायम करना। जहाँ तक वेयरहाउसिज का सवाल है, मैं उन से कहूँगा कि वेयर हाउसिज शहरों में न बना कर देहात में बनाए जायें।

[पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी]

जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा है, शहरों में, तो बड़े बड़े मकानात मिलेंगे जिन को किराये पर लिया जा सकता है और उन में गोदाम बनाये जा सकते हैं, लेकिन देहात में ऐसे मकानात नहीं होते। वहां सिर्फ गृहस्थों के मकान होते हैं, जहां गल्ले को सुरक्षित नहीं रखा जा सकता है और जहां गल्ला रखने से काफी नुकसान होता है। इस लिए देहात में ही गोदाम बनाए जायें, ताकि अगर गोदाम बनाने पर रुपया खर्च हो, तो उन से अधिक से अधिक फायदा तो हो सके।

जैसा कि इस बिल में प्राविजन है, एक सौ गोदाम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से सेंट्रल प्लेसिज में बनाए जायेंगे। और वे सेंट्रल प्लेसिज कौन सी हैं? वे बड़े बड़े शहर, जैसे कलकत्ता बम्बई, दिल्ली और पटना वगैरह, जहां लोगों को हर एक सुविधा प्राप्त है। लेकिन जो २५० गोदाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से बनेंगे गरीब लोग शायद उनसे भी विशेष लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे, क्योंकि उन को वहां गल्ला लाने में भी डिफिकल्टी (कठिनाई) होगी।

They should be rat-proof.

श्री टेकचंद : वहां चूहे नहीं लायेंगे ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Hon. Member's time is very limited. Therefore he should not enter into controversies.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : अभी हमारे लायक दोस्त ने कहा कि आप रैट्स से कैसे बचायेंगे। तो क्या शहरों में रैट्स नहीं होते ?

Shri Tek Chand : Not riots but rats.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : केवल शहरों में ही चूहे नहीं होते। देहातों में भी चूहे होते हैं। शहरों में तो मोटे चूहे होते हैं।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : शहर में तो आदमी भी चूहे बन जाते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order, Let the hon. Member proceed. What kind or species of rats there are is not the issue now. He can proceed direct with the speech.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : आप जो बिल लाये में उसका मकसद यह है कि आप गरीबों की भलाई कर सकें। आप जानते हैं कि गरीब किसानों में अपना गल्ला रोककर रखने की शक्ति नहीं होती और न वह अपने गल्ले को दूर

ले जा सकते हैं। अगर आप गोदाम दूर बनावेगें तो परिणाम यह होगा कि बीच के दलाल किसानों के गल्ले को गोदामों में भर देंगे और लाभ उठावेंग और आप जो मदद किसानों को देना चाहते हैं वह उनको नहीं मिल सकेगी। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इन गोदामों को देहातों में खोलें।

लेकिन केवल गोदाम खोलने से ही गरीब किसानों का मसला हल नहीं होगा। आपको उन्हें क्रेडिट भी देना होगा, केवल उसी वक्त नहीं जब कि उनको गल्ला बेचने की जरूरत होती है, बल्कि उस वक्त भी जब कि उनको खेत में बीज या खाद डालने के लिए रुपये की जरूरत होती है। उसके बदले में आप किसानों से कुछ गल्ला ले सकते हैं या मामूली सूद के साथ आपना रुपया ही वापस ले सकते हैं।

कोओपरेटिव के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गयी हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि इस देश में और खासकर हमारे सूबे में कोओपरेटिव का अनुभव अच्छा नहीं है। जिस तरह से यह काम चलाया गया है उससे लोगों को दिक्कतें अधिक हो गयी हैं। लेकिन हमको तो इस को बनाना है और इस तरह आगे ले चलना है जिससे कि लोगों को फायदा हो। इससे बचने से काम नहीं चलेगा। बहुत से लोगों ने आफिशियल्स की आलोचना की है, बहुतों ने कहा है कि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन इस विभाग में भी तो हमारे ही भाई काम करते हैं। मैं उनकी तरफ से नाउम्मीद नहीं हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कुछ सुधार के साथ इस काम को चलाया जाये तो वे लोग अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कोओपरेटिव को कुछ सुधार के साथ चलाया जाये।

एक बात मैं यह देखता हूं कि जो बोर्ड बनाया जायेगा उसमें आफिशियल्स की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। इसको बहुत लोगो ने क्रिटिसाइज किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आफिशियल्स केवल एक्सपर्ट्स की तरह रहें और उनकी मनोवृत्ति बदली जाये। हमको आफिशियल्स की मनोवृत्ति बदलनी चाहिए। कोई भी आदमी बेहाल होगा वह आफिशियल होगा और अगर हम सारे आफिशियल्स को निकाल देंगे तो हमारा काम कैसे चलेगा। इसलिए हमको चाहिए, कि हम उनको रखें लेकिन उनकी मनोवृत्ति को बदल दें। वे एक्सपर्ट के तरीके से रह सकते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा

कि वे नान-आफिशियल्स पर विश्वास रखें और उनको अधिक संख्या में बोर्ड में लावें और आफिशियल्स उनको गाइड करें। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि प्रिपॉजिटिंग मेजरिटी आफिशियल्स की रख दी जाये। मैं ने देखा है कि इस बोर्ड में दो तरह के मेम्बर होंगे। पहले तो इसमें यह दिया हुआ है :

"ten members to be nominated by the Central Government."

फिर कहा गया है :

"seven members to be nominated by the Central Government."

मैं दोनों का फर्क नहीं समझ पाया। दोनों को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नामिनेट करेगी। इसमें यह नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि दस आफिशियल मेम्बर होंगे। इसमें सिर्फ यह लिखा है :

"ten members to be nominated by the Central Government".

इनमें नान-आफिशियल्स होंगे या नहीं यह नहीं मालूम होता।

Shri A. P. Jain : Representing the Central Government.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को तो हम भी रिप्रेजेंट कर सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप कर सकते हैं तो जरूर उसमें रहेंगे।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : इसमें यह साफ होना चाहिए कि इन दस मेम्बरों में पालियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हो सकते हैं। या यह कर दिया जाये कि इनमें से ५ पालियामेंट के मेम्बर होंगे और पांच आफिशियल्स होंगे। अगर ऐसा कर दिया जायेगा तो लोगों को शिकायत नहीं रहेगी। बहुत लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्लिफिसिज्म किया है और उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए आपको ऐसा कुछ कर देना चाहिए जिसमें कि लोगों को अन्देश न रहे।

तीसरी बात जो मुझे आपसे कहनी है वह यह है कि आप इन गोदामों को बनवाने पर इतना रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, इनको ऐसे स्थानों पर बनवावें ताकि इनमें बाढ़ का पानी न भर जाये और गेहूं को पांच और छः आने मन न बेचना पड़े। कंट्रोल के जमाने में बहुत से ऐसे गोदाम बनाये गये थे लेकिन बहुतों में गल्ला सड़ गया। इससे बचने के लिए साइंटिफिक ढंग से इन गोदामों को बनाना चाहिए।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से इस बिल पर जो बहस चल रही है उसको गौर से सुनने से मालूम होता है

कि तमाम मेम्बरान दो बातों पर मुत्तफिक हैं, एक तो यह कि यह बिल इस मुल्क के लिए अशुभ जरूरी है और दूसरे यह कि अगर इसको और पहले लाते तो बेहतर होता। मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात साफ जाहिर है कि ऐसा कोई ही मेम्बर होगा जो इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में शक न रखता हो। हम आज कल देख रहे हैं कि हमारे बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट जो कि बहुत ऊँचे स्थानों को लेकर शुरू किये जाते हैं उनमें उन स्थानों के इम्प्लीमेंटेशनमें दिक्कत पेश आती है। मुझे इस बातसे शिकायत नहीं है कि इन्सानमें एक खुदगर्जीकी कमजोरी है। मुझे उन आफसरों से शिकायत नहीं है जो कि कोओपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट का मैनेजमेंट कर रहे हैं। मुझे खास तौर से गवर्नमेंट से शिकायत है कि वह वक्त पर काम नहीं करती। मुझे खुद इस मामले में आपना अनुभव है। तकरीबन पांच साल से हमने अपने जिले में कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट शुरू किया है। लेकिन रजिस्ट्री तक के लिए महीनों लिखापढ़ी करनी पड़ी। रजिस्ट्रेशन (पंजीयन) के बाद उसको जो एनकरेजमेंट मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिला। हमने अपने जिले में मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी कायम करने के लिए दो साल कोशिश की और बिजनेस कम्प्यूनिटी और कैंपीटलिट लोगो के हाथ से उसको निकाला और इलेक्शन के साल दो साल बाद भी इस बाड़ी को चलाने में गवर्नमेंट मदद नहीं करती। हम देखते हैं कि वह अभी भी साहुकारों और कैंपीटलिट लोगो की मदद करती है। ऐसी हालत में हमारा कोओपरेटिव का काम कैसे बढ़ सकता है। यह हमारी शिकायत है। अब हम तो ला को हाथ में लेकर कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी के दरवाजे पर बैठ नहीं सकते कि हमें चार्ज दो। इस तरह की मुश्किलों को दूर करने के लिए ही कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा अनुभव है कि कंट्रोल के जमाने में गवर्नमेंट कम्पलसरी लेवी लेवी थी। अब हमको वालंटरी तौर पर देना पड़ेगा। हमने पिछले जमाने में देखा है कि किसानों को इन सरकारी कोओपरेटिव्स में कितनी दुश्वारियाँ और दिक्कतें पेश आती थीं और उनको अपना माल तुलवाने में काफी देर लगती थी और एक वक्त ऐसा भी आया कि गल्ले का कंट्रोल रेट ज्यादा था और बाजार का कम था लेकिन कम रहने पर भी वह गल्ला साहुकार के पास चला जाता था और इस रेट के कारण गल्ला कंट्रोल की मंडियों में नहीं आता था। मैं समझता हूँ

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

कि इस तरह की खामियों और दिक्कतों को आगे के लिए दूर करना होगा।

रिजर्व बैंक बिल पास किया गया ताकि क्रेडिट लिया जा सके लेकिन हमने देखा कि रिजर्व बैंक से क्रेडिट हासिल करने के लिए एक एक साल और ६, ६ महीने तक दरखास्तें लटकती रहती हैं और उन पर फैसला नहीं हो पाता और यह प्रोसीज्योर इतना खराब है कि जिसके कारण हमारे लोगों में इस चीज को लेकर बड़ी बेजारी फैली हुई है। देखने में यह आया है कि क्रेडिट की दरखास्त अगर किसी अफसर की सिफारिश उसे दस्तयाब हो जाये तो वह मंजूर हो जाती है वरना लटकती रहती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इस सम्बन्ध में कोई क्लीयर डाइरेक्शन (साफ हिदायत) न होने की वजह से यह सारी गड़बड़ फैली हुई है और आखिर में लोगों को झस मार कर महात्मा जी के बताये हुए मार्ग का अनुसरण करना पड़ा और खुद वहां के मैनेजमेंट के जो सेक्रेटरी थे, कोआपरेटिव सेंट्रल बैंक को नोटिस देना पड़ा कि आठ दिन के अन्दर अगर आप हमारी लोन एप्लीकेशन सेंटिल नहीं कर देंगे तो हम भूख हड़ताल शुरू कर देंगे और उनके साथ सैंकड़ों और लोग भी शामिल हो गये तब हमने देखा कि उनको फौरन पैसा मिल गया और करीब देढ़ करोड़ रुपया तत्कालीन किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश में कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हो पाया है तो उसकी खास वजह यह है कि आफिशियल्स का उस मूवमेंट में कोआपरेशन नहीं रहा, जैसे कि अक्सर कहा जाता है कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट इसलिए कामयाब नहीं हुआ क्योंकि लोगों में कोआपरेटिव स्पिरिट पैदा नहीं हुई है, मैं इसको नहीं मानता, आज हमारे लोगों में कोआपरेटिव स्पिरिट तो मौजूद है लेकिन जो खास कारण कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट के नाकामयाब होने के रहा है वह आफिशियल्स का नान-कोआपरेशन ही रहा है। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि जनता में कोई खामियां नहीं रहीं होंगी, अवश्य छोटी मोटी रही होंगी, लेकिन मुख्य कारण जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया सरकारी अफसरों द्वारा इसके प्रति उदासीनता दिखाया जाना रहा है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है जब हमें इस कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को देश में सफल बनाने के लिए उसी तरह बाहर आकर आर्थ लेकर इस काम में जुट जाना पड़ेगा जैसे कि महात्मा गांधी की पुकार पर

देशवासियों ने इस देश को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए कमर कसी थी और स्वतंत्रता के संग्राम में कूद पड़े थे।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार को अपने नीचे के विभागों को इस प्रकार की हिदायत करनी चाहिए कि वे जनता के पास से अथवा उनके जो स्टेटस लेजिस्लेचंस अथवा पार्लियामेंट में मेम्बर्स हैं, उनके जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन्स आये, उन पर चुप होकर बैठ न जायें और जल्दी से जल्दी उन पर ऐक्शन लेकर उनको सेंटिल करें। मैं आपको अपने अनुभव की बात बतलाता हूँ कि पांच वर्ष से मैं इस पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ और कितने ही केंसेज के बारे में मैंने सम्बन्धित विभाग को लिखा तो यही उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ कि दी मैटर इज अंडर कंसिडरेशन “इमिजियेट ऐक्शन” (तुरन्त कार्यवाही) कभी नहीं लिया गया और या तो यह जवाब आया कि “अंडर कंसिडरेशन” है या एकनालेजमेंट आगया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस तरह की ढीली चाल को छोड़ देना चाहिए और तुरन्त प्रापर ऐक्शन लेकर उसके अनुसार जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को जवाब भेज देना चाहिए। अगर एक महीने के अंदर अंदर कोआपरेटिव सम्बन्धी मामलों को हल नहीं कर पाया जाता है तो उससे जनता में बड़ी निराशा पैदा होती है और उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि उसका विश्वास उठ जाता है और यही कारण है जब अभी तक आपका कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट इस देश में सफल नहीं हो सका है।

यह जो आप बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिए आपको नान-आफिशियल एलिमेंट और अधिक रखना चाहिए और उनको और अधिक पावर्स देनी चाहियें और इसके लिए एक ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड कायम किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें पार्लियामेंट और अन्य विधान मंडलों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को रखा जाना चाहिए जो इस कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट की प्राप्ति को वाच करते रहें और सरकार को उसको बढ़ाने के लिए उपयुक्त सुझाव समय समय पर देते रहें।

मैं आखिर में चूँकि मेरा समय खत्म हो चुका है इसलिए क्रेडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट के यह चंद जुमले आपकी सेवा में पढ़ कर बैठ जाऊंगा :

“Honesty and efficiency: On these it is needless to dwell. There is evident in India today a sad lack

of honesty in different degrees and at different levels of administration and governance."

उनको भी खुद इस तरीके से मालूम हो गया:

"To exchange the landlord for the tax-gatherer, the merchant for the agent of state monopolies and the moneylender for the State Bank official may prove to be not progress but enslavement."

आज सरकारी अधिकारियों और उनके द्वारा चलाये गये प्रशासन की यह अवस्था है।

श्री दिगंबर सिंह (जिला एटा पश्चिम व जिला मैनपुरी पश्चिम व जिला मथुरा पूर्व): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने काफ़ी कष्ट उठा करके इस विषय पर जो कि एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय था और जिस के कारण किसानों को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है, एक बिल रखा है। जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक इस बिल को रखने वाली भावनाओं का सम्बन्ध है और जहाँ तक इस बिल को सफल कराने की जो एक इच्छा हमारे मंत्री महोदय को हो रही है, इन सब बातों को सोचते हुए तो मैं जरूर खुश होता हूँ लेकिन जब मैं व्यवहारिक रूप में सोचता हूँ और देखता हूँ तो मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी अब तक की बहुत सी आशाएँ निराशा रूप में बदल रही हैं।

एक विशेषज्ञ के नाते नहीं जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा था, मैं एक ग्रामीण होने के नाते इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव (सहकारिता) के आधार पर जो हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो मैं आपको जाती अनुभव के आधार पर बतलाऊँ कि हमारे मथुरा जिले में कुल मिला कर ७०० क्रेडिट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज (क्रेडिट सहकारिता समितियाँ) हैं जो जिला बैंक से सम्बन्धित हैं। जिला बैंक का मैं मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हूँ। सुपरवाइज़र्स उन सोसाइटीयों को चलाते हैं, उन ७०० सोसाइटीयों में से केवल एक ही सोसाइटी जो मेरे गांव की है, ऐसी सोसाइटी है जिसमें कि लोगों ने अपनी खुशी से रुपया इनवैस्ट (लगाया) किया है। वही एक ऐसी सोसाइटी है जिसके कि कागजात सुपरवाइज़रों के पास नहीं रहते। वही एक ऐसी सोसाइटी है जहाँ कि कर्जा लेने और बांटने में पूर्णतः सुपरवाइज़र्स मालिक नहीं हैं। वही एक ऐसी सोसाइटी है जो कि एक लाख से काम कर रही

है और वह उत्तर प्रदेश की सबसे बड़ी सोसाइटी है। जहाँ कि सैकड़ों और हजारों रुपये तक की तनख्वाह पाने वाले इस विभाग के अधिकारी काम करते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश की तो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मथुरा की बाबत कहना चाहता हूँ कि ७०० सोसाइटीयों कायम हुई, उनमें से इसकी अतिरिक्त एक भी ऐसी सोसाइटी नहीं बन पाई जिस पर कि जनता विश्वास करके अपना रुपया जमा करती। अन्य सोसाइटीयों बिल्कुल कर्ज के आधार पर चलती हैं। वह कर्ज भी किस प्रकार से चलता है कि लोग कर्ज लेते हैं। उस कर्ज को इस्तेमाल कर चुके हैं। अब जब कर्ज अदा करना पड़ता है तो उस को दूसरे बोहरे के पास जाना पड़ता है, वहाँ से वह रुपया लाता है और सोसाइटीयों में जमा करता है। फिर दुबारा सोसाइटीयों से ले कर फौरन साहूकारों और बोहरों को दे देता है। इस तरह से कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीयों का जो काम इस वक्त हो रहा है, वह ऊंचे दर्जे का नहीं है। यह मैं अपने निजी तजुबों के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। आज कल तो केवल यह हो रहा है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी रुपया जरूर कर्ज देती है लेकिन वह अपने उद्देश्य को पुरा नहीं कर रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात मैं और निवेदन कर दूँ कि उन सोसाइटीयों द्वारा भी जो कर्जा मिलता है, अधिकतर उस का क्या होता है। गांव के जो प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति पंच वगैरह होते हैं, वे आपस में इस कर्ज को बांट लेते हैं, फिर वे किसानों को अधिक व्याज पर देते हैं, और वह अधिक व्याज यही नहीं कि दूना या तिगुना हो, बल्कि पांच और छः गुना तक होता है। यानी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीयों का जो कर्ज गांव में दिया जाता है उस में करीब ६ भा० प्रति सैकड़ा प्रति महीना तक लिया जाता है, लेकिन जब वह किसानों को दिया जाता है तो वह छः और सवा छः रुपये के हिसाब से होता है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब सरकार कोई योजना बनाती है और उस को जनता के सामने रखती है और कहती है कि हम भेड़ों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो भेड़िया भी भेड़ों की खाल भोड़ कर भा जाता है कि हम भी भेड़ हैं और हम को भी फायदा पहुंचाओ। जब सरकार कहती है कि हम घोड़ों को मदद देना चाहते हैं तो वही भेड़िया घोड़े की खाल भोड़कर चला आता है और कहता है कि हमें फायदा पहुंचाओ। इस लिये जो स्कीम आप बना रहे हैं कहीं उस का परिणाम यह न हो कि जो विशेष व्यक्ति पहले फायदा उठाते थे वही कम व्याज

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

पर रुपया आप से ले जायें। जो व्यापारी-बगं शहर में आप से फायदा उठाता था वह वहां पर भी चला जाये और इस योजना से फायदा उठाये। वह किसानों से गल्ला खरीद ले कम दामों पर और दाम बढ़ा कर आप को बेच दें। इस लिये मैं चाहता था कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे कि आखिर कारण क्या है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हम बनाते हैं उन में हम को सफलता नहीं मिलती। अक्सर मुझ को इस प्रकार की बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं। खुद मैं ने अपने नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के सामने भी इन बातों को कहा था। वह मुझ से नाराज हो गये और कहा कि मालूम होता है तुम व्यक्तिगत कारणों से सरकारी कर्मचारियों से नाराज हो। व्यक्तिगत कारण तो हो ही जाता है। एक बार मैं यहाँ था तो मुझे पता चला है कि जिस यूनियन का मैं प्रेजिडेंट हूँ उस के सुपरवाइजर ने गड़-बड़झाला कर दिया। जब मैं इस की आलोचना करता हूँ और ऊपर के अधिकारी आदमी उस का समर्थन करते हैं तब यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत मामला बन ही जाता है। व्यक्तिगत कारण से जब मैं किसी मिनिस्टर के पास जाता हूँ तो कहता है कि तुम इसी तरह के झगड़े लाते हो। आज पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर होते हुए मुझे दुःख भरी आवाज में आप के द्वारा यह बात सरकार तक पहुँचानी पड़ती है कि इन कमियों को महसूस करते हुए, जानते हुए और देखते हुए कि इस तरह की चीजें हमारे सामने हो रही हैं, मुझे कोई उपाय दिखाई नहीं देता है कि हम किस तरह से उन को दूर कर सकें।

मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल कल की रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं मथुरा स्टेशन पर था। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, जो कि रेल्वे मिनिस्टर हैं, वृन्दावन गये थे। वहाँ पर एक स्टेशन का नाम छठीकरा है। जनता की मांग पर उन्होंने कह दिया कि उसको वृन्दावन रोड कर दिया जाये। जब वह फिर एक दफा उधर से जा रहे थे तो उन्होंने पूछा कि वहाँ पर अभी भी छठीकरा लिखा हुआ है ? वहाँ के एक अफसर ने उन को बताया कि कार्रवाई हो रही है दो दिन हुए वहाँ वे फिर गये और इसी प्रकार उत्तर मिला। मैं गया तो कर्म-चारियों से पूछने लगा कि यह क्या बात है यहाँ मथुरा रोड क्यों नहीं लिखा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि काम हो रहा है। कुछ ही समय बाद मैं वहाँ पर बैठा हुआ था, एक अफसर मजाक उड़ा रहा था कि सरकार को और सरकार के

मिनिस्ट्रों को पता नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट कैसे चला करती है। कानून बनाते हैं, पार्लियामेंट में ऐनाउंस कर देते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं जानते कि वह किस प्रकार से व्यवहारिक रूप में आये। वह नहीं जानते हैं कि एक स्टेशन का नाम बदलने में क्या क्या कार्रवाई होती है। पर यह सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ पार्लियामेंट में कानून बना देना आसान है, पास कर देना आसान है यहाँ बिल रखे जाते हैं, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, एक एक, दो, दो, और कभी कभी तो काफी संख्या में लोग विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन बिल पास हो जाता है लेकिन यहाँ से पास हो जाने के बाद भी जब वह जनता के सामने जाता है तो यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि वह व्यवहारिक रूप में नहीं आ पाता है। इस लिये मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि यहाँ पर बिल न बनाये जायें, जो कानून बन चुके हैं, पहले उनको ही व्यवहारिक रूप देने की कोशिश की जाये। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि जो यह वेअर-हाऊसिंग की स्कीम है उस को न रखा जाये यह अपेक्षाकृत अच्छा होगा। बजाय इस के कि जिस के लिये बनाई जाये उस को इस से सुविधा न हो। इस लिये मैं आप से कहूँगा कि समय आ गया है कि हम इस पर ध्यान दें कि हमारे देश के लिये यह खतरे की बात है विशेषकर प्रजातंत्र के लिये कि जनता असन्तुष्ट होती जा रही है और उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि जनता कुछ नहीं समझेगी। जनता जो कुछ विरोध जाहिर करती है वह किसी पार्टी के प्रभाव के कारण नहीं, या खाली बहस के लिये नहीं, बल्कि असन्तुष्ट हो कर और खास तौर पर इस लिये कि जो नई नई योजनायें सरकार बनाती है उन को वह समझ नहीं पाती है और उन को उससे लाभ होता है।

अन्त में दो शब्द कह कर मैं खत्म कर दूँगा। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं ने निवेदन किया था पिछली दफा कि किसान की हालत खराब है तो उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार के पास कोई पैसेशिया नहीं है। किसान की हालत हजारों वर्ष से खराब है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हाँ हजारों वर्ष से खराब थी किन्तु केवल चार वर्ष में किसानों की हालत अपेक्षाकृत अधिक खराब हुई है प्रत्येक गुजरे हुये वर्ष से। और बराबर खराब होती चली जा रही है। इस बात का अध्ययन किया जाये। इस लिये इस बिल के द्वारा हम किसानों को फायदा पहुँचाना चाहते हैं उस को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो उसको आगे

बढ़ाने के लिये हम इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें कि इस समय जो बिल का रूप है उसको हम किस प्रकार से व्यवहारिक रूप में लायें और उस को लाने के लिये जब हम दूसरे देशों को आदमी भेजते हैं ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिये, तो ऐसे आदमियों को वहाँ भेजें जो व्यवहारिक तरीकों से ठीक से कामों को आगे चला सकें, जो यह जानते हों कि व्यवहारिक रूप में गांव वालों की क्या दिक्कतें हैं। ऐसे आदमियों को नहीं भेजना चाहिये जो सिर्फ एक जगह बैठ कर, दूसरी जगह बैठ कर, तीसरी जगह बैठ कर अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार कर लेते हैं और यह नहीं जानते हैं कि गांवों के अन्दर की-आप-रेटिव का काम क्यों नहीं बढ़ता है और कैसे बढ़ाना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विभाग में इस चीज को वास्तविक रूप से समझने वालों को और विशेषकर स्वतंत्र आदमियों को लिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There is only one hon. Member, Shri Suriya Prashad. He is desirous of speaking. I do not think hon. Members would disappoint him. We may sit four or five minutes after 6 p.m.

श्री सूर्य प्रसाद (मुरना भिड़ रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो समय आप ने मुझे दिया, उस के लिये धन्यवाद।

गोदाम बोर्ड और राष्ट्रीय सरकार विकास संस्था का जो विधेयक मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, उस के लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मुझे आशा है कि इस से किसानों की तरक्की होगी। हम लोग यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किसान लोग किस तरह पैसे वालों के जरिये परेशान हैं। पिछली फसल की बात है, गेहूँ ८५० मन बिका है। किसान ने बेचा, किसान के पास पैसा नहीं था, उस को साहुकार को देना था, शादियाँ करनी थी, कुछ भाइयों को तीर्थ यात्रा के सिलसिले में रुपया चाहिये था। इस लिये उन को इस बात की जरूरत पड़ी कि वह जा कर अनाज को मंडी में बेचें। जब मैं जनवरी और दिसम्बर के महीने में आस पास घूम रहा था तो मालूम हुआ कि गेहूँ का भाव १६५० मन है। अब आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि पहले तो ८५० मन बेचा गया और उस के बाद १६५० मन का भाव हो गया। आप सोचिये कि एक किसान मय बीबी बच्चा के, आठ या दस महीनों तक खेत में मेहनत करता है, जनवरी की सर्दी और जून की गर्मी को सहता है और हर तरह के खतरे सह कर अपने अन्न की रक्षा करता है। उसे तो केवल

८५० मिलते हैं। लेकिन एक बीघे का आदमी पैसे के बल पर तकिया तोशक पर पंखों के नीचे बैठकर, किसान के अन्न को कुछ दिनों रख बड़े आराम से बिना परिश्रम के ८, ९ रुपया फी मन पर कमा लेता है अब देखिये किसान की कमाई का उदाहरण इस लिये मुझे तो खुशी है कि इस बिल से किसानों को कर्जा देने की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, इस से किसानों को राहत मिलेगी, किसान जो पैदा करेगा उस का उस को सही मुआवजा मिलेगा, उस की सही कीमत उस को मिलेगी ऐसी आशा की जाती है।

लेकिन प्रो मोर फूड (अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आंदोलन) के सिलसिले में जो तकावी लोन पिछली दफा दिये गये, मुझे डर है कि कहीं वही बात इस में भी न हो जाये। मुझे को मालूम है कि तकावी लोन्स किस तरह बांटा गया और किन किन लोगों को वह रुपया दिया गया। मैं ग्वालियर में रहता हूँ, वहाँ से निर्द डिस्ट्रिक्ट लगती है, मुझे मालूम है कि जिन लोगों के पास खेत नहीं थे जो लोग खेती करना नहीं जानते थे, उन को तकावी लोन दिया जा रहा था और हम लोग देहात में प्रचार करते थे कि भाइयो किसानों की हालत को सुधारने के लिये तकावी लोन दिया जा रहा है। अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है। पहले एक आदमी को फार्म भरना पड़ता है और उस फार्म को ले कर वह कलेक्टर में जाता है। वह बेचारा सारे दिन की खुराक अपने साथ ले कर दफ्तर में घुसता है। एक दफ्तर से दूसरे दफ्तर वह मारा मारा फिरता है और तब बड़ी मुश्किल से उस को पता चलता है कि कर्ज कहाँ मिलता है। उस को पांच सौ रुपए मिलते हैं, लेकिन उस को प्राप्त करने में उस के लगभग डेढ़ सौ रुपए खर्च हो जाते हैं और आठ रुपए के जो जूते घिस जाते हैं, वे अलग। यह है नमूना आपके सरकारी कर्ज का। अगर आप किसानों को कर्ज देने की सही व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, तो उन को मौका पर कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। हमारे यहाँ एक मेला लगा था, जिस में अच्छी अच्छी नस्ल के बैल इत्यादि आए थे। उस मौका पर कर्ज देने की जरूरत है। को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटियाँ और को-आपरेटिव बैंक कर्ज देने में इतनी देर लगा देते हैं कि कोई भी व्यक्ति उस रुपए से लाभ नहीं उठा सकता है। किसान को मौका पर कर्ज मिलना चाहिए। जिस समय वह बैल खरीदे, बीज खरीदे और खेती के दूसरे साधन

[श्री सूर्य प्रसाद]

प्राप्त करे, उस समय उस को रुपया उपलब्ध होना चाहिए, ताकि वह उससे लाभ उठा सके।

6 P.M.

यह ठीक है कि जमींदारी को खत्म करने से किसानों को काफी राहत मिली है। जमींदार किसानों को बहुत शोषण करते थे और किसान उन के अत्याचारों से बहुत दुखी और परेशान थे। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि जमींदारी को खत्म कर के सरकार ने लोगों को बहुत राहत पहुंचाई है। लेकिन सूदखोरों से किसानों को बचाना सरकार का पहला कर्तव्य है। मुझे याद है कि एक बार मुझे अपनी कांस्टीच्यूएन्सी भिंड में एक पुलिस स्टेशन पर जाने की जरूरत पड़ी। वहाँ एक आदमी रपट लिखवा रहा था। उस ने बताया कि मेरे गांव का एक मालदार आदमी मुझे जबरन काम पर लगाता है, और मेरे नौजवान लड़के को भी जबर्दस्ती अपने खेत पर ले जाता है और काम करवाता है। जब सब-इंस्पेक्टर ने पूछा कि इस की आखिर वजह क्या है, तो उस ने बताया कि मेरे बाप ने एक गाय पच्चीस रुपए में मेरी बहिन की शादी के लिए खरीदी और स्टाम्प लिख दिया गया था। काम करते करते मेरी उम्र पचपन साल की हो गई है, लेकिन मैं अभी तक वह पच्चीस रुपया नहीं अदा कर पाया हूँ। इस तरह की घटनायें देहात में प्रायः होती हैं। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को सूदखोरी से बचाना इस वक्त सब से बड़ा काम है। उस के होने पर ही किसान की वास्तविक तरक्की होगी और तभी देहात का वास्तविक सुधार होगा। हमारे श्री श्री मन्नारायण ने कांग्रेस के जनरल सेक्रेटरी जो इस सदन के एक सदस्य हैं पिछले समय बजट पर बोलते हुए बताया था कि जितने भी बजट बनाए जाते ह, वे दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर में बिजली की रीशनी में, जहां चमचमाती हुई मोटरें दौड़ती हैं, बनाए जाते हैं। बजट किसान की शोपड़ी में, देहात में, जहां कि देश के वास्तविक अवस्था का ज्ञान हो सकता है, बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर

हम वास्तविक अर्थों में किसान की हालत को ठीक करना चाहते हैं, तो पहले हम उसकी हालत को ठीक प्रकार से देखें और उस के बारे में बिल इत्यादि बनायें।

सहकारिता आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में भी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि मध्य भारत में सहकारिता आन्दोलन का जितना काम होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ है। सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि इस विषय में रूल्ज और बाई-ला इतने क्लिष्ट हैं कि किसान क्या, हम भी उनको अच्छी तरह नहीं समझ सकते हैं। मुझे इस बात का अनुभव है। मैं ने दो सहकारी संस्थाओं का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया और इस के लिए मुझे एक साल तक डेवेलपमेंट कमिश्नर के आफिस के चक्कर काटने पड़े। किसानों के लिए अपनी खेती और घर-बार छोड़ कर कर्ज और रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए फिरना अत्यन्त कठिन है। इस लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि बाइ-लाज में संशोधन किया जाये और कोई सरल व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिए ताकि किसान को समय पर और सुविधा के साथ कर्ज मिल सके और वह इस में राहत का अनुभव कर सके।

हमारी सैंकंड फ्राइव ईयर प्लान (द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना) में सिद्धान्ततः यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि हम को देहात के किसान का सब से ज्यादा सुधार करना है, क्योंकि उसी सूरत में देश से गरीबी मिटाई जा सकेगी और लोगों का जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठाया जा सकेगा।

Shri A. P. Jain : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am grateful to the Chair for extending the time for this Bill. The interest

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He may continue tomorrow. We may adjourn now.

6.05 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Friday, the 11th May, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday, 10th May, 1956]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 7845

A copy each of the Revised Estimates for the year 1955-56 and Budget Estimates for the year 1956-57 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation; under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 was laid on the Table.

ARREST AND DETENTION OF MEMBERS 7845-46

The Speaker informed the Lok Sabha that he had received a letter from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, intimating that Shri Bhajahari Mahata and Shri Chaitan Majhi, Members of Parliament, were arrested for being members of unlawful assembly and obstructing Public servants in discharge of their Public duties, and were directed to be detained in jail custody till 21st May, 1956, in consequence of their failure to execute Personal Recognisance bonds of Rs. 100 each.

AMENDMENTS MADE
BY RAJYA SABHA
AGREED TO . . . 7846-47

The Lok Sabha agreed to the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Bill.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 7847-7980

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Bill, was continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
11TH MAY, 1956—

Further consideration of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Bill, and Private Members' Resolutions.