सेवा सहकारी समितियां

*८६. डा० सामन्तसिंहार : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में स्थापित की गयी सेवा सहकारी समितियों की राज्यवार क्या संख्या है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में पृथक्-पृथक् इन समितियों ने कितना व्यापार किया, कितना अंश धन एकत्र किया और सरकार से कितना अनुदान और ऋण प्राप्त किया ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब०सू० मूर्ति): (क) ३० जून, १९६१ तक स्थापित की गई सेवा सहकारी समितियों की राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २९ ।]

(ख) प्राथमिक कृषि साख समितियों, जिनमें सेवा-सहकारी समितियां भी शामिल हैं, के द्वारा किये गये व्यापार एकत्रित्र की गई अंश-पूंजी आदि से सम्बन्धित सामग्री "भारत के सहकारी आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित सांख्यिक विवरण" जो रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा हर वर्ष प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं, में दी गई है । विवरणों की प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में मौजूद हैं । अन्तिम प्रकाशित सामग्री १९५९–६० के वर्ष की है जो जून १९६० को समाप्त होता है । जून १९६१ को समाप्त होने वाले १९६०–६१ के वर्ष की सामग्री रिजर्व बैंक में संकलित की जा रही है और लगभग २ से ३ महीनों में प्रकाशित की जावेगी ।

Dr. Samantsinhar: My question was not in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: The original Question was in Hindi. (The Answer was also read in English).

(a) A statement showing the State-wise number of service co-operatives as on 30th June, 1961 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 29].

(b) Data relating to business carried out, share capital, etc., of primary agricultural credit societies including service co-operatives is contained in the "Statistical Statements relating to the co-operative movement in India" published by the Reserve Bank every year. Copies of the statements are available in the library of the Parliament. The latest published data is for the year 1959-60 ending June, 1960. Data for the year 1960-61 ending June, 1961 is under compilation in the Reserve Bank and will be published in about 2 or 3 months.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Was there any probe by the Reserve Bank of India into their financial position and accounts?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The question does not arise. It has been accepted that as many agricultural credit societies as possible will be converted into service co-operative societies. A plan has been chalked out and it is now under execution.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Was there any probe by the Reserve Bank of India?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Reserve Bank does not undertake a probe every now and then into each and every unit. It undertakes every year or as and when it deems fit to go, consult and gather information regarding each society.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: There is a general feeling in the country that service co-operative societies are not working satisfactorily, and more specially for the benefit of the weaker section of society. What steps are being taken to make them more effective and serviceable?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Two points have been raised by the hon. Member. The first is that service co-operative societies are not working well and the other is that the weaker sections are not

being benefited. I think it is not intended that service co-operative societies should and must benefit the weaker sections. Service co-operative societies are intended mainly to help agriculturists, and I am quite sure that in the two-year programme that has already been undertaken, they have done very well.

Shri Supakar: The total number of service co-operative societies is given as about 78,000. May we have an idea of the total business carried on—the money invested—so that we can have some assessment of the State of prosperity or otherwise of the service co-operative societies as a whole?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Out of these 78,000 societies, 29,500 are new societies and 48,500 are old societies which have been converted into service co-operatives. I do not have figures concerning the business carried on by them.

Dr. Samantsinhar: After seeing the working of these societies, do Government feel that they should be changed to the industrial sector from agriculture?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not understand the purport of the question. These are intended for benefiting agriculturists. I do not know how service co-operative societies in villages could be tacked on to the industrial sector.

Shri Vajpayee: May we know if any targets in regard to the formation of service co-operatives have been fixed and whether those targets have been achieved in all the States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The target for the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan was 67,400 societies, and the achievement, as already stated, was 78,000—more than the target. As far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned, the target is 87,000 societies, of which 31,000 are to be organised and 56,000 are to be revitalised. I think we can achieve the target.

Mr. Speaker: Is the 87,000 in addition to the 78,000?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes. In the last two years of the Second Plan, we have achieved more than 78,000, both revitalised and newly started. For the Third Five Year Plan period, over and above what we have achieved, we have a target of 87,000 societies.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन

*६०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३१ के उत्तर के के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में, विद्युत् उत्पादन के कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन स्थापित करने के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा है ।

विवरण

लाहौल (पंजाब) के बिलिंग नाले पर ५०–५० किलोवाट के दो यूनिट और हिमाचल प्रदेश के भारमौर में १७ किलोवाट का एक यूनिट लगाने का काम हो रहा है । नीचे-लिखी स्कीमों का प्रारंभिक काम भी हो रहा है :

(१) पंजाब में ५०–५० किलोवाट के तीन सेटों को लगाने की स्कीम,

(२) जम्मू और काश्मीर में, २५ किलोवाट का एक, ५०–५० किलोवाट के चार, १००–१०० किलोवाट के दो, और २५० किलोवाट का एक सेट लगाने की स्कीम ।

दूसरे राज्यों और संघीय प्रदेशों की ऐसी स्कीमों की ब्योरेवार छान-बीन चल रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश की नीचे-लिखी स्कीमों का काम ठीक तरह से चल रहा है :