

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: They should consider whether there is something wrong with themselves or there is something wrong with Government or there is something wrong with the conditions that have been created and the facilities that have been given under the Dandakaranya scheme.

I have been reading the report, and from the report, I have found that the East Bengal refugees who are in the camps are reluctant to go to the Dandakaranya area. Now, there will be another influx from East Bengal.

I would only like to suggest that those who want to come now to India because of some pressure from Pakistan should, if it is humanly possible to settle them, be sent to the border areas.

15-30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIRST REPORT

Shri Ham Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th May 1962".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th May 1962".

The motion was adopted.

15-31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NUCLEUS CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by

Shri Inder J. Malhotra on the 18th May 1962:—

"In order to create a cooperative tempo and achieve the target of the service cooperatives in all parts of the country, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to organise at least one nucleus cooperative farming society in every State and Union Territory of the Indian Union and to mobilise more vigorously all resources and public relations channels available in the country".

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion, 17 minutes have already been taken up. There is an amendment tabled by Shri B. K. Das. As Shri Warior had only just begun his speech that day—having taken only a minute—and as it could not be moved on that day, I would allow Shri B. K. Das to move it, if he desires.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to create a co-operative tempo throughout the country and to achieve success in the rapid development of agriculture through cooperative lines, vigorous steps should be taken to set up without delay pilot projects for cooperative farming in as many selected States and Union Territories as possible".

May I speak also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the original Resolution and the substitute Resolution are before the House.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Last time when I had just begun to speak in support of the Resolution, I wanted only to bring to the notice of the House that this problem has been engaging the attention of not only the Government but also of the public for sometime now. But actually there are many questions, both of an ideological

[Shri Warior]

nature as well as of a practical nature, which have to be solved before a large-scale attempt to introduce co-operative farming can be made. Actually, the problem is now between a rabid attack from the Swantantra Party and people who are following that ideology and the diffidence, natu-raj or traditional, of the peasantry in India.

As far as the peasantry in India are concerned, they are always susceptible to suspicion because the entire edifice is built that way. Industrialisation has come only of late and actually all the problems more or less centre on the rural population of India. So this peasantry which had been the target and victim of exploitation for centuries on, take everything, whether it is advantageous or otherwise, first with a grain of suspicion. Hence the idea of co-operation is also taken with a grain of suspicion. The co-operative movement in the urban areas has come to stay. In the rural areas the movement first took its root in the form of credit societies, naturally because the land was owned not by the peasantry or tenantry but by landlords. These credit societies were also under the control of the landlords. The real tillers of the soil did not get any benefit or as much benefit as they ought to have got. Hence suspicion about these credit societies began at that time. Now, all of a sudden, we find that these credit societies are called service societies. I know as far as these credit societies are concerned, wherever and whenever they are formed, that they are not viable economic units. Some attempt has been made to make them stand on their own legs. Most of these credit societies which were earlier controlled by people who were not looked upon with favour by the vast majority of the peasantry are now constituted into the new societies with the same people in charge. They have only changed their board and nomenclature. So people do not take them very lightly. They think that the

same people are continuing in some other garb—a more modern garb. Hence these service societies also are looked upon with suspicion.

The idea of the peasantry or the thought current among the peasants is this. Whenever there is an advantage, naturally as in the case of other persons, they will also grab at it. But whenever there is a slight disadvantage, they are not ready to take any risk at all or even to experiment with new ideas at all. Hence it is very necessary that the entire structure of these credit societies which had been now renamed service co-operative societies, their working, their manning, their procedures, the history at the back of these societies—all these must be gone into and new confidence instilled in the peasantry. Then only the service co-operatives are going to function properly.

After all these years, spending so much energy and money, we will realise, if we go through the results of the statistical reports and research work done in the matter of the working of co-operative societies, service societies and farming societies in this country, that we have reached only 60 per cent of our villages. At the same time, we will be amazed to know that only 19 per cent of the rural population has been affected by them. The vast majority of our people are living in the rural areas. Not only that. It is interesting to note that in our country the population is always increasing by leaps and bounds in rural India and not in urban India. In such circumstances, if only 19 per cent of the people are touched, we can say that we have not touched even the fringe of the problem.

Another point is that there are ever so many societies which are liquidated—credit societies and other societies. Why these societies faced such a situation and how they were working, must be the subject of study. Then only we can understand why the peo-

ple did not support them, why they did not enjoy the confidence of the people. We will know that whatever credit the Government had allowed had, in the long run, been swallowed by some people, and the societies closed. Compulsory liquidation is ordered and they do not transact any business. If we make a study, we will find that most of these societies do not run on proper lines. Thousands and thousands of subterfuges are employed. Benami transactions are resorted to and the money is all grabbed.

I will give some illustrations. Take the multi-purpose societies. Everywhere wherever the co-operative movement has spread, you will find multi-purpose societies registered, without any specific or special purpose by a group of people. Their main business is something hidden. This is actually what was happening also. Whenever Government sponsors a scheme, say, a colliery scheme, the multi-purpose society goes there like a serpent and grabs it. If Government announces a cashew nut or plantation scheme on the co-operative basis, the very same multi-purpose people go there and grab that also. If the community development programme gives a village chakki for co-operatives, the same multi-purpose people go there and get that also. Whatever comes in handy is swallowed by these people whose society has no specified or special purpose except that of grabbing.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): There are no multi-purpose co-operative societies.

Shri Warior: I wish I would get some time to speak to the Minister afterwards, because my time now is limited. I will explain these things then to him. If he has not looked into the studies made by the Government of India and State Governments as regards the working of co-operatives, well and good. He can carry

on. This sort of thing must be stopped. Restrict the number of people who are actually engaged in the management of the co-operative societies, working and non-working. The central idea, the origin of the co-operative movement, everything denotes that it is to help those people who have not got the capital; that it is to help those people with small capital to come together and save themselves from huge capital and huge exploitation. But, this is not being done.

I can quote instances. Take the case of Rs. 1½ crores which the Government of India gave for subsidising the coir industry. Wherever the coir business is at a loss, the co-operative society is debited with it. And, wherever there is a profit, the private owners swallow it. This can be done because they know how to do this. Businessmen are businessmen; and they know how to make money.

These things have created in the common people a feeling against the movement throughout the country. I do not know of all the places in the country. But it is more or less the same everywhere because the peasantry is the same throughout the world, and they are afraid to come into service co-operatives.

I now come to the service co-operatives. Simply by changing the nomenclature of a society you cannot make a service co-operative. There must be an element of compulsion, economic or otherwise and also an element of 'voluntariness'. The element of compulsion comes like this. I am quoting an instance in our place. There is the lake bed cultivation. It is a huge area and one single individual cannot raise the bunds and have the water pumped out. Naturally, the cultivators of small holdings are compelled to come together to raise the bunds and to have the water pumped out into the sea. So, that sort of natural compulsion is there.

[Shri Warior]

So also in the mountain valleys where it is very difficult for an individual cultivator to go and stay there and cultivate. There also people come together for certain special purposes.

If Government make a study of these problems, they will see that in every place there will be some common factor or other. It might be the erosion of a river or floods in a river or might be attacks from wild beasts, something in common which will bring all these cultivators together. If the cooperative movement tackles that problem, then, the confidence of the people will be there. This must be attended to.

Then, another problem comes. A change has come about in our irrigated agriculture. This agriculture, irrigated agriculture, is assuming proportions for the agriculturists. Formerly, our poor peasants and agriculturists depended, more or less, on rain water and water which was available through small canals or rivulets; and the main manure was from natural resources. The rivers carry the silt from the mountains or some green manure or something like that.

Now, by the damming of many of the rivers, possibly, all the silt that would be coming out of them as manure, is now stopped. Only surface water is flowing into the fields and, thereby, the natural fertilising is not there. That is one problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. Fifteen minutes is the time allotted for a speech on resolutions.

Shri Warior: I have also just touched the problem. Two minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow. The hon. Member will have to wind up. Fifteen minutes is the maximum time.

Shri Warior: I will wind up, Sir. That is why this problem has been taking too much of our attention. It has to be tackled from different angles. Unless we have some sort of machinery or some sort of organisation to tackle this, it will not be effectively done and we may have to suffer for that in the long run.

Our people are realising that this is the only method in India, which is a highly populated country, where land is not available in plenty, where industrialisation is not as much advanced as it can absorb the surplus population from the rural parts. Therefore, the only solution is to de-burden the land, to have more intensive cultivation, as far as possible, and to bring in a sort of a newly mechanised, modernised farming with the help of Government. For that the co-operative movement will give a great fillip. And, I hope this Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Inder J. Malhotra will be supported.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri B. K. Das.

I think ten minutes each will do.

Shri B. K. Das: Sir, the speaker who has just preceded me pointed out the difficulties about our co-operative problems and also the difficulties that the cultivators are facing in tackling the problem of agriculture. Really, we have a bitter experience. Our cultivators are not able to take risks. They have not the capacity to invest and to procure all the requirements that are necessary for proper agriculture. It is for this reason that service co-operatives were proposed; and we have taken up the problem of service co-operatives.

When we proceed on that line, we have in our view the programme of co-operative farming also. But the regret is that we are not progressing in that line as much as we desire. It

is for this reason that the Mover of the Resolution expressed his anxiety, and, to a certain extent his anguish also, at the progress in the line of co-operative agriculture.

The report that was given to us about co-operative by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation shows that there is a programme for the setting up of 3200 co-operative farming societies in pilot projects and that for 1962-63, the programme is to organise 800 more farming societies. What was the programme for 1961-62 and how far we had been able to achieve success in that is not mentioned in that.

After a study of the co-operative farming that was in vogue or is in vogue in our country, the Study Group found it necessary that we should have some pilot projects. The Study Group made a tour of the country and found that there were several societies which were running on proper lines; but there were a good number of societies which had many defects. Those defects could not be corrected unless some of the pilot projects were taken up. So, there is a programme for 3200 co-operative farming societies in the Third Plan; each district will have about 10 schemes under a pilot project and there will be at least 320 pilot projects during the Third Plan. But it was not done in 1961-62 at all. In the Plan it is mentioned that about 60 districts have been selected for starting those pilot projects but I am not aware how many have been started or what has been the experience. Of the 60-65 districts selected for carrying out the programme, we do not have any data or experience. We have not made much progress about service co-operatives also. In our programme of service co-operatives, members could get all the requirements; they could get loan and also other consumer goods. The idea of co-operative farming is pooling of the land and its joint management. We have to go a step further from

the service co-operative to the co-operative farming and that was the idea behind the starting of co-operative farming. To begin with, if we could have some progress about service co-operatives, it would have been much easier to go in for co-operative farming also. It is necessary that in the co-operative farms we have already in our country the programmes have to be reoriented in many cases and correctives have to be introduced. Because of lack of experience, knowledge, money and other things we have not been able to run those co-operative societies on proper lines. The study group laid stress on pilot projects. It is necessary that we should start pilot projects first and their experience has to be utilised in other spheres. In order to achieve success continuous effort from the people as well as from the Government is necessary. In the pilot projects there is one great advantage that the Government participates in the share capital. Capital becomes a great handicap in our farming societies. In the pilot projects when Government takes up a share and advances money and loans also and supervises their work and tries to run it on proper lines with the help of the extension workers attached to the community development projects, there is every hope that the pilot projects will be successful and from their experience the cultivators who will go in for co-operative farming will be able to run their co-operatives on proper lines. So, I have stressed in my amendment that pilot projects should be taken up at first and the programme that we have taken up for ourselves should be fulfilled so that the other societies which will be started outside the pilot projects may succeed.

Shri Parashar (Shivapuri): Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. Mover of the Resolution for the opportunity he has provided this House to discuss this subject which is so necessary for the development of our country. For the proper

[Shri Parashar]

understanding of the development of the co-operative movement, it is essential for all of us to have a clear picture and clear understanding of the well defined functions that we have to perform for the development of the co-operative movement. I have come across occasions when very confused thinking has been expressed by persons regarded by us as very eminent so to say about the movement and its economics. In one of the conferences the word 'consumer' was being used in connection with marketing which was being discussed and it was said that in order that the producer might get fair price for his produce consumer co-operative should be started. It is the producer who supplies the goods: it is not the consumer. Therefore, it is most essential that whether we be officials or non-officials we should have a clear understanding as to what the co-operative movement is, what are its functions and where it leads us to.

Without intending any disrespect to the hon. Mover of the Resolution, I may say that there is something incoherent in the body of the Resolution. The resolution reads:

"In order to create a co-operative tempo and achieve the target of the service co-operatives in all parts of the country, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to organise at least one nucleus co-operative farming society in every State and Union Territory of the Indian Union....."

It appears as if we suggest that in order that our stair case may be good we should first erect a good pavilion. After all, if service co-operatives are properly organised and successfully run, they may lead to the formation of farming societies. It is not that farming societies may lead to the success of service co-operatives. We create a service society to run some services to the farmer so that they may know the advantages of the co-operative move-

ment and in the ultimate analysis they may organise themselves into co-operatives farming societies. That way it would lead to better production and better amenities for the members of the co-operative societies. We have reached a stage where we have got to organise some refresher courses and some conferences and some congresses. Howsoever eminent or educated we may be, we must realise that this co-operative movement is a technical subject. It may be a subject where only a very small technicality is involved, but yet, sometimes, the leaders themselves may be confused with the working of this movement. What happens is, we sometimes quarrel with the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar or the Assistant Registrar. Then there is a quarrel between the officials and the non-officials. The Registrar sits tight with the bye-laws, rules and regulations. We being ignorant of these technicalities, say that they are bossing over us and that they do not listen to public opinion. All sorts of things happen.

16 hrs.

What I mean to say is that we should know what amenities have been provided by the Government for the education of the co-operative workers in the country and what fields or scope have been provided for the non-officials for the education or educative value of the masses at large. Now, I must thank the Government—and I congratulate them—for having provided a large opportunity for refresher courses and member-education and non-member education in respect of the co-operative movement. There are instructors throughout the country going round from village to village and from town to town, giving an idea of the rudiments of this technical movement to the members and prospective members. Then there are classes being started. Then there are some institutions being organised by

the Government. We should sit round, take this opportunity and invite our colleagues from outside to take part in these organised camps and schools and institutions and learn to man them and manage them properly and to take advantage of them. " " "

In the same way, there are non-official agencies also which have got to be taken into consideration, and we must take all these factors into consideration, namely, the officials, the non-officials, etc., and organise these institutions. I am much more in agreement with the hon. Mover. I have praise and appreciation for the feelings and the spirit which lie behind this Resolution, and I commend it.

So far as I have been able to understand it, the spirit of the Resolution is this: the Mover wants to have a tempo of co-operative development. He wants that a tempo should be created to such an extent that the co-operative movement may be successful; so that the movement of service co-operatives may also be successful; so that co-operative farming societies may be successful. That appears to be the spirit of the Mover. I am in full agreement with it. I wish every success to the co-operative movement. I hope that my hon. friends, especially the Mover, will re-draft the Resolution in such a manner that it may be of some value to the country at large.

The Government also may take specific and pointed inspiration from the Resolution and take some steps towards its implementation. With these words, I commend the Resolution.

श्री सखनानी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सोशलिस्ट तर्ज निजाम के लिए कोआपरेटिव तहरीक का अपना मुकाम हासिल कम लेना निहायत जरूरी है और कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग कोआपरेटिव

तहरीक का एक मेराज है, उरोज है। कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग एक दम से शुरू नहीं हो जाती है, बल्कि उस के लिये बहुत से सिलसिले हैं। कोआपरेटिव तहरीक की तमाम कठिणों के मिलने के बाद कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का दर्जा आता है।

जब नागपुर सेशन में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के हक में रेजोल्यूशन कांग्रेस ने मंजूर किया, उस वक्त देश भर में एक लहर उठी और मेहनतकश भ्रवाम और उस तहरीक के मुखालिफ दो दलों में बंट गये और अलग अलग और वाजह वाजह रास्तों पर चले। जनता को और मेहनतकश किसानों को, जो खेतों में काम करते हैं, कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के रेजोल्यूशन से एक ऐसा उत्साह मिला कि उस से अपने मुस्तकबिल को एक सुहाना और शानदार मुस्तकबिल बनाया। उन के पास प्रेस नहीं है, उन के पास अखबारों नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने खतों के ऊपर मुंडरों पर बैठ कर इस कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के सुहावने स्वाव को अपना लिया, जेहानी दौर पर, और वह लोग वह वक्त देखने लगे कि कब कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की मंजिल करीब आयेगी और हम जो दो दो कनाल और तीन तीन कनाल, छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों पर काम करते हैं, वह इकट्ठे हो कर कुछ ऐसे काम करेंगे जिस से हमारी आने वाली नस्लें कुछ अच्छी तरह खा सकें, कुछ अच्छी तरह पहन सकें और कुछ अच्छी तरह रह सकें। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ से एक शिष्ट-ी मुखालिफत हुई है और बड़ी बड़ी प्योरिज सामने आई नागपुर सेशन का कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का जो रेजोल्यूशन था, उस को बदलने के लिये। बहुत कुछ कहा गया और बहुत कुछ किया गया और मुखालिफ ग्रुप ने सर घड़ की बाजी लगा कर तमाम कोशिशें कीं। मैं इन तफसीलात में नहीं जाता हूँ कि उस में कितनी स्यासी तब्दीलियां आई या क्या कुछ हुआ, लेकिन वह सब कुछ हो जाने के बाद आज भ्रवाम की एक भारी अक्सरियत ने

[श्री समनानी]

नागपुरसेशन के उस रेजोल्यूशन का, कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का खैरमकदम किया, और वह दिन और घड़ियां गिनने लगे कि किस वक्त वह उस मंजिल पर पहुंचे।

आज जब हम इस चीज का जायजा लेते हैं और जो तमाम रिपीट हुई और जो पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट बनी या बनने वाली हैं, उन की रफ्तार को देखते हैं तो महसूस होता है कि वहाँ न कहीं कुछ खामी, कुछ कमी रह गई है, कुछ न्यून रह गया है, वना राय ग्रामा जिस शिद्दत से मुनज्जम हुई थी, जिस तेजी से अवाम ने इस रेजोल्यूशन को अपनाया था, उस के तसब्बर को अपनाया था, रेजोल्यूशन को अपनाया था, उतना अमल नहीं हुआ है। उस के अपनाने में अमल में बहुत बड़ा फर्क नजर आता है। मैं मामता तो नहीं हूँ मगर क्या यह मान लिया जाय कि वह मुखालफोन जिन्होंने इस की रूह को खत्म करना चाहा था उन के असरात बढ़ते बढ़ते हुकूमत तक आ गये और उन्होंने उस की रफ्तार को कम कर दिया, और क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि अवाम का जोश, खरोश ठंडा हो गया है, या यह समझूँ कि हुकूमत ने जो तरीकाकार अपनाया है उस में किसी न किसी जगह पर नक्स आ गया है? बहरहाल कुछ भी हो इस नक्स और कमी को देखना उन का काम है जो हुकूमत की जिम्मेदारियां सम्भाले हुए हैं। लेकिन यह चीज बिला खोफ तरदीद कही जा सकती है कि हम उस मंजिल की तरफ उतनी तेजी से नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं जिस तेजी से हमें बढ़ना चाहिये और जो वक्त का तकाजा है। कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर का देहात में बढ़ना, कोआपरेटिव तहरीक का देहात में पहुंचना ही सोशलज्म के तर्ज निजाम की बुनियाद हो सकती है।

मैं ने इस मिनिसूरी के मतालबात जर की बहस के दौरान भी कहा था कि यह कहना कि कोआपरेटिव की तहरीक जो है उस को अवाम ने कबना नहीं, या यह तहरीक जो है वह अवाम में मकबूल नहीं है, दुस्त

वात नहीं है अवाम, दूर दराज के रहने वाले अवाम, जिन्हें पढ़े लिखे लोग निहायत सीधे सादे कहते हैं, उस तहरीक को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं और अपनाते हैं, और वह इस की तरफ बढ़ते हैं अगर कहीं रूकावट आती है। अभी एक मुआज्जज मेम्बर साहब कह रहे थे कि उन की तालीम का, तरवियत का और उन की जहनी तरक्की का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, यह होना चाहिये वह होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की तरवियत का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये जिन को इस काम को मुनज्जम करना है और हुकूमत की तरफ से जिन्हें काम करना है। लोग इस के लिये पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं अगर कहीं जहनी उलझाव आता है, और इस कोआपरेटिव तहरीक से मुताल्लिक होने की वजह से मैं ने ग्राम तौर पर देखा है कि जहां कहीं जहनी उलझाव आता है, वह समझाने वाले इन्सेक्टरों में आता है, पालिसी बनाने वालों के जहन में आता है, किसानों के जहन में नहीं आता है।

जो हम सर्विस कोआपरेटिव बनाने हैं या क्रेडिट सोसायटीज बनाने हैं, उन के बनाने के सिलसिले में उस रोज भी मैं ने अर्ज किया था और आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो सोसायटीज बनाते हैं, अगर सबसे पहले हम उनकी फाइनेशल पोझिशन को न देखें जब तक हम यह देखें कि उन्हें किस हद तक फाइनेन्स कर सकते हैं, उस वक्त सोसायटियों की तादाद बढ़ा देने से अवाम को आप तहरीक के नजदीक नहीं लासकते हैं। बल्कि इस की उल्टी चीज को ही हम देखते हैं। अवाम तो तेजी से आगे बढ़ते हैं, हुकूमत के पास इतने जराय नहीं कि इस जोश को मुनज्जम कर लें और उन को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दें। रूकावट आती है जहां फाइनेन्स की बात आती है कि इतना पेसा नहीं है। पैसा न पा कर क्रेडिट सोसायटीज और सर्विस कोआपरेटिव अपनी जरूरियत

को पूरा करने के लिये जब बैंक के पास आती हैं तो बैंक कहता है कि हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है। शार्ट टर्म, मीडियम टर्म लाग टर्म, यह टर्म वह टर्म, इतने टर्म हैं कि किसान धरारा जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि बेहतर है कि साहूकार से २,४ ६० जयादा सूद दे कर बैल लाओ और काम करो, इवटठा काम करने से क्या फायदा ? तो सब से पहले में यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इस तहरीक को कामयाब बनाने के लिये जो रुपया फराहम करना है वह सब से ज्यादा बुनियादी चीज है, जड़ की चीज है, और जब तक वह रुपया फराहम नहीं उस तक कोई सोसायटी अपनी तौर पर नहीं चल सकती है। या तो आप सीधे उन से कहें कि जहां वे इतनी मेहनत से अपने जराय इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं वहाँ रुपया भी इकट्ठा किया जाय और सिर्फ उसी जगह उन को मूनज्जम किया जाय जहां रुपया मिल मिल सकता है। जाहिर है कि रुपया आपको देहात में नहीं मिलेगा। जिम मेहनतकश किसान को आप मुंजिम करना चाहते हैं उसके लिए रुपए की जरूरत है और रुपया आपको फराहम करना होगा तभी काम आये बढ़ सकता है :

दूसरा नुक्स यह आता है कि जो बड़े बड़े सीमिनार होते हैं, कानफेसे होती हैं, उनमें बैठकर लोग देहात की जिन्दगी का नकशा खींच लेते हैं कि यह चीज होनी चाहिये। तो जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया वही नुमायश और दिखावे का तरीका इस्तेमाल किया जाता। यही चीज उन पढ़े लिखे और बड़ी बड़ी डिगियों लिए हुए लोगों के दिमाग में आती है। आज आपके पास किसान को तरगीब देने के लिये क्या चीज है कि वह अपना चार कनाल खेत कोआपरेटिव फार्म के हवाले कर दे और खुद बैठा तमाशा देखे। वह इस चार कनाल में मेहनत करके सब्जी उगाता है, कभी गेहूँ उगाता है, कभी चावल उगाता है और उसी में किसी न कसी तरह स अपने बाल बच्चों

का गुजारा करता है। अब उस को तरगीब देने वाले कहते हैं कि तुम यह जमीन दे दो और फलां भाई के साथ मिल जाओ और उसके बाद तुम्हारा कोआपरेटिव फार्म हो जायगी। मैं अपना मफाद समझता हूँ। किसान अपना फायदा समझता है। लेकिन कोआपरेटिव फार्म बनाने के लिये आप उनको कोई इंसेंटिव नहीं देते हैं। आप इस बात का इन्तजाम नहीं करते कि जब तक कोआपरेटिव फार्म बनेगा, उसकी रजिस्ट्री होगी, उसके लिये लोन मिलेगा और दपतरी और बाबुआना कार्रवाईयां होंगी, उस वक्त तक किसान का काम कैसे चलेगा। इस सारे काम के होने में एक साल लग जायेगा। उसके बाद उसको फल मिलेगी। उस वक्त के लिये अगर आप किसान के लिए कोई इंतजाम नहीं करेंगे तो कोआपरेटिव फार्म कैसे बनेगा।

लम्बी लम्बी तकरीरों से और बड़ी बड़ी रिपोर्टों से यह तहरीक भ्रवाम में नहीं जा सकती। किसान समझता है कि कोआपरेटिव तहरीक मेरी जिन्दगी का हिस्सा है और मेरे बाल बच्चों और देश के लिए इसी में कल्याण है। लेकिन उसमें एकावट डालन वाली यह उनको मुंजिम करन वाली एजेंसी ही है, जो लीग कि थ्योरीज पढ़ कर चले आते हैं और किसानों को समझाते हैं अगर तुम इकट्ठा हो जाओगे तो जमीन में से सोना निकलेगा। किसान समझता है कि सोना निकल सकता है और उसने इन्तहाई कोशिश करके अपने चार कनाल में से सोना निकालने की कोशिश की है और सोना निकाला है। और वह यह भी जानता है कि जब हम चार भाई इकट्ठा हो जायेंगे तो सोना जरूर निकलेगा लेकिन जो अड़चनें और एकावटें हमारे सामने आती हैं वह हमारे मुस्तकबिल को अंधेरा कर देती हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि मैं अपना चार कनाल दे दूंगा उसके बाद मेरा क्या होगा और मैं कहां जाऊंगा। इसके लिये निहायत गीर से सोचने की जरूरत है और मौजूदा तरीकाकार में

[श्री समनामी]

तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि लोग कोआपरेटिव तरहरोक से भ्रागाह नहीं हैं। पहले आप एक सोसायटी बनाते हैं, फिर दूसरी बनाते हैं। हर कानफेंस-के बाद उसका नाम बदल देते हैं, मल्टी परपज सोसाइटी से उसको लार्ज स्केल बनाते हैं, फिर स्माल स्केल बनाते हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने १५ साल तक सोचा है। उस पर तजरबा कर लीजिये अगर गलत होगा तो मालूम हो जाएगा।

आपको यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि किसान पढ़ा नहीं है इस लिए वह कोआपरेशन के फायदे नहीं जानता है। वह जानता है कि अगर हम चार भाई मिल कर काम करेंगे तो हमारा भला होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप रोजाना इन सोसाइटियों के पैटर्न न बदलें। किसान अपनी ज़मीन देने का तैयार है। कोई ऐसा किसान और गांव वाला नहीं है जो अपने हमसाय के साथ मिल कर काम न करना चाहता हो। लेकिन उसको जराए और वसाइल मुहय्या करने की जरूरत है। जो एक साल या डेढ़ साल सोसाइटी की कार्रवाई में लगेगा तब तक के लिए किसान के खाने पीने का और उसके बाल बच्चों का इन्जाम होना चाहिए।

एक बात और है। जब हम सी भ्रादमी मिल कर काम करेंगे तो उसमें बहुत से बाहर निकल जायेंगे, जिसके पास कोई काम नहीं होगा। पहले तो मैं अपना सारा वक्त अपने खेत में लगाता था और मुझे कोई और भ्रहसास नहीं था अब आपने भ्रहसास करवा दिया। तो जो मेरे पास फालतू वक्त होगा उसमें मैं क्या काम करूंगा? आप कहेंगे कि मुर्गीखाना खोल लो, या कोई कैश क्राप करने लगे। तो मुझे कोई काम चाहिए। मैं खाली नहीं बैठ सकता। मुझे बेकार बैठन की भ्रादत नहीं है। मैं इस देश में बदकिस्मती से ऐसे दौर में पैदा हुआ हूँ जब मैं भ्राराम नहीं

कर सकता, भ्राराम मेरे नसीब में नहीं है। तो मुझे काम की जरूरत है उसका भ्रापको इन्जाम करना चाहिए।

तो यह जो रिजोल्यूशन है उसकी मैं तार्ईद करता हूँ। लोगों में इस काम के लिये रूह फूंकने के लिए, जोश पैदा करने के लिए, टैम्पो लाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इसमें जो खामियां हैं उनका दूर किया जाए।

मैं निहायत सफाई से कहूंगा अपने तजरबे की बिना पर कि मैं ने देखा है कि किसान को आपरेटिव तहरीक में शामिल होने को तैयार है लेकिन उसमें दिखावा नहीं होना चाहिए जैसाकि मैं ने पिछली दफा भी कहा था। इस काम के अमल में नुमायश और दिखावा नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह दिखावा सारी रूह को फना कर देता है। आप गांववालों से कहते हैं कि तीस चालीस मेम्बर बना लो और तुम्हारी सोसाइटी बन आएगी। लेकिन उसमें आप एक्स सरविस मैन को भी लाते हैं। एक स्कीम में सब का ले आना चाहते हैं। अब आप देखें कि यह एक्स सरविस मैन कोआपरेटिव फार्म से चालीस मील दूर रहता है। वह कैसे उसमें काम करेगा और कहां रहेगा ये चीजें सोचने की हैं। तो आपको दिखाब को छोड़ कर लोगों की स्वाहिशात और मंशा पूरा करना चाहिए। आप उनको जराए दीजिए और वे खुद बखुद आगे आएंगे। जम्मू और काश्मीर में और दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी मैं ने देखा है कि छोटे छोटे किसान कहते हैं कि हमें इकट्ठा होने दीजिए, रजिस्ट्रार बगैरह की क्या जरूरत है। लेकिन वह एक सवाल पूछते हैं कि हम जो इकट्ठा होयेंगे तो हम में से जो पचास भ्रादमी बेकार होयें उनका क्या होगा और इस सवाल का उनको जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। उनसे कहा जाता है कि यह बात तुम को रजिस्ट्रार बताएंगे या फलां साहब बतलाएंगे वे लोग पूछते हैं कि इन लोगों का गुजारा कैसे होगा। उसका जवाब उनको नहीं मिलता तो इस तहरीक में से इन खामियों को दूर

करके इसमें गवर्नमेंट को भ्रमलन कोशिश करनी चाहिए

श्री कछबाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में सहकारी कृषि समितियां बनाई जायें इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। इसके आने से जो समितियां बनेंगी वह भ्रष्ट/चार का नया दरवाजा खोलेगी। जो चालाक लोग हैं वे ज्यादा हाथ मार जायेंगे और जो गरीब किसान हैं और खुद अपने हाथ से खेती करते हैं उनको उतना हिस्सा नहीं दिया जाएगा जितना उनको मिलना चाहिए। जहां जहां यह योजना बनी है वहां का यही हाल रहा है। मैं आपको मध्यप्रदेश में एक स्थान का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उस स्थान का नाम सहारनपुर है। वहां एक समिति बनी थी। उसमें कई काश्तकारों को शामिल किया गया था। वह सोसाइटी आज चार लाख के घाटे में चल रही है और जिन किसानों ने जमीन दी थी वे अपना घर बार छोड़ कर जले गए हैं। ऐसी योजनाएं सफल नहीं हो सकतीं।

आपने सुना होगा कि चीन में ऐसी योजना बनायी गयी थी। परन्तु वह असफल हो गयी है और इस कारण आज जो चीनी सेना हमारे देश पर आक्रमण कर रही है उसके पास खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। वह आज भ्रम संकट में है। इस वक्त भ्रष्टा मीका है कि हम उसको देश से बाहर खदेड़ दें।

Shri Guari Shanker (Fatehpur):

Sir, I would like to say that the co-operative movement from its very inception was confined to credit societies. In 1904, the first Act was passed and credit societies were registered. Then there was the Rural Credit Survey Committee Report and now we have before us the Balwantraj Mehta Report. During the last four or five years, we have had so many changes. First there were multi-purpose cooperative societies; after that, we had large-sized cooperative

farms and now we are having service cooperatives.

I am not here to oppose this resolution. I simply say I quite agree with the principle of cooperative farming, but I would also like to say that this resolution is premature. There has been much tension about this cooperative farming. People were given to understand by certain political parties that the land will be taken forcibly from them and they would no more be owners of their land. Such sort of propaganda was going on. But we have to form co-operative farming societies voluntarily and not under compulsion. There is much difference between these co-operative farming societies and the collective co-operative farming societies. Here there is absolutely no risk of the ownership being eliminated. But still I would suggest to the hon. mover of this resolution, let the things come in a natural way. We have just introduced the service co-operatives. Let us see the working of these service co-operatives. Let an atmosphere be created in the rural areas and let the people living in rural areas understand what is co-operative movement. There is no use forcing this scheme from above. There will be absolutely no purpose served if we introduce service co-operatives and we give a target that within a fixed period the entire country should be saturated and every State must have a service co-operative within an area of the *gaon sabha* with 3000 population.

Sir, I have been connected with the co-operative movement. I have been the Managing Director of the Central Bank in the Fatehpur District for eight or nine years. I can understand the implications of the co-operative movement. I am convinced that if there is any method, if there is any way of bringing about a socialistic pattern of economy it is through co-operative movement. But it is only on one condition, that the co-operative

[Shri Gauri Shanker]

movement in run with sincerity and in a proper manner. Then, of course, we can attain that socialistic pattern of economy.

Therefore, what I would request the hon. Mover of this resolution is this. Let the members and those who have joined the co-operative movement in service co-operatives be prepared. They should first of all get the advantages of the service co-operatives. The scheme is very good; I quite agree, provided the implementation is done in a proper way.

But there are certain defects and I would like to just caution those things. I find that there is some political play in the running of the co-operative movement as well. There has been State's share participation at the stage of large-size co-operative societies, then Central Bank and other societies. If there is State's share participation, that should not be made a rule that they should nominate the directors over those societies so that according to their own sweet will they may turn the majority into a minority and a minority into a majority. The other day, when I was speaking in the Consultative Committee I pointed out some instances of my own State, the State of Uttar Pradesh, where there is political play in running the co-operative movement. This is very unfortunate. This movement should be above party spirit because this movement is confined to economic development. This movement will actually solve the economic problem of the rural area and, therefore, this should not be made a political arena of our party feelings.

There is one thing that I have to say. I have seen the amendment and the main resolution. I do not find any difference. The amendment suggests that there should be a pilot project. If we study our Third Five Year Plan we will find that we are

going to have pilot projects in a natural way. As a matter of fact, these pilot projects and the running of these service co-operatives are a corollary to bringing in, in the longer run, co-operative farming. Therefore, let the poor peasants feel and realise that now they have started getting their resources and they are able to produce more yield. The main purpose of service co-operatives is to increase the yield per acre of the land. We feel there are holders of uneconomic holdings. They are not able to secure manure, irrigation, seeds etc., at the proper time. Therefore, in order to pool the resources of certain other members it is better to form a sort of a society. Then there is proper arrangement to get manure, to get fertiliser, to get good quality seeds etc. Let this experiment continue and let the tenants realise that these service co-operatives are giving them some benefit. Then in the natural course they themselves will be attracted towards this co-operative farming. If you enforce it by passing this resolution or by any other legislation, I say, it would not prove congenial at this stage. Then there will be enough chance for all those political parties who are talking against this co-operative farming to do their work. What I say is, so far the members of the co-operative movement have not been able to feel that this movement is their own because certain schemes are being implemented from above. There is the scheme of the State Government. There is also the scheme of the Government of India. A circular is issued to Rajasthan and other States that so many service co-operatives are to be formed. The Registrar issues the circular to the Assistant Registrars and other officers. Then what happens? Resolutions are passed and one fine morning all the multi-purpose co-operative societies are converted into service co-operatives. We do not want such sort of implementation. That will not prove beneficial.

Sir, in the end, I am not opposing this resolution. I only want to say that there is no difference between the amendment and the resolution. My only suggestion is, let this resolution be withdrawn at present being premature, and let the congenial working of the service co-operatives itself convince the members to accept this and to welcome this co-operative farming.

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग इस देश के लिए निहायत ही लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी। परन्तु आज हमारे यहां जो लोग खेती को आकुपाई किए हुए हैं, खेती पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं, उन में से कोई पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बर हैं, कोई सर्विस में हैं। आज गांवों में मजदूरी बढ़ती जा रही है और मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर मिल कर खेती की जाये, तो मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलेगी, बेकारी की समस्या हल होगी और लोग मिल कर बैठना सीखेंगे। उस से देश को हर दृष्टि से लाभ होगा।

आज गांव की स्थिति यह है कि मेरे पास दो बीघे खेत हैं और एक बैल है; दूसरे के पास पांच बीघे जमीन हैं और एक बैल है और इसी तरह तीसरे के पास सात बीघे खेत हैं और एक बैल है। अलग अलग काम करने की बजह से ठीक बक्त पर खेती किसी की नहीं हो सकती। अगर सब लोग अपने अपने खेतों को एकत्र कर लें, तो सब बैल इकट्ठे हो जायेंगे और आपाड़ के महीने में ठीक बक्त पर जुताई और हेंगाई की जा सकती है, जिस से हमारी फसल अच्छी और ज्यादा हो सकती है। आज गांवों में यह हालत है कि खेत अलग अलग होने की बजह से कोई मेड़ पर से घास भी नहीं छीलने देता। अगर को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग और को-ऑपरेटिव संगठन हो जायगा, तो भ्रिञ्जलत यह होगा कि सब किसान फले-फूलेंगे और सुखी और समृद्ध होंगे।

यह ठीक है कि को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग का नमूना, को-ऑपरेटिव सिस्टम फ़ारेन

कंट्रीज से लोगों ने लिया है। डेनमार्क एक ऐसा छोटा सा मुल्क है, जो को-ऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर काम कर के अंडे, दूध और दूसरी ऐसी चीजें बेच कर अपना गुजारा करता है। लेकिन हमारे देश के लोग आलसी हैं, काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं और दूसरों की कमाई पर जीवित रहना चाहते हैं।

जिन लोगों क मन में कपट और शंका है, जो इनडायरेक्ट बात करते हैं, वे खुले रूप से को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाये कि बड़े बड़े लोग गवर्नमेंट में, असेम्बलीज में और यहां भी हैं, जो इस विषय में हिचकते हैं और पब्लिक को फ़ेस नहीं करते हैं। हम ने इलैक्शनज में पब्लिक को फ़ेस किया। हम ने उन से कहा कि हमें बोट दो या न दो, लेकिन को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का, हमारे मुल्क का और मुल्क के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों का मिशन है। यू विल हैव टू फ़ेस इट, आपको इसका मुकाबला करना होगा। लेकिन इसको फ़ेस करते हुए आप धवराते हैं। मुल्क की जो परिस्थिति है वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। आज अमरीका वाले, क्यूबा वाले जितनी जमीन में हम पांच मन पैदा करते हैं, उतनी जमीन में बीस बीस मन पैदा करते हैं। हमें भी उतना ही पैदा करके दिखाना चाहिये। बहुत कम धान और जरहन इत्यादि की पैदावार हमारे यहां होती है। इसका फी एकड़ एबरेज बहुत कम पड़ता है। मैं तराई के इलाके से आता हूँ जहां पर धान ही धान होता है। लोग कहते हैं कि जापानी मैथड अपनाओ। लेकिन जापानी मैथड क्या है? हमारी अपनी ही चीज को आप जापानी मैथड का नाम दे देते हैं। आज हमारा किसान उस चीज को भूल गया है। हमारे देश के लोग, बड़े अधिकारी लोग बैठे हैं उस पार, उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें आपस में आज को-ऑप्रेसशन नहीं है, यह जो को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग है कैसे

[श्री शिवनारायण]

कामयाब हो सकता है। उनका अगर कोऑप्रेशन ठीक ठीक मिल जाए तो हर काम ठीक हो सकता है। मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि ये सहयोग नहीं करते हैं। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। सही मानों में आपके अधिकारी ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं। जब काम नहीं होता है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी कभी रजिस्ट्रार के सिर पर थोप दी जाती है और कभी किसी और के सिर पर डाल दी जाती है। अगर कहीं पर छबन और लूट होती है तो उसको आपको चैक करना चाहिये, उस प्रवृत्ति पर आपको ब्रेक लगानी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चीज है यह बड़ा सुन्दर है और इसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must congratulate the mover of the Resolution for bringing forward such a Resolution. I myself agree with the spirit of the Resolution and I think it is perfectly all right. I am a fanatic myself, as far as co-operation and co-operative farming are concerned. The mover of the Resolution is right when he says that we have to create a co-operative tempo because, as we all know, co-operative farming is quite different from collective farming. So, unless the tempo is created it is not possible for people to come together. Also, the voluntary nature has also to be there. It is not possible to bring people together and make them form a co-operative farming society unless the urge or tempo is there.

Even though the Rural Credit Survey Committee has stated in its report that there should be larger societies, the Prime Minister has himself ultimately agreed that there should be smaller societies, such as service co-operatives, covering smaller areas, in view of the fact that

they will cater to the needs of larger number of our people.

Then, there is absolutely no controversy between service co-operatives and co-operative farming societies. As we have always been saying, the three pillars of village life are the village school, the village co-operative and the village panchayat. Even Gandhiji has stated in one of his articles in the *Harijan* some years back—I do not remember the exact date now—that it is far better to divide the produce than to divide the land into small bits. In view of the fact that there are several landless labour, I always believe the mere implementation of land reforms may not solve all the problems of the landless labour but, to some extent, it will solve the problem.

Now the implementation of land reforms is proceeding very slowly. I feel that all the States should implement land reforms as fast as they can.

When I was a member of the State Assembly, I put a question about the number of co-operative farms and how they are functioning. To my surprise, I found the answer was that co-operative farms are, more or less, a failure. I do not see why they should be a failure. I feel that there must be something fundamentally wrong with the way in which we are tackling these problems. Because, when such replies are received from Government the natural reaction of people is to wonder whether co-operative farms will at all ever be a success. I do not think it is a correct policy. Some investigations must be made to see why there are such failures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I will finish in two minutes.

We must see whether the gestation period is taken into account for

assessing its success and whether proper facilities are provided.

As far as I know, there is no agricultural scientist attached to any co-operative farm. I feel it is essential that such scientists should be attached to each farm. Also, there is no use of starting a co-operative farm in a desert and then saying it is a failure. I know, for instance, that some co-operative farms have been started in areas where they cannot be a success.

Then the Resolution also says "to mobilise more vigorously all resources and public relations channels available in the country". Here we have a wrong impression that socialism means giving doles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now itself and give five minutes to another sister of hers.

श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी (पालामऊ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गरीबों की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहती हूँ। हजारीबाग और पालामऊ के हर जिलों में उन लोगों के पास रहने तक के लिए झोंपड़ा नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि ये गर्मी के दिन हैं और इतनी गर्मी पड़ती है, इतनी सख्त धूप पड़ती है कि वह बर्दाश्त नहीं होती है। इस कड़ाके की धूप में अगर गरीब लोगों के पास झोंपड़ा रहने के लिए और सिर छिपाने के लिए न हो तो उनकी कौसी दुर्दशा हो सकती है, इसका आप खुद ही अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। किस तरह से उनके बाल बच्चे रहते हैं, इसका आप भ्रंदाजा लगायें। पेट भर खाने के लिए उनके पास नहीं है, तन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि सरकार उनकी तरफ ध्यान करे और उनको कुछ राहत पहुंचाये।

दिल्ली में तो आज सैकड़ों हजारों घर बन चुके हैं लेकिन यहीं दिल्ली में ही कितने ही ऐसे गरीब हैं जिन के लिए कोई अनायालय तक नहीं बनाया गया है, जिन के लिए एक घर

तक नहीं बनाया गया है। उनके पास आज जमीन तक भी नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रस्ताव को-ओप्रेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में है। इसी पर आप बोलें।

श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी : उनके पास आज खेती करने के लिए जमीन नहीं है। आप को चाहिये आप उसको जमीन दें। उसको आपको चाहिये कि घर बनाने के लिए कर्जा दें। आप मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा तो देते हैं लेकिन गरीब आदमी को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है और अगर कभी मिल भी जाता है तो उसमें से दस परसेंट काट लिया जाता है। आपको चाहिये कि आप गरीबों को कर्जा दें ताकि वे अपने लिए मकान बना सकें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि उनके पास खेती की जो जमीन है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। उनके पास करने के लिए और कोई काम नहीं है, कोई बिजनेस नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि उनकी वह मदद करे, गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि उनको कर्ज देकर के, उनकी जमीन की उन्नति करे। आपको, मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि घरों के मामले में जो उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है, उसको सुधारने की आप कोशिश करें और उन लोगों को इस काम के लिए कर्ज दें।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though I consider this Resolution quite unnecessary, I welcome this opportunity to explain the position regarding co-operative farming societies and the service co-operatives in general to this House. This Resolution can be divided into four or five points. The first point is to achieve the co-operative tempo, the second is to achieve the targets of the service co-operatives and the third is relating the means of achieving this

[Shri Shyam Dhar Misra]

tempo and the targets of the service co-operatives.

What are the means suggested by this Resolution? The first is mobilisation of all resources. The second is creation of nucleus farming societies, one at least in each State. The third is proper utilisation or effective utilisation of the public relations channels.

Co-operation had a very chequered career in this country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): All of us had chequered careers.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is quite true, but co-operation definitely had it. It started quite early in the Twentieth Century. It started as a credit movement. After fifteen years of its creation it got a start for non-credit movement as well. Till the time of independence the credit and non-credit movements were very limited in extent and character.

The failure of the co-operative movement has been mostly on three accounts in this country. The first has been the poor coverage of the area of societies; the second has been the poor coverage of the population and the third the extent of the credit itself. When the country got its independence, only 20 per cent of the villages in the country were covered by credit societies. They were not generally multi-purpose but were mostly single-purpose credit societies. Only 8 per cent of the agricultural population was covered by these service co-operatives and only about Rs. 40/- or Rs. 45/- were given as loan to each member. This was the result of 45 years of existence of this co-operative movement in the country before independence.

Within the last ten years much has been done regarding the co-operative movement. There have been several

committees and commissions. The Reserve Bank appointed a rural credit survey committee, the most important committee about the planning and programme of this co-operative movement. Within the last ten years we have not been able to achieve as much as we should have. We cannot claim credit to have said the last word or to have completed everything regarding co-operation. But we can definitely say that today we have covered at least 60 per cent of the villages by service co-operatives. In place of coverage of 8 per cent of the population we have today covered about 33 to 35 per cent of the agricultural population. In place of loan of Rs. 40/- to each member, today the per member loan is about Rs. 120/-. This is not a quantitative but a qualitative performance. I am trying to show that with the increase in the quantity, in the membership of such societies, and in the coverage of the area, effective credit is being given to the farmers and the agriculturists. Whereas they got Rs. 40/- per member as loan, today the rate is Rs. 120/-.

In 1960-61 the total loan given to agriculturists in the form of long-term, short-term and medium-term loans comes to over Rs. 220 crores. The short-term loan itself comes to over Rs. 185 crores. What was the figure in 1950-51? The figure was barely Rs. 23 crores. Therefore credit to the farmers from the co-operative societies has gone over ten times within ten years whereas after 45 years or so before independence it was just Rs. 23 crores. This is good performance and I think, a qualitative performance by these co-operatives. This scheme, as I said, had many defects. One of the defects was ineffective credit or lesser credit to the poorer people, to the marginal holders. People with means could get more credit, people with lesser means got lesser credit.

To suggest remedies for all these, a committee on Co-operative Credit

under a veteran co-operator, namely Shri Vaikunthlal Mehta, was appointed in 1959. It brought out its recommendations in 1960 and very useful recommendations were made. Now, even without security, marginal holders, small holders are given loan up to a certain figure, say up to Rs. 500 and, in some States, like U.P. even up to Rs. 2,000. There is no question of immovable property as security. Only, two signatures are there.

Some Members pointed out that these societies get their names changed in one day, that single-purpose societies became multi-purpose societies the next day and service co-operatives the third day. I would beg to convey to the Members, through you, Sir, that this is not the position. Today we have in this country 2,11,000 societies as agricultural credit societies. Government never claims that all of them are service co-operatives. Out of this number only about 75,000 societies today are service co-operatives. If we were to use only the brand and the name, as pointed out by certain Members, we could have done so in one day. But that is not our intention. Effectively only about 75,000 to 80,000 societies today are giving service functions. But our plan is that all the 2,30,000 societies that will be there by the end of the Third Plan will be Service co-operatives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resolution is "to organise at least one nucleus co-operative farming society in every State and Union Territory".

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am coming to that, Sir. It is not a question of the history of co-operation. The resolution itself says that in order to achieve the target of the service cooperatives and in order to create the co-operative tempo, we should organise one nucleus co-operative farming society in every State. Therefore I must say what is the position of the service co-operatives, whether we

are able to achieve the target for the service co-operatives today or not, whether we have achieved it during the Second Plan, and whether we are going to achieve the target in the Third Plan. That is what I was saying.

Some of these service co-operatives even today have achieved these multi-purpose functions. There is linking of credit with marketing. At least in U.P., Western U.P.—Members can go and find out—there is linking of credit with marketing regarding wheat. In Gujarat there is linking of credit regarding cotton. Regarding sugarcane there is linking of credit in Maharashtra. Regarding Jammu and Kashmir itself there is linking of credit with paddy. And these co-operatives are doing marketing, selling fertilizers, supplying seeds, supplying implements, insecticides instruments etc. up to the value of Rs. 26 crores annually. So this is about the service co-operatives.

Regarding co-operative farming, if we accept the resolution of the hon. Mover, or the amendment of Shri B. K. Das, probably what we will be doing is that we will be setting the clock back. We have gone already ahead of what the resolution wants us to do. What, after all, is the resolution? The resolution says that we should have one nucleus co-operative farming society in each State. What is the result then? How many States have we got? We have in all, including the Centrally administered areas, twenty or twenty-five, not more than that. So, according to his resolution there will be twenty-five societies. What is the position today? According to the recommendation of the Nijalingappa committee's report, in the Third Plan, we are going to have 320 pilot projects in co-operative farming.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): I just want to ask one thing if the hon. Deputy Minister will allow. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify when he speaks about pilot

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

projects, are these co-operative farming societies formed on Government land or voluntarily, peasants and farmers have pointed to form the pilot projects?

Shri Syam Dhar Misra: I would come to that point later. He made that point on previous day also. Our plans are that by the end of the Third Plan, as I said, we will have 3200 societies in pilot districts and about 4000 societies in non-pilot areas. These societies will demonstrate the usefulness of the societies to the neighbouring areas, blocks and districts. Each district will have at least 10 to 20 societies. Regarding the particular point that Shri Inder J. Malhotra raised whether these societies are on Government waste land or those areas belonging to traditional farmers I must respectfully tell him through you Sir, that only 15 to 20 per cent of these societies that have already come into existence in the first year of the Third Plan are on Government waste land. Unfortunately, in Jammu and Kashmir, from which area the Mover of the Resolution comes, out of six societies formed in 1961-62, all have come on Government waste land. From that he concludes that in the country all these societies are on waste land. In the State of U.P. for instance, out of 159 societies, 151 are on traditionally farmed lands. The percentage comes to more than 95. Similarly, in Punjab, his neighbouring State, 63 societies have been formed during the year 1961-62, by traditional farmers as against 9 societies established on Government waste land. I can give statistics for other States.

श्री सम्मनानी : उन्होंने यह कहा इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ . . .

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I may be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Time is very limited. If he has any

question, we will see later if there is time.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Straight away, without bothering the House with details for each State, I can give the figure that in 1961-62, about 700 societies have come up—255 in the pilot project areas. They are already working. I do not say that all these are the best farming co-operatives but some hon. Member said on the last day that they were co-operatives on paper. They are actually societies working in the field. I would invite hon. Members to go and see some of these societies. I can give instances—I have got them here—of certain States where they can go and see these farming societies whether in pilot areas or non-pilot areas, or some of the other societies. Before the pilot schemes of the Government were taken up, there were nearly 4000 societies in this country. Some called them Joint farming societies, others called them Tenant farming societies, a third category was Collective farming societies and the fourth Better farming societies. All these societies are being wiped out. A survey has been made that out of these societies, about 2500 are there which can call themselves Joint collective farming societies, out of which, against there are about 1500 societies which are genuine Joint farming societies. Therefore, the Government helps them through what may be called incentives in the form of grants and loans and managerial subsidies, these societies plus societies in the pilot projects plus societies in the non-pilot areas.

Then, a point was made that these societies are not voluntary in the character, that the farmers do not understand what is a service co-operative and what is a farming society, and it is the officers who huddle them up together in the societies and it is the registrar who creates these societies. Well, I might agree on some of those points because, unfortu-

nately, in this country, the co-operative movement was initiated through Government effort. But that is bound to happen in an under-developed country, in a country which is backward in economy, and that has happened almost in all the East Asian countries, including Japan and Ceylon which are having standards better than ours. We have no choice, and we cannot wait for the day when the people will become Co-operative conscious and they will become co-operators themselves and then they will start the movement. We cannot afford to wait for that day, and, therefore, Government had to take the initiative, as Government came to the conclusion that co-operative farming should be initiated and should also be helped through Government effort.

Therefore, this criticism that these farming societies are not genuine societies and are not voluntary societies, and that there is very little of voluntariness in them is not correct. I might give just one instance from the Mysore State. There is a society in that State which I could name also in this connection. Government have stressed again and again that co-operative farming is purely voluntary. The Prime Minister has emphasised this in and outside this House a number of times. In this connection, I would like to give the example of Baghinegere Co-operative Joint Farming Society in the Mysore State. The society was organised in 1959 with 101 members who had pooled 204 acres of their private land for joint cultivation. Subsequently, the members were not satisfied with the working of the society, which was handicapped on account of the internal difficulties and external handicaps. The membership was reduced to 32 and the area to 23 acres in about two years. All the same, the society continued working and developed the land. This is only one of the illustrations which I have given from one State, namely the State of Mysore. But this will illustrate that these farming societies are quite voluntary in charac-

ter, and there is no compulsion on the members that once they have joined, they should continue to be members. They are allowed to withdraw if they so choose, because compulsion in co-operation has no meaning. Compulsion in co-operation is a contradiction in terms. So, it is not the desire of Government to use compulsion. Of course, incentives are given. In respect of whatever policy Government think they should adopt, incentives have to be given, and they will always be given. Therefore, subsidising co-operative farming, helping co-operative farming with grants, loans, share capital etc. are not tantamount to using compulsion. They are just to give incentives for a good and profound cause.

I have just said that I am prepared to name some of the farming societies, because this point was raised here by some hon. Members. They asked "Where are these farming societies? Where can we see them? They are all fake societies; they are all not genuine societies" and so on. I can place before the House a list of certain co-operative farming societies, almost in each State, which have taken up co-operative farming. The list is before me just now. Since there is no time for me to read out all of them, I shall read out the names of just a few of them. In Maharashtra, there is a society in Dhulia district which was started in 1960-61 in the pilot area. Its work is good. The production has increased within one year, and because of the organisation of this society, about five or six other societies have developed in that area. Similarly, in the same State, there is the Navayug Co-operative Society. In UP, there is a society, near Sevapur; there is the Khempur Society. I have a list with me. To any Member who is interested, I can show it. As a matter of fact, I was very glad to write letters to the Members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry. I have invited the Members of the Committee and other Members of Parliament to visit some of these so-

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cieties and let us know if there is any defect or shortcoming that they notice.

17 hrs.

All that can be done about co-operative farming is being done. We cannot rush with this programme. It is easy to create co-operative societies, but very difficult to maintain them without co-operators. Here I will earnestly request the Members to help this movement and request non-official organisations and non-official workers in their own constituencies to give a helping hand. Unless non-official workers come to organise these service co-operatives and co-operative farming societies, very little progress can be made.

We have enough problems. I have tried to show that we have a target and we have tried to achieve it. We have attained the target in the Second Plan and we hope to achieve it in the Third. We do not minimise the shortcomings of this programme. It has many pitfalls. The first problem is that of non-official leadership. There are many administrative problems. We are trying to solve them.

The last point mentioned in the original Resolution is that we should try to avail of public relations channels. Probably the Mover means that enough publicity has not been given to this programme. I may remind him that he himself has stated on the floor of the House that this Ministry has become the Ministry of Sammelans and seminars. If in one breath, he asks for more publicity for this programme and in the other criticises this Ministry for its study tours and seminars, I cannot understand the contradiction. The Ministry has brought out many booklets on co-operative farming and service co-operatives. As Shri Parashar said, it is a vast and big training programme, because unless the non-officials at the ground level, the prospective mem-

bers of the co-operative farming societies service co-operative societies at the ground level, unless the mentor. Unless we have that co-operators and office-bearers of these societies at the ground level are trained and educated, there is very little hope of the co-operative movement developing in the country. With this end in view, there is enough programme in the Third Plan. We are having more than four hundred peripatetic parties moving in districts trying to educate in the sense of telling them what the bye-laws and rules are and what the approach should be and so on. Though some approach has to come from within, exterior approaches about the method of working of these farming societies and service co-operatives are necessary.

With these we hope to achieve our target. We hope to have the co-operative tempo. In order to create that tempo, we are not only having service co-operatives. We are having many miscellaneous types of co-operatives in the Third Plan. That is because we want to create a co-operative sector in this country between the public sector and the private sector. Unless we have that co-operative sector, probably we cannot cover this poor country and our poor peasantry cannot march ahead.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Co-operative sector is private sector.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: May be private sector or non-official sector. But it is more on the socialistic pattern, it is much more than the private sector. It is to the advantage of the poor people.

I would not take more time—you had allotted me 25 minutes. I would only appeal to the Mover and to Shri B. K. Das who has moved an amendment to withdraw the Resolution and the amendment, because much more is being done. Each programme has

been chalked out. We are already achieving the targets and we hope to achieve the targets of the Third Plan. We will be setting the clock back if we accept the Resolution; we will not be moving forward. I am thankful to the hon. Members that they gave this opportunity for discussing the service and farming co-operatives and the Government have been benefited by the advice expressed by the Members of the House.

श्री तुला राम (घाटमपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कॉन्सल्टेड इम बन्स बन रहे हैं, उन में पैदावार कितने परसेंट ज्यादा हुई है। कॉन्सल्टेड के ज़रिये में जो खेती होती है, उनमें पैदावार कितने परसेंट हुई है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is asking only last year we have started farmer is enquiring about the co-operative farming societies only.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I referred to Dhulia and Sewapure societies. We have not got the general figures. It is only last year we have started forming societies at Dhulia and Sewapuri. I think the increase ranges from 25 to 50 per cent. That is all that we can say now. Beyond that, we have not made any assessment. This programme has been accepted only last year.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोनिहारी) : गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि एक हजार की कॉन्सल्टेड सोसायटी बनाई जाये, जबकि रिज़र्व बैंक कहता है कि चार, पांच हजार की बड़ी सोसायटी बनाई जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन में से कौन सी बात सही है।

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: In the organisation of the village co-operatives during the last 10-15 years, according to the Rural Committee's survey, large societies come up covering 4,000 or 5,000 or 6,000 population. Later it was decided that co-operative societies should cover 1000

population. Subsequently and finally, on the recommendation of the Mehta Committee, it has been agreed in consultation with the Reserve Bank, not in opposition to them, that we should have neither big societies as contemplated by the Rural Committee survey nor a society of an area covering only 1000 persons but medium sized societies covering from 1000 to 3000. That is a agreed decision being worked out now.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Sir, at the outset I would like to thank those hon. friends of mine who have participated in this debate. I am very happy to know, and I feel this is the first time in this House—that from all sides of the House there is generally agreement on the principle about the implementation of co-operative farming.

Today, I am very happy to know from the hon. Member of the Swatantra Party, even, that in principle he agreed to the implementation of co-operative farming and she supported this Resolution, by and large. By moving this Resolution in this House to some extent I have been able to create a co-operative tempo and my purpose has been served to that extent.

But I have to say with regret that the hon. Deputy Minister probably did not keep pace with the sense of the debate in this House and the concern voiced by the hon. Members regarding the implementation of co-operative farming in rural areas. I never expected that the hon. Deputy Minister would come up with scores of figures to justify the steps taken by the Government. As I pointed out, the main point in the Resolution was, and still is, to create a more vigorous co-operative tempo in the country. I wanted to know what steps and what general approaches have been made—apart from collecting these figures of service co-operatives, co-operative farming societies and pilot projects—by the Government to create a co-operative tempo in the country. I am sorry to say that the hon. Deputy Minister has not been able to con-

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since this House as far as that point is concerned.

I would not take much time, and I shall finish in two minutes. I would again say that as long as we do not make more stern efforts, as long as we do not come out with more forceful conviction before this country to implement the co-operative farming movement, I am afraid we will not be able to do it. What I mean is this. We have seen that on this Resolution there is, by and large, agreement on principle among all the political parties. I would suggest to the Government that some kind of approach should be made in consultation with all the political parties who agree on principle to the co-operative farming, and ways and means should be devised to create a greater co-operative tempo in the country.

A very large number of hon. Members pointed out the defects as far as the implementation of the working of service co-operatives and other cooperative societies is concerned. I have again to say that the hon. Deputy Minister has failed to satisfy those points. He again and again quoted the figures. Of course, do not want to say over and over again that "I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Minister said this and that", because he is a very good friend of mine and I want to keep high the tempo which has been created in this House. In the end, and in view of the assurance given by the hon. Deputy Minister, with the leave of the House...

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Not because he is your friend!

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Because he gave me an opportunity even now to create and raise this co-operative tempo in the House!

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are all friends.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Basically, he who is a non-co-operator is the

best co-operator in this country now. So, with the leave of the House, I would like to withdraw the Resolution but not the co-operative tempo created in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri B. K. Das withdrawing his amendment?

Shri B. K. Das: I beg to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the House allowing Shri Inder J. Malhotra to withdraw his Resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.14 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the next Resolution. The time allotted is two and a half hours.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है :—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament and representatives of private institutions be set up to conduct a country-wide survey to find out the extent to which untouchability has been removed and the economic, social, educational and political progress made by the Harijans and depressed classes and suggest suitable measures in regard thereto."

चौदह वर्षों की आजादी के पश्चात् भी इस सदन में इस प्रकार का एक विचार इस प्रस्ताव के रूप में आये, यह बहुत बेहतर मुझे नहीं लगता है। लेकिन आज भी आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखा जाये, सामाजिक दृष्टि से देखा