

Sir, will you allow me one minute? Members are making a hue and cry and violating the rule. But you do not hear members who are very peaceful and silent. This has happened in Gujarat also in the case of people who were agitating peacefully.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed only Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to make a statement under rule 377. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

All the motions cannot come. Only one motion can come. I have allowed one motion—of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri H. M. Patel. If all the 50 Members want to talk like that, how can that go on?

The Parliament is sitting for three months. A number of opportunities will come up. We are going to discuss the President's Address and the General Budget also.

All of you please sit down. I have allowed one.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

13.20 hrs.

ELECTION COMMISSIONS REPORTED DECISION STAGGERING POLLING DATES IN ORISSA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have received numerous telegrams, including one from two Members of Parliament which reads as follows:

"Election Commission's arbitrary decision staggering poll dates from twenty-fourth instant to twenty-second, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth takes voters by surprise and causes much inconvenience to voters and parties. Pretext of non-availability of teachers for poll work exposed after teachers' press state-

ment offering their services. This is designed for low polling which will help Congress. Decision so much anti-people. All parties including Congress and CPI resented before Chief Electoral Officer. Solicit raise issue in parliament."

I would like to draw the attention of the Law Minister and through him the Election Commissioner to this and request that this matter should be immediately looked into and such steps should not be taken which will upset, annoy and displease the contesting political parties. I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance to this effect on the floor of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The same telegram was received by me from Mr. Loknath Mishra, a Member of the other House. There seems to be a contradiction in it. He says that this is meant to help the Congress; but at the same time he also says that the Congress itself has protested.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. H. M. Patel He is not here.

We now adjourn for Lunch. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

13.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-six minutes past fourteen of the clock

14.36 hrs.

[Mr. . DEPUTY-SPEAKER—in the Chair]

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the National Cooperative Development Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I have received yesterday a telegram from Punjab about the indiscriminate and brutal attack on the people assembled peacefully on the opening session of the twenty-third Punjab Kisan Conference at Sunam district Sangrur. It is an attack on their fundamental rights.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does it come here? This is a subject which falls within the State. There is a State Government.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I have sent notice under Rule 377. I have sent copies of the telegram.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Now the House will take up National Cooperative Development Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to amend the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. As hon. Members are aware, the National Cooperative Development Corporation came into being in 1963 by a Statute of the Parliament. It is a successor organisation to the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board which was established in 1956 in pursuance of the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee. The principal responsibility of this Corporation is to promote planned development of marketing processing storage of agricultural produce and distribution of

essential agricultural requirements of farmers through cooperatives and to this and provide financial assistance to them through the State Governments.

The Public Accounts Committee 1969-70 of Fourth Lok Sabha in its 106th Report on the National Cooperative Development Corporation made certain observations on the functioning of this Corporation and suggested that the Government may have a detailed expert study made of the working of this Corporation and come to a decision on the necessity for the continuance of the National Cooperative Development Corporation'. In pursuance of this the Government appointed an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Venkatappiah. The Committee made a detailed review of the functioning of the Corporation and came to the conclusion that the NCDC should not only be continued but should be adequately strengthened. Referring to the performance of the Corporation the Committee observed:

"The striking progress recorded by various cooperative programmes, the planning and promotion of which is the responsibility of the NCDC, under its charter, does credit to the NCDC."

As for the need for continuance of the NCDC, the Committee observed. I quote.

"If the main object which underlay the establishment of the NCDC was important when that institution was conceived, it is even more important today when agricultural growth is much larger in dimension and much more diversified in composition. In our view, then the NCDC should remain; but it must do so as an effective promoter, innovator; coordinator and, to the extent necessary, financier. The Corporation has to function in conjunction with and through the State Governments who are responsible for the implementation of various coopera-

tive programmes. The aim of the NCDC should be to help State Governments to initiate and implement programmes of cooperative development in the States. There is nothing in this that can be regarded as an encroachment on the activities of the State Governments nor does the NCDC unnecessarily duplicate the functions of the Union Department of Cooperation. While the Department is responsible for enunciation of policies in relation to the Corporation and its activities, the scope of the Corporation's responsibility relates to the formulation, execution and financing of programmes.

Further, the NCDC should be a representative body at the national level; it has to be so reconstituted as to provide a forum for cooperative and other non-official leadership on the one hand and on the other, for the Central Government, the State Governments and the relevant public sector organisations, both financial and commercial in such a forum can be discussed the broad policies concerning the planning, initiating, developing and financing of a nation-wide cooperative programme for marketing, processing, storage and other allied activity. Thus conceived, the role of the NCDC cannot be construed as prejudicially affecting the prospects of de-officialization of the cooperative movement".

The other major recommendations of the Committee are:—

- (a) The Corporation should pay special attention to evolving suitable economic programmes for assisting tribals small farmers and other weaker sections of the rural community, as also for relatively backward areas of the country.
- (b) The activities of the Corporation should be specifically extended to cover dairy, fishery, poultry and minor forest produce, for benefiting primarily

the tribal population and other weaker sections.

- (c) The constitution of the Corporation should be broad-based so that it becomes a more representative and expert body.
- (d) The corporation should have adequate funds to match its new responsibilities.

The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee that the NCDC should not only continue, but it should be strengthened both financially and organizationally. The basic principles underlying the recommendations of the Committee are sought to be incorporated in this Bill. The salient features of the Bill are:—

- (a) The activities of the Corporation are proposed to be extended to cover dairy, poultry, fishery, and minor forest produce (Clause 8 of the Bill, read with sub-clause (iv) of Clause 3 of the Bill).
- (b) The constitution of the NCDC is proposed to be more broad-based. The General Council of the Corporation will consist of 51 members. Representation will be given to the Central Government, the State Governments, the National Federations, State Federations and Central financing and other institutions (Clause 4 of the Bill).
- (c) The Board of Management will consist of 12 members, in which representation will be given to Central Government, National Federations, State Federations, State Governments, the Reserve Bank and experts in agricultural cooperative development (Clause 9 of the Bill).
- (d) At present, NCDC can borrow only from the Central Government. Provision is being made for providing access to

[Shri Annasabeh P. Shinde]

NCDC to borrow funds from the open market and financing institutions (Clause 11 of the Bill).

As I explained, the primary objective of the Bill is to strengthen the rural infrastructure for economic activities in the agricultural sector through co-operatives, with accent on helping the weaker sections and backward areas. This is a simple and non-controversial Bill whose main aim is rural development through co-operatives. I, therefore, hope, Sir, that all sections of the House will support this Bill.

I have also moved separately some technical amendments because the Bill, as it was contemplated was moved in 1973 but, since we are now in 1974, some technical and consequential amendments necessary have been introduced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Shri Bhattacharya.

SHRI S. P. BHATACHARYYA (Uluberia): Sir, as the Bill is according to the suggestions of the Expert Committee, accordingly, amendments have been brought forward. I support those amendments.

I must, however, say that the co-operative, in general in our country, has not really benefited the poor. But, it has benefited the richer sections only. Even the rich persons taking money from the co-operatives are becoming *mahajans* in the villages and they are exploiting the poor people. This is the general characteristic in West Bengal. We have got experience here; so, we can say that in many places, it is the richer section who is getting the profits out of the co-operatives and

not the poorer sections of the people. Though the Expert Committee has stated that the NCDC has done a good job in its development, it is not so in practice. I am sure that in our country the co-operatives can help the people better and the co-operatives can be developed faster. It would be much better if more capital had been invested in this so that the country is really benefited out of this. I can give you one example. Take the case of jute. NCDC can procure jute but that has not been done at all. The peasants are cheated; they are compelled to sell the jute at a lower price and the mill-owners sell jute at a higher price and their agents only make profits. This is the case not only in West Bengal, but in Bihar and UP as well and the jute-growers are being cheated in this manner and the National Co-operative Development Corporation could not help in this matter. We know how much of bungling is there in West Bengal. Money is sanctioned but it is not passed on and it is delayed with the result that the really needy people are not benefited. In spite of this, I support these amendments, and in fact, I could submit that more can be done.

Isotopes are now used for preservation of foodstuffs, and already the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has shown that wheat and potato can be preserved by using isotopes. The Health Minister has given sanction for this. I would suggest that this method should be utilised so that the poor peasants can preserve their food products and the National Cooperative Development Corporation can help them to preserve the food product by teaching them how to do it. This is one suggestion that I would like to place before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

Isotopes may also be utilised for preservation of fish. That also has been successfully tried in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The Health Ministry however has not yet given

permission to use this method, though it has been successfully done. The hon. Minister should know that our marine fish production can be increased a thousand times more if only we can catch fish in the sea in the marine area and preserve them by using isotopes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On a co-operative basis?

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Co-operatives can help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he says that this should be done on a co-operative basis, then that will arise.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Even catching fish on a co-operative basis can be done. It is done through co-operatives in some areas and we have got the exports.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only pointing out the question of relevancy.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: It is done through co-operatives in some areas. The co-operative organisation can keep the machinery for preserving the fish and the fisherman can sell their fish to the Centre, and thus the co-operatives can help in this matter and thereby the fish production could also be increased. But that does not appear to be within the imagination of our Ministers even now. I had been in Cochin recently and I found that our fishermen could catch fish only up to 12 k.m. The Soviets and the Taiwanese fishermen can catch fish in the deep seas, but we do not, since the fish that our fishermen catch become rotten since they have to come back soon. If we can preserve the fish caught on the seas then our fish catch can be increased very much....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Provided it is done on a cooperative basis. Then it has relevancy to this discussion.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: The co-operatives may keep the machinery for preservation and the fish-

ermen can utilise it. In the Bill itself, the preservation of fish has been suggested as one of the functions. I hope you understand it. Perhaps you have not gone through the provisions of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand it. I have gone through the provisions. The only proposal is that the National Co-operative Development Corporation is....

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: In the Bill, it has been provided:

"for clause (d) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

(do) 'foodstuffs' include—

(vi) meat, whether fresh, frozen dried or preserved;".

In fact, this was suggested by the expert committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To the extent that co-operatives function to preserve fish. But it does not go beyond 12 miles of our territorial waters. That is too big.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Why not even in the territorial waters? The Soviet ships and Taiwanese ships can come there, but we cannot go. We can go deeper into the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Now we are incapable of doing so; we are confined to the territorial waters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only pointing out that we are discussing co-operation and not fisheries as such.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: You are attacking at the wrong point. You must understand that we can catch more fish if we go deeper into the sea. If we can utilise isotopes to preserve fish, our fishermen can go deeper into the sea and catch more fish. That is the point I am making. That is not a thing that can be objected to. Please do not object to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not objecting; I am only pointing out the relevancy of the discussion

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Other countries go deeper into the seas. Because scientifically we are backward, we cannot do so. Our fish catch can be increased much more if we can fish in the deeper seas. So I suggest to the Minister that this should be considered. If we do so, it will really help augment our food production. We can have more fish manure. We can have other marine products. We can also export these products. So if this is done, it will really be helpful. The Minister should think on these lines.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निगम संशोधन विधेयक, जिस पर हम अभी बहस कर रहे हैं यह ऐसा विधेयक है जिसका सभी तरफ से समर्थन होना चाहिए। मैं भी इसका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। जो इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य बतलाया गया है उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सहकारी समितियों जो हम ठीक तरह से संचालित करें। अगर आपका ध्यान, यानी सरकार का ध्यान सहकारी समितियों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और तमाम तरह की बुराइयों को रोकने की तरफ नहीं गया और जिस तरीके से सहकारी समितियों पर निहित स्वार्थ के लोग कुडली मारकर बैठे हुए हैं उनकी मनमानी को अगर रोकना नहीं गया तथा जिस उद्देश्य के लिए सहकारी समितियों का गठन किया गया है या किया जाता है, उनमें सुधार नहीं किया गया तो इस तरह का निगम बनाने से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होगा। यो इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि लोक सेवा समिति के सुझाव के मुताबिक इस विधेयक के जरिये सरकार कमजोर बर्ग के लोगों को समर्थ बनाने के लिए, उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए, उन्हें रोषी और रोटी देने के

लिए इस तरह के निगम का निर्माण या गठन करने की बात हम यहां कर रहे हैं। इसी-लिए इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैंने कहा क्या कमजोर बर्गों को सही माने में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सहयोग मिल रहा है या नहीं, उनको उसका फायदा मिल रहा है या नहीं। अपने सूबे के अनुभव से मैं जानता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं हो रही है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही बतलाया, इस पर बेस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुम के लोग, निहित स्वार्थ के लोग, धनी तबके के लोग, कर्जा देने वाले लोग, जिनके हाथ में पैसा है, जिनके हाथ में जमीन और सम्पत्ति है, उन्हीं लोगों को गाबो में, जिस प्रकार की भी महकारी समिति हो, कब्जा है। जब तक आप उममें सुधार नहीं करेंगे जिससे जनता ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने मनोनुकूल व्यवस्था कर सके—जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक निगम उन सहकारी समितियों को जिस उद्देश्य के लिए खड़ा किया गया है उसको हासिल करने में कामियाब नहीं होगा। इसका फायदा अभी जो सहकारी समितियों में लोग है नहीं उठायेंगे। तो जैसा मैंने कहा इसका उद्देश्य अच्छा है, नेक है कि सहकारी समितियों को प्रजातान्त्रिक ढांचे में ढालना चाहिए ताकि गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति उससे लाभान्वित हो सके परन्तु वह उद्देश्य अभी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। सरकार बहुत सा पैसा सहकारी समितियों को देती है, वह जनता का पैसा है, कमजोर बर्ग और किसानों की मदद के लिए ही सरकार वह पैसा देती है ताकि छोटे छोटे किसान बीके पर बीज, खाद खरीद सके, खेती के दूसरे सामान उनको मोहैया किये जा सके परन्तु उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है। समितियों के जो पदाधिकारी होते हैं वे उस पैसे को खा जाते हैं, पचा जाते हैं। मजबूत की बात तो यह है कि अभी जो सहकारी समितियों का कामूव है उसमें एक ही भावनी जितनी बार भी चाहता है मन्त्री बन जाता है या कोई दूसरा मोहैयादार बन जाता है। लोग चिल्साते रहते हैं लेकिन

मैनिपुलेशच करके वही लोग बारबार उसमें बैठ जाते हैं। जब तक आप इस बात को दुस्स्त नहीं करेंगे कि सही मानों में चुनाव हों, सही लोग चुने जायें, कुछ लोग ही उसको अपनी इजारेदारी न समझें तब तक आपका यह बिल अच्छा होते हुए भी, जिन कमजोर वर्गों के फायदे के लिए आप इसको बनाना चाहते हैं, इसका विस्तार करना चाहने हैं बिल के जरिए, इसके कार्यों को विस्तारित करना चाहते हैं परन्तु आपके यह सारे नेक इरादे इस किताब में ही रखे रह जायेंगे। जैसे हमारे देश में बहुत सारे अच्छे अच्छे कानून बने हुए हैं लेकिन उनका क्रियान्वयन नहीं होता, उन्हें हम अमल में नहीं ला पाते हैं, तो वही बात इसके साथ भी होगी।

पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके साथ साथ आप सहकारी समितियों में सुधार लाने के लिए अपने पैमाने पर, भारतीय स्तर पर बिल लावें। आप कह देंगे कि यह तो राज्य सरकारें बनाती हैं, वे बनाती हैं लेकिन आप गाइडलाइन्स दीजिए। अभी हम बहुत तरह के कानून बनाने हैं, राज्य सरकारें भी अपने यहां उन कानूनों को बनाती हैं लेकिन हम उनको यह बताते हैं कि इस आधार पर कानून बनना चाहिए और सारे देश में एकरूपता आनी चाहिए। सहकारी समितियों के लिए भी जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपका कानून बनेगा परन्तु जनता को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। समितियों में जो लोग प्राज बैठे हैं कल भी वही बैठे रहेंगे, परसों भी बैठे रहेंगे और फायदा कुछ नहीं होगा, कमजोर वर्ग को हम उठा नहीं सकेंगे। कमजोर वर्गों को उठाने के लिए ही हम सहकारी समितियों का गठन करते हैं, उनकी स्थापना करते हैं, उनको संचालित करते हैं, लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया सरकार उन पर खर्च करती है, इसमें आपको संतोष जरूर हो जाता है कि हमने प्राज जनता के लिए, गरीबों के लिए,

कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए, अधिक रूप से जिनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है उनका प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कर दिया है लेकिन जब शहरों तथा देहातों में जायेंगे जहां सहकारी समितियां बनी हैं तो उनकी हालत देख कर आपको बड़ी निराशा होगी और सोचेंगे कि इतना पैसा बर्बाद हो गया है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इसके संगठन का जो ढांचा बनाया है उसमें कितने ही लोगों को ला कर अपने रख दिया है। उसको आपने बहुत बोझिल कर दिया है। क्या संगठन का कोई छोटा ढांचा नहीं बन सकता था? इतने विशाल और भारी भरकम ढांचे की क्या जरूरत थी? उनको कम कर सकते हैं। तो इतनी भारी भरकम कमेटी बनाने को क्या जरूरत है। इसको छोटा करना चाहिए। जितने ही अधिक लोग होंगे उतना ही अधिक आप को टो० ए०, डी० ए० देना होगा। इमलिए इसको छोटा कोजिए और इसमें जनता का भी सहयोग लीजिए। आप खाली अफसरों को ने रहे हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने संशोधन दिया है, हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे कि इस में जो चेयरमैन हो वह जानकार होना चाहिए। कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन को जिस को जानकारी नहीं है उस को आप चेयरमैन बना दें तो बहस कुछ होगी और वह समझेगा कुछ। तो ऐसे लोगों को लिया जाय जिन को जानकारी हो। दूसरे आप ने यह किया कि सब का नोमिनेशन होगा। कहीं इलेक्शन रखा ही नहीं। अगर यही सिलसिला चला तो काम गड़बड़ होगा। कुछ चुने हुए लोगों का स्थान भी होना चाहिए था। लेकिन 51 में से एक प्रादमी को भी चुना हुआ नहीं रखा। तो जाहिर बात है जो आप की हों में हां मिलाने वाले होंगे उन्हीं को रखियेगा

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
You should have read the Bill more
carefully.

श्री राधाबलार शास्त्री . जी नहीं,
मैंने पढ़ा है ।

इसलिये कुछ निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिये,
विशेषज्ञ हों, और छोटी कमेटी हो, एक बात
और कहनी है कि हमारे देश में आखिल भारतीय
स्तर पर किसान संगठन बने हैं, आल इंडिया
किसान सभा एक है जिस में डा० जेड० ए०
अहमद है, वह शायद एग्रीकलचर प्राइम
कमीशन के चेयरमैन भी है, ऐसे लोगों को लेने
की कहीं व्यवस्था इस बिल में नहीं है जो
लोग किसानों के सही माने में प्रतिनिधि है
उनकी कठिनाईयों को जानते हैं, कि उनको
कैसे हल कर सकते हैं, कोऑपरेटिव में क्या
सुधार लाया जा सकता है, इस तरह के
लोगों को तो रखा ही नहीं गया । उन के लिये
भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि वह वह जाकर
के किसानों की सही बातों को रब सके अभी
जितने लोग रखे गये हैं वे ज्यादातर वेस्टेड
इंटररेस्ट के लोगों की ही मदद करेगे इस लिये
आप इन बातों पर गौर काजिये ताकि इस को
और अच्छा बना सकें, निगम और अच्छी
तरह में काम कर सकें, ज्यादा उसका प्रजा-
तांत्रिकरण हो मके ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग
हिस्सा ले मके । अतः इस के सगठन के बारे
में कुछ विचार कीजिये ।

इन शर्तों के साथ मुझे विश्वास है कि
आप पूरे देश के अन्दर सहकारी समितियों
को कुछ ऊंचा उठाने में और उनकी ज्यादा
से ज्यादा मदद करने में सहायक होंगे और
उसके पैमें का ठीक में इस्तेमाल हो इस
को देखेंगे । और ऐसी गारन्टी पैदा नहीं
होगी जब आप पूरे सहकारी समितियों के
कानून में परिवर्तन करेगे ।

श्री मूल बन्द डोगा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष
सहोदय मैं माननीय शिन्दे साहब को इस बिल
के लिए धन्यवाद देना हूँ लेकिन उन में
निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कानून इसलिये
नहीं बनता है कि उस को केवल पढ़े

लिखें लोग ही समझ सकें, लेकिन कानून
ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस को साधारण आदमी
भी समझ सके आप बिल काक्लाज (2) देखिये
जिसमें (ab) (da) (db) (dc) (dd)
दिया हुआ है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई
साधारण आदमी जो कानून को पढ़ना चाहे
वह इस को समझ मकेगा ? आखिर आप क्या
संशोधन करना चाहते हैं । 1973 के अन्दर
आप ने संशोधन किया, अगर एन०सी० डी०
सी० के कानून को कोई गरीब आदमी पढ़ कर
समझना चाहे तो क्या वह समझ सकता है ?
यह (डी०बी०) (डी०सी०) क्या है कुछ समझ
में नहीं आता इसलिये वहाँ आप को संशोधन
करना है उस को पूरा बनाइये । यह क्या
तरीका है जिस तरह से यह बिल लाया गया है ?
क्या कोई साधारण आदमी समझ सकता है कि
आप कौन सा संशोधन पेश कर रहे हैं कानून
ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस का सारे लोग
आजाना से पढ़ सके ग्राम समझ मके ।

अब आप का प्रापेसिव लेजिस्लेशन है ता
आप अपना पढ़ला कानून देखिये ।

“There shall be a Chairman and a
Vice-Chairman of the Corporation
who shall be chosen from among
the members in such manner as may
be prescribed ”

पहले यह था कि चेयरमैन चोजन होगा और
अब आपने नीम कर दिया आप पहले कहते
थे कि चेयरमैन, वाइस चेयरमैन इलेक्टड
होंगे लेकिन अब आप नीमिनेट कर रहे हैं ।
गवर्नमेंट का खर्चा कितना हुआ ? 74 करोड़
रु० आपको सरकार ने दे रखा है । और आप
एन० डी० डी० सी० क्यों तलाशना चाहते हैं,
और वह क्या काम करता है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान
का एक कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट है और
आप कुछ नहीं उम में कर मकते । आप ने
कहा कि जहाँ पर पहले 28 आदमी थे उसकी
जगह आदमी बना दिये । एक तरह से जनरल
काउन्सिल बना दी । दूसरे मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर
का खर्चा बढ़ गया फिर एक बोर्ड बना दिया
जिस में 15 आदमी होंगे जिस परपज को

लेकर चल रहे हैं वह देखें क्या परपज था। और आप क्या करते जा रहे हैं। पब्लिक अकाउन्टस कमेटी ने क्या कहा था और आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, जरा हम को देखिये क्या सिफारिश है पब्लिक अकाउन्टस कमेटी की और किस तरह से पब्लिक अकाउन्टस कमेटी ने क्या गय दो थी :

"The organisation of societies seems to have proceeded on the basis of what the Reserve Bank has aptly characterised as a 'target approach' to the whole movement. This has resulted in accelerated organisation of a number of co-operative societies without adequate investigation about their viability. In consequence, a number of societies set up in various sectors are either moribund or are not functioning affectively. As examples may be cited, the marketing sector where 25 per cent of the societies are doing no business, or the processing sector, where capacity installed has not been gainfully utilised in several fields like paddy processing, cotton ginning etc. The same problems of gainful utilisation is faced by cooperative godowns also."

Then is says:

"Vested interests have secured a hold on a number of societies, which they are turning to their advantage. It is essential that all the maladies should be diagnosed and effective legislative and administrative sanctions applied against them in the interests of sound and healthy growth of the movement."

It adds:

"The Committee also consider it important that steps should be taken to 'de-officialise' the cooperative movement, which is essentially a voluntary activity."

शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि सारे अफसर सुकरर कर दिए गए हैं। यह ठीक बात है। एन सी० डी० सी० का सारा आर्गेनाइजेशन

आफिशल हो गया है। कमेटी ने इसके बारे में क्या कहा था और आप किस तरह से उसको रख रहे हैं :—

"The Committee also consider it important that steps should be taken to 'de-officialise' the cooperative movement, which is essentially a voluntary activity. There is at present a full-fledged Department of Cooperation under Government, apart from another official organisation like National Cooperative Development Corporation. The proliferation of official agencies is not in the Committee's opinion conducive to the 'de-officialisation' of the cooperative movement. Many of the functions of the Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations and the National Cooperative Development Corporation are common, e.g., setting up of godowns, cold storages, purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, fertilisers etc. There are also Primary Credit Societies, Central Cooperative Banks etc. some of which seem to be working at cross purpose. It is in this context that the Committee have suggested a reconsideration of the need for an organisation like the National Cooperative Development Corporation, which, as an institution, has not to any considerable extent succeeded in securing the objectives for which it was set up."

What is the purpose of it? Whether these reports are ever discussed on the floor of the House or not, or it is that you take some reports which are favourable to the Government into consideration and say, it is all right.

This is the Report of the Expert Committee on the National Cooperative Development Corporation. The question is: Should Central assistance be routed through the N.C.D.C.? It says:

"The existing procedure leaves no discretion to the N.C.D.C. to alter the amounts of such assistance or vary the pattern of assistance or

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determine the individual programmes to which this assistance should flow. In this situation, the N.C.D.C.'s role is more in the nature of a pay office of the Central Government for disbursement of central assistance to State Government than that of an agency for financing programmes sponsored and promoted by it."

This is the work of the N.C.D.C.

कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट सेवेंथ शीड्यूल में आती है और यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। आपका काम सिर्फ एकाउंट्स डिसबर्स करना है। वह भी अनईवन हुआ है। यह बोर्ड कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। काम सैटिसफैक्ट्री नहीं रहा है।

Then it says:

"The N.C.D.C. is merely a channel for disbursing certain Central assistance to the State Governments which are entitled to such assistance on the basis of a pre-determined formula. In these circumstances, there is no advantage in routing Central assistance for State plan schemes through the N.C.D.C.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you make your point? You go on reading.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: This is the Report on the National Cooperative Development Corporation. It says that the money is not disbursed properly. There is an uneven disbursal of money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You make your point without giving long quotations.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: This is mentioned in the Report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then you make a suggestion that the Minister should re-read the Report.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: It says:

"The Committee would like Government to remit the foregoing consideration for detailed expert study and come to a decision on the necessity for the continuance of the National Cooperative Development Corporation"

This is the point which was referred to the Expert Committee and they have given the Report. इस सब के बावजूद भी आप कह रहे हैं कि यूजफुल बाड़ी है। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हू कि इस का जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव खर्चा है वह कितना है? 1968 में कितना था और अब कितना है? आप ल खो में अपने खर्च को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं? क्यों आप ऐसा करना चाहते हैं?

Then you hold a meeting of the General Council consisting of 51 members. Now you have said that you can call as many meetings as you like. If you consider the expenditure involved, it will run to thousands and thousands of rupees

एन०सी०डी०सी० का परपज क्या है? कोऑपरेटिव स्टेट सैक्टर में आती है। क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि एन०सी०डी०सी० ने जा करके किसी पार्टिकुलर सोसाइटी को एग्जामिन किया है, उसकी जांच पड़ताल की है? कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट में आगे क्या कहती है

"The Committee find that the progress of cooperative movement in the country has been very uneven. The movement has yet to strike firm roots in places like Rajasthan, Bihar and Orissa which are comparatively less developed in this regard than areas like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab."

सोसाइटीज की हालत की क्या है ? वही है जो पहले थी । रिजर्वल इन्वेंसिस कहे हैं । सोसाइटीज को फंड करने का कई इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं । एग्रीकल्चरल रिफाइनंस कारपोरेशन है तथा दूसरी कई स्कीम चलती है । सब से उनको पैसा मिलता है । बैंक भी यह कहते हैं :—

“During the year ended upto 1973, 1,870 cooperative societies in 55 districts were extended short term financa to the tune of Rs. 9 crores.”

फाइनेंस उनको करने के लिए एन सी डी सी का इतना बड़ा आफिस रखना क्या इससे ही जो परपत्र है वह भ्रवीव हो जाएगा ? यह बात समझ में नहीं आई है ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Minister answer. You have made the point.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I will finish, Sir. I have submitted some amendments. I want to say one or two words more. Now who can become President or Vice President? Only those people who have knowledge about it should become President or Vice President. That is why, I have suggested inclusion of the following after ‘Vice President’ in Clause 4:

“having special knowledge or, or practical experience in agricultural cooperative development.”

Only such person should be nominated as President or Vice president.

इस सबके बारे में आपने रूल्स एण्ड रेगुलेशंस प्रेसक्राइब नहीं किए हैं । किस तरह से लिए जाएंगे ? आपने कोई माइंड एप्लाइ किया हो ऐसा नहीं लगता है । एक ही सोर्स से हो सके तो उनको पैसा मिले । उन पर बैंक हो । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो इसका कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है ।

3151 L.S.—9.

भी ऑफर ताल बेरबा (कोटा) : हमारे साथी राजस्थान के भी बूल बन्द बाबा ने जो कुछ कहा है उससे मैं सर्वथा सहमत नहीं हूँ, कुछ बातों में तो मैं सहमत हूँ, कुछ में नहीं हूँ । उन्होंने कहा है कि 51 मेम्बर बहुत ज्यादा हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इनकी संख्या जितना कम हो सके की जानी चाहिए । उनके इस संशोधन का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ ।

आपने इस बिल के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में कहा है :

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के कार्यकलाप का विस्तार समाज के कमजोर वर्ग की सहायता करने के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार किए गए सहकारी डेरी, कुक्कुट पालन और मछली पालन कार्यक्रमों पर भी होना चाहिए । निगम के कार्यकलाप में जनजातीय लोगों की, उनके लिए विशेष रूप से बनाई गई समुचित सहकारी संस्थाओं की मार्फत गौण बन उत्पादों के संग्रहण प्रसंस्करण और क्रय विक्रय में मदद करना भी सम्मिलित हो सकता है ।

कहा जाता है कि कमजोर वर्ग की मदद करने के लिए इस निगम के कार्य-कलापों का विकास और प्रसार किया जा रहा है । लेकिन हम ने देखा है कि जंगल के कुछ भ्रनपड़ भीलों के नाम से सहकारी संस्था बना दी जाती है और कुछ चालाक लोग नेता बन कर सारा रुपया खा जाते हैं, जब कि उन गरीब लोगों को कुछ पता ही नहीं होता है ।

उदाहरण के लिए राजस्थान में किशनगंज-शाहाबाद में कुछ गरीब भीलों के नाम से एक सहकारी संस्था बनाई गई और गूद और शहद का ठेका लिया गया । मार्केट में शहद की हांजी 102 रुपये पर बेची गई, लेकिन भीलों

[श्री श्रीकार भाग बरखा]

की बिल 51 रुपये के हिसाब से पैमेंट किया गया, और उस का भी हिसाब पूरा नहीं रखा गया। इसी तरह बाजार में दस, बारह और ग्यारह रुपये भी हैं, लेकिन उन बीलों को सिर्फ छः या आठ रुपये तोष की मजदूरी दी गई। कुछ लोग उस सहकारी संस्था के पदाधिकारी बन कर सब पैसा खा गये।

इसी तरह कन्नड़ में तेंडू के फलों के लिए जो सहकारी समिति बनाई गई, उस में भी यही चोटाछा है।

आखिर सहकारी समितियां कामयाब क्यों नहीं हो रही हैं और वे क्यों घाटे में जा रही हैं? कुछ लोग नेता बन कर सारा पैसा खा जाते हैं। वे लोग बीलों को ले कर कलकत्ती पर प्रदर्शन करते हैं कि उन्हें पैसा मिलना चाहिए, और पैसा मिलने पर उस को खा जाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए सहकारी समिति बनाई गई और उस को दस लाख रुपये दिये गये। कुछ लोग वह रुपया भी खा गये।

परासों के पेपर में आया है कि राजस्थान के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर, श्री हरदेव जोशी, ने कहा है कि सहकारी समितियों और खाद्य निगम दोनों ने मिल कर राजस्थान की खाद्य स्थिति को बिगाड़ दिया है। उन का कहना है कि अगर सहकारी समितियां सहयोग करतीं, तो राजस्थान की खाद्य स्थिति न बिगड़ती।

इस बिल में खाद और बीज देने की बात कही गई है। सहकारी समितियों के मेम्बरों से जो खर्चा ले लिया जाता है, उस का कोई हिसाब नहीं रहता है। उन को सौ रुपये में खाद की दो बीरियां दी जाती हैं, लेकिन छः महीने

का खर्च सहित वे पैसा उम्मेद भंग कर लिया जाता है। अगर बीज के लिए कहीं जाये, तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि बीज के लिए राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट से आर्डर नहीं आया है, और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पैसा नहीं दिया है, इस लिए हम बीज उधार नहीं देंगे। जब व्यवहारी और सहकारी समितियां दोनों खाद देने से इन्कार करते हैं, तो जमीन खापी पड़ी रह जाती है। बीलों के लिए एक हजार रुपये की जरूरत होती है। किसान सहकारी समिति के बक्ष्तर के बंधक कौंटोता रहता है, लेकिन सीजन नुबर जाने पर भी उस की कर्जा नहीं मिलती है।

सरकार इस निगम के कार्य-कलापों का प्रसार करने जा रही है और उस को अधिक पावर दे रही है, लेकिन उसको सहकारी समितियों के कार्य की जांच करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक ठेकों का सम्बन्ध है, एक व्यक्ति कुछ लोगों के नाम से सहकारी समिति बना कर पी० डबलू० डी० और सी० पी० डबलू० डी० से ठेके ले लेता है। सहकारी समिति के नाते उसको कोई सिक्युरिटी भी जमा नहीं करनी पड़ती है। सरकार को इस मामले की भी जांच करनी चाहिए।

इन सहकारी समितियों से आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। कुक्कुट पालन और मछली पालन की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन मनुष्य पालन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि निगम के पिछले कार्य-कलापों की जांच की जाये। मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि सहकारी समितियों का विकास होना चाहिए, और कमजोर वर्गों को सहायता करनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो लोग पैसा खा कर बैठे हैं, उन से वह पैसा निकलवाया जाये।

मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ए.म.कंठर (डॉक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम अधिनियम में जो संशोधन किये जा रहे हैं

उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सहकारी समितियों की जो योजना बनाई गई थी, उस को यही उद्देश्य था—श्रीर भवन का मंत्र महोदय ने कहा है—कि निम्न वर्ग के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचाया जाये। मैं एपीकार्टर को कन-स्ट्रिक्टिव कम्पनी और इस सदन में कई वफा कई चुका हूँ कि कृषि सहकारी समितियों का नाम स जी जर्मनी एंलाट का; गई और हरिजनो क मकान बनाने क लिए राजस्थान और प्रबन्ध प्रान्ती में भी सहकारी समितियां बनाई गई, उन के पैसे का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है और लकाबी देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, हालांकि मेम्बरों के तीन तीन सौ रुपये खर्च हो गये हैं। जब तक सरकार सहकारी समितियों पर पूरी तरह से निबन्धन नहीं रखेगी, तब तक इस में कभी सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। गरीब लोगों को कई प्रकार के प्रलोभन और आश्वासन दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन उन को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है। इसी लिए वे इन सहकारी समितियों के नजदीक भी नहीं आते हैं।

कृषि सहकारी समितियों के नाम से जो जमीने एंलाट की गई हैं, वे टेम्पोरेरी तोर पर दस पन्द्रह माल के लिए दी गई हैं। सरकार को जाच लेनी चाहिए कि कहा उन को जर्मनी का गई है। इस के अलावा कुछ खुदवाने के लिए रुपया देना चाहिए। मंत्र महोदय जानत हागे कि जितनी भी सहकारी समितियां बनी हैं, उन में कितने गरीब लोग हैं। उन में जो लोग शामिल हुए हैं, वे सब पैरे वाले हैं।

इस कानून में ऐसा सशोधन करना चाहिए जिन के गरीब लोगों को फायदा हो। सरकार जिन लोगों के हित के लिए यह कानून बनाती है, उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ होना चाहिए।

श्री एम देव सिंह (महाराज गज)
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय एन० सी० डी० सी० एक्ट में जो सशोधन ले कर आए हैं मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इस बारे में कई तरह की आलोचनाएँ हुई हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि,

हम को अपारेटिव मूवमेंट को समर्थन का प्रयास नहीं करते हैं और हम केवल कुराखियों को देखते हैं। हमारा विश्वास है कि एक पिछड़े हुए, अभावग्रस्त और माधनहीन देश में साधन जुटाने के लिए कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को छोड़ कर दूसरा कोई माध्यम नहीं ही सकता है।

जैसा कि कई सदस्यों ने कहा है, यह ठीक कि इस मूवमेंट में बीकर सैक्शनज ने प्रवेश नहीं किया है। लेकिन एक कोऑपरेटर होने के नाते जानती हूँ कि यह मूवमेंट बड़ी तेजी से बीकर सैक्शनज में प्रवेश कर रहा है और हरिजनो की कोऑपरेटिव सी सायटियां बन रही हैं, मछली पालने वाली सी सायटियां बन रही हैं। आप देखेंगे रिक्सा चलाने वाले जो सब से बीकर सैक्शन के होते हैं, उन की समितियां बन रही हैं और अब यह मूवमेंट बीकर सैक्शन में प्रवेश कर रहा है। इस मूवमेंट को हमें हर तरह से सहयोग देना चाहिए। कुछ कृषियां हैं, कुछ विद्युतियां हैं जिन्हे दूर किया जा सकता है अगर हम उस में लगे, उसे समझे, उस आन्दोलन को बल दे तो।

मुझे अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है। केवल इतना ही कहना है कि किसी दिन रूम में लेनिन ने कहा था कि अगर रूम में कम्युनिज्म आएगा तो कम्यून उमका आधार होगा और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश में प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद को आना है तो उस का आधार इस देश का यह कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी में एक ही अपील करूंगा कि सहकारी संस्थाओं में नामजदगी की जो प्रथा है उस प्रथा को कम करे, समाप्त कर दे तो इन मूवमेंट का लिए अत्युत्तम बात होगी।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: (Khed)
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This is a small measure which seeks to amend the N.C.D.C. Act of 1962. The objective is to broad-base the activities and the constitution of the NCDC and to

Bill

(Shri Anant Rao Patil)

diversify the source of funds in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

In pursuance of the observations by the Public Accounts Committee Government had appointed an expert Committee to examine the working and the policies and programmes of the N.C.D.C. The main objective of the Act was to plan promote and finance the programmes of collecting processing and marketing of the agricultural produce and other commodities. But, these are not found sufficient because this does not help the weaker sections of the society as well as the tribal people. So, the Committee thought and found it necessary to broad-base the activities of the NCDC. They have recommended to include, in the activities the poultry, fishery, dairy as well as collection of forest produce and processing and marketing the same. This is a very welcome feature of the recommendation. But, in our country, as my friends from Rajasthan have observed, the cooperative movement could not grow and make much progress in all States. The public workers perhaps did not take interest in the respective States. Take the example of the farmers, the weaker sections of the society—the tribals—in any part of the country. Advancement of loans by societies or by any agency of the cooperative in not going to help the farmer to improve his condition. Take, for example, my constituency which comprises hilly tracts. There are people from weaker sections of the society—the tribal people. There are no means of subsistence profession or vocation. The farmers there and tribals, can take to dairying, animal rearing and milching of cows. They can give the milk to the cooperative societies to be sent to the big towns and cities. Similarly, from the jungles they can collect the forest produce such as *Airida* or gum of honey from which dyestuffs can be produced. That is not being done. The banias or traders do not pay money to the tribals for the produce that they collect. Instead, the same is being

Amdt.) Bill

sent to the big cities and towns. The cooperative society does not come forward to help the tribals or farmers for processing the produce. The NCDC also does not care for them. I want to emphasise this. We do not take proper care to see that whatever policies or programmes are taken in hand are implemented. They do not pay attention to it at all. So, the constitution of the NCDC has to be broadbased. Formerly there were a number of officials and a number of non-officials only. But, there were no representatives of the cooperative societies or representatives of the State Government and others who know something about the cooperative movement. I want only those who have got experience in the cooperative movement to be represented on the NCDC. They are forming general council and the board of management I would request the hon. Minister that he should make use of the experience the intellect, and study of the persons concerned in the future set-up of the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

With these remarks, I support the Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. You can call me now and I would not insist on speaking during the third reading

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE. I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. Shri Ramdeo Singh and Shri Anant Rao Patil who spoke at the far end of the debate made some observations which were very relevant and I think theirs were very well informed observations. I am sorry to say that perhaps many of the Members did not get sufficient time to look into the provisions of the Bill, and I would have very much welcomed informed criticism and informed observations. All the same, I am thankful to the hon. Members for making some broad suggestions in regard to the co-operative movement. But I would like to submit at this stage that the National Co-operative Development Corporation is

not a co-operative society but it is an instrument evolved by the Government of India for helping the State Government in regard to the development of the co-operative movement. Therefore, one should not confuse this organisation with the co-operative movement. The National Co-operative Development Corporation is a very vital link with the co-operative movement and it is an effective instrument for helping the co-operative movement.

This House in its wisdom passed the original Bill in 1962. What is now being done is only to amend the Act. The basic principles and framework have been accepted. Perhaps during the last session or the session prior to that, we had brought forward an amending Bill to include the State of Jammu and Kashmir within the purview of the parent Act, and this House had approved of that amendment and included Jammu and Kashmir within the scope of the Act.

In the meanwhile, the Public Accounts Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha, as I mentioned earlier in my preliminary observations, went into some of the problems of the National Co-operative Development Corporation and in its wisdom, this learned body made some observations and raised the question why there be a co-operative department as well as the National Co-operative Development Corporation and whether it was not duplication and whether it was necessary at all. In their wisdom they made a very wide observation. They did not go into merits of the case but they suggested or recommended to the Government of India that an expert body should be appointed to look into the functioning of the National Co-operative Development Corporation, and they should also find out whether it is desirable to have such a body and whether it needs to be abolished or it needs to be strengthened and so on. Basing themselves on these observations of the PAC, the Government of India appointed an expert committee under Shri Venkatappaiah who was then a Member of the Planning Com-

mission and who is a very well known and knowledgeable person not only in the field of economics but in the field of co-operatives. This committee went into the problems. I need not elaborate in this very much, thought I have voluminous material with me, because I would not like to take the time of the House.

But this committee has cited a number of instances and it has given an assessment of how the NCDC has been helping the States Government. For instance, they have referred to the Dantwala Committee on co-operative marketing in 1966, which had made some very important observations. They also had had an opportunity to make an assessment of the functioning of the NCDC and they said:

"We are glad to observe that recently even within the limited resources available with it, the corporation has embarked on several new schemes from out of its own funds outside the State Plan schemes. These measures have given impetus to the State Governments to hasten the pace of development of co-operative marketing and processing. . . .

Again, the corporation's decision to subsidise the entire cost has led to the establishment of a promotional and assessment cell in most of the apex marketing federations within a short period. These instances prove that the corporation, given suitable assistance, can play a useful role in promoting the development of co-operative marketing and processing."

Then, the Administrative Reforms Commission had also gone into the problems of the NCDC, and they had also cited a number of instances and praised the functioning of the NCDC. Then in 1968 the Working Group on Co-operation of the ARC also appreciated the functioning of the NCDC. Along with that, the All India Rural Credit Review Committee went into its functioning in 1969. They also appreciated the role of the NCDC. This Committee based on its own study

Bill

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

also made a recommendation to the Government of India that there is not only need for NCDC, but Government should really give all support to it and it should be strengthened and broad-based.

I do not know whether Shri Daga had time to go through the details of the report. Members are very busy sometimes. The Expert Committee made a very strong recommendation to the Government of India...

SHRI M. C. DAGA: If he reads certain chapters, he would find it for himself.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Public Accounts Committee reports.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Not the PAC report. I was not talking of that.

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: Even then, he has missed the main mark. The main recommendation of this Committee was that this organisation should be strengthened.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: The main point made was whether it should remain as a pay office to disburse amounts through the States or it should watch the activities of the societies.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I listened to him patiently; let him do likewise.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: He is telling me that I have read some of the chapters of this report.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, I would like to tell him that as far as the routing of the funds is concerned, the PAC had made some observations and this Committee also upheld those observations, that the routing of normal plan funds to the State Governments should not be done through NCDC. I feel it should be done directly by the Government of India. This recommendation has been accepted by Government. So there is no question of plan funds being routed to the State Gov-

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ernments through NCDC now. So this has been accepted.

What I was submitting was that the main recommendation of this Committee was that we should strengthen and broadbase it. After examining it in detail, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it is necessary to strength this organisation and broadbase it. The Committee, of course, made a recommendation that this body should consist of 45 members. When we in the Government of India examined it in detail we thought that if this body is to be a really representative body, other interest should also be included in it. So we came to the conclusion that a General Council of 51 members should be there.

A number of hon. members made the point that all these are nominations. I do not know how hon. members came to this conclusion. As I said, earlier, this is an instrument evolved by the Government of India for helping State Governments. But are these people nominated persons? Would the Chairman of the National Co-operative Union of India be a nominated person? He is an elected person in that organisation. Then the Chairman of the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, the Chairman of the National Federation of Co-operative sugar factories, the Chairman of the All-India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills, the Chairman of the All India State Co-operative Banks' Federation—all these persons are elected persons.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Please let us know how many out of the 51 members are elected.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These details are given there. Please read the law. Eleven members are to be nominated by the Central Government from the Chairman of State level. Co-operative Federations. These are all elected persons. So I

would like to dispel the impression of hon. members that they are nominated persons. All these details are given in the Bill itself. Hon. members can have a fresh look into it.

SHRI P. G. MAYALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Out of the 51 members, how many are elected?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That will have to be calculated. I think it will come to 23-24. We can calculate. This is not a co-operative society. This is an instrument of the Government of India.

The second difficulty came that if this is to be a composite body it should be representative of the State Governments and along with non-officials there should be representatives of banking institutions. There is the Reserve Bank of India. Many of these organisations are not technically official organisations. It may be said that the RBI is an official organisation. But you know the relationship of the RBI with the co-operative movement. We know it plays a very important role there. Then there is the State Bank of India and now there is the Food Corporation because the co-operative movement is involved in marketing of foodgrains. So, we thought that a representative of the Food Corporation should also be there; then we thought that a representative of the Central Warehousing Corporation should also be there. All those who are concerned with the co-operative movement have been included in this. Therefore, the inference that this is mainly an official body will not be a correct inference as far as the composition is concerned.

Then, some observations have been made by the hon. Member, Shri Ram-avatar Shastri. He said that there should be some scope for nominating members who are really knowledgeable and who know something about the co-operative movement. For instance, he mentioned the name of Dr. Z. A. Ahmed. I have great respect for him; he is a very knowledgeable

person. Of course we are not discussing personalities here. What is important is whether there is provision to include some experts in such a body. There is a specific clause here mentioning "four members representing persons having special knowledge or practical experience in agricultural and co-operative development." This is in addition to the representatives of the State Federations and the national level federation. That means there is a provision to include those who are directly representing the co-operative movement and those who are elected representatives of the co-operative movement, and at the same time, there is provision for including those who have highly specialised and expert knowledge. All these aspects have been taken into consideration while constituting the body.

An observation has been made that there should be a non-official either as President or Chairman. As I said, this is a Government instrument. It should not be mixed up with co-operative unions like the national co-operative unions. There, the Government of India's position is very clear. We wanted co-operative organisations without any Government interference. We want that co-operative organisations should be led by non-officials. But this is a Government instrument for helping the State Governments. Therefore, there is a provision. It is not a new one. The present set-up is this. The Agriculture Minister happens to be the Chairman and the other Minister of state who is in charge of this portfolio works as the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Now, only the designation has been changed; President and Vice-President. The Minister and the Minister of State would be the President and the Vice-President.

Then, our colleague Shri Daga said that we are appointing a Managing Director. We are not appointing a Managing Director. Already the post of Secretary is there. It was not properly understood. But this is an important organisation for helping the

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

State Governments. We are only changing the nomenclature; instead of "Secretary", we are saying "Managing Director." So, there is no question of additional expenditure.

Another observation was made. I wish there was some truth in that criticism, because I am a person who will accept the criticism if there had been some truth in it. It has been said that there is too much of unnecessary expenditure involved. I would like to say that the expenditure of the Corporation all along during the last three years has been less than one per cent. Actually, I have got the figures from 1968-69 onwards. They are, 0.93, 0.81 0.97, 0.90 and so on. That means less than one per cent. It is expected that at least such a body may have two meetings in a year, but what does it matter? I know that the Indian co-operative movement has not, unfortunately, fared well in many parts of our country. I accept that criticism of Shri Daga. In many parts of our country, the movement remains stagnant; it is just dormant; it is docile. It is not functioning well. Therefore, our approach is to see that the movement is really activated and special emphasis is laid in respect of the backward areas and the necessary efforts are made. But ultimately I would appeal to the good sense of the hon. Members: the co-operative movement is a non-official movement. There are limitations for official agencies for developing it. It is for you all and those people who are representing public opinion to give the necessary encouragement and non-official leadership and see that the co-operative movement comes up in the backward areas.

The other important aspect of this Bill is that so far the National Co-operative Development Corporation was helping mainly the co-operatives connected with agriculture; agricultural processes agricultural marketing credit, etc. Now, it has been decided that many sections of our society, particularly the weaker sections who are

engaged in fisheries, poultry, animal husbandry, etc., are covered. Some of these activities were not covered by the help and assistance which the NCDC was giving to the State Governments in the past. It has now been decided that the activities which are carried on by the weaker sections of society like fisheries, diarying, animal husbandry, collection of forest produce, etc., which are pursued mostly by the tribals and others, should be made eligible for assistance of the NCDC to the State Governments.

Therefore, looking to the general framework of the Bill I do not think there is anything controversial at all in this Bill.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (भोतिहारी): दस आदमी मिलकर कोऑपरेटिव बनाते हैं, 11वां या 12वा आदमी अगर मेम्बर बनना चाहता है तो उसको मेम्बर बनने नहीं देते हैं इसलिए आप बतायें कैसे कोऑपरेटिव का कोई मेम्बर होगा, कैसे बीकर सैक्शन उसमें जायेंगे और जिनके हाथ में कोऑपरेटिव है, जो उसका सेक्रेटरी है वह उसका मास्टर हो जाता है, वह और लोगो को बुसने नहीं देता है—इसका इलाज क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I know that our senior colleague and Parliamentarian Shri Bibhuti Mishra has strong feelings. He has been telling me that in some parts of the country the cooperative movement is dominated by vested interests. They are not broad-based. It is agreed on all hands that this should not be so and they should be democratic and they should be broad-based. These are the principles which are acceptable hundred percent to the Government of India. We do not support small societies which are formed by a handful of persons or family societies or cooperatives of narrow groups. We want them to be broad-based and democratic, as I said before.

According to our Constitution, co-operation is a State subject and that is the forum where it should be agitated. If Shri Bibhuti Mishra wants the opinion of the Government of India I have made it clear and I say it again that the co-operative movement should be really broad-based and should express the aspirations of the common people in this country. Therefore, my advice to the State Governments would be to amend the law. We shall give them the necessary support.... (Interruption). It is not a matter of laughter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am only thinking about the co-operatives in the sugar sector and their prosperity at the cost of the consumers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will educate you on that also.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Co-operation is a State subject. None the less he has come with a Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Act. While helping the States, the Government of India should see to it that the co-operative movement in the States is conducted on genuine co-operative lines.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are no two opinions on that. We have been having conferences of the Ministers of Co-operation where these basic principles were discussed and we shall again repeat it. On this there can be no two opinion. The scope of the Act is being enlarged so that we will be in a position to help the national federations and some State federations and some multi-unit co-operatives whose area of operation is more than one State. Such high level organisations will be eligible for receiving assistance from the Government.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Can the NCDC watch the activities of co-operatives working in the States or not? Is it its function or not?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all we do not extend direct assistance to the co-operatives. We pass on assistance to them through the State Governments but we have been very closely watching their activities.... (Interruptions). We give advice to the State Governments. It is really a question of developing awareness in the non-official agencies to get the necessary support from the State Governments to the co-operative movement.

I am again thankful to the hon. Members for the general support they have given to the provisions of this Bill. I have seen some of the notice of amendments which the hon. Members have given. We can discuss them at the appropriate moment. Since the broad provisions of the Bill are acceptable to all sections of the House, I hope they will give unanimous support to this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. To clause 2 there is an amendment by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. Is he moving it?

Clause 2—(Substitution of long title)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 16,—

after "foodstuffs" insert—

"poultry and piggery feed" (16)

मेरा संशोधन बहुत मामूली है। पत्ता नहीं थापने इस में कुक्कुट पालन (मुर्गी पालन) और मछली पालन की बात तो की है लेकिन मुद्गर पालन को थापने क्यों छोड़ दिया है।

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair.]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, I notice the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs loudly clapping, perhaps with some motives. We do not want you to be anything but impartial. Shri Raghu Ramaiah should remember that you are a friend of ours too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have noted that you also clapped.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैंने जो संशोधन पेश किया है उस का मतलब सिर्फ इतना ही है कि मुर्गी पालन के बाद या उन के लिए खाद्य के बाद आप सुअर—'पिगरी'—के लिए खाद्य की व्यवस्था भी करें यानी सुअर लफ्फ को भी जोड़ दें क्योंकि हमारे मुस्क में पिगरी की हम ने उठाया नहीं है। हम लोग एक कमेटी के सिलसिले में भ्रम रहे थे, सरकारी फार्म देखने के लिए भी गए तो उसके उद्देश्य में लिखा हुआ था कि पिगरी भ. कही कही हम डेबलप कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस में आपने कही भी उसके लिए स्थान नहीं रखा है। इस से लगता है कि उसके विकास की तरफ सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि उस को भी आप जोड़ें। और जहाँ पर मांस की बात आती है, अंग्रेजी में जिसे 'पोक' कहते हैं और हिन्दी में सुअर का मांस कहते हैं और हमारे देश में बहुत से लोग हैं जो उस का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, लेकिन वह बात भ. वहा नहीं है इसलिए उस को भी जोड़ें। यही मेरे दो अमेन्डमेन्ट्स हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने इसको क्यों छोड़ा है? परंपरा, जानबूझ कर इसको नहीं रखा है या आपके विभाग से यह बात निकल गई—क्या वजह है हम उसको जानना चाहते हैं। क्या वजह है आप पिगरी के डेबलपमेन्ट की बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं, क्यों आपने

इस बिल में उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की है? अगर यह बात आपके विभाग से निकल कर गई है तो मेहरबानी कर के मेरे इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार कर लें और ताकि देश में इस का भी विकास हो सके क्योंकि इसका विकास करने से कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को ही फायदा होगा। कौन लोग सुअर का पालन करते हैं वह आप जानते ही हैं, उसको बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। वे समाज के बड़े कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं। उनकी उन्नति के रास्ते को आप क्यों बन्द करना चाहते हैं। संगठित रूप से इस चीज का विकास होना चाहिए और सरकार उस में भी सहायक बने। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी मेरे इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार करें। यदि आप इस को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो फिर उसका कारण क्या है?

16 hrs.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have no difference of opinion with Shri Shastriji in regard to the principles. But I hope, he will appreciate, if the principles or the points which have been made are already a part of the present statute, whether there is a need of those amendments.

First of all, he has suggested that the words "poultry and piggery feed" should be added. In the original Act itself, it is stated "cattle fodder including oil cakes and other concentrates". "Cattle fodder" means feed for poultry, feed for piggery. It includes that also. It is a comprehensive provision. There is already a provision in the Bill itself.

The other thing he suggested is, after "meat", insert "including pork". In the Bill itself, it is stated, "meat whether fresh, frozen, dried or preserved"; "Meat" includes pork also. "Meat" does not mean only goat meat or sheep meat. It includes meat of all cattle.

So, these provisions are already a part of the present statute. I hope, he will appreciate that there is no need of these amendments. There is no difference of opinion on the principles. There are already part of the present statute. I would request him to withdraw the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is he withdrawing it?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Yes Amendment No. 16 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 3. There is an amendment by Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am not moving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 3).

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 7,—

after "Vice-President," insert—

"having special knowledge of, or practical experience in agricultural co-operative development," (6).

Page 3, line 9,—

for "eight" substitute "three" (7).
 Page 3—

omit lines 23 and 24. (8).

Page 3,—

omit lines 35 to 39. (9).

Page 3,—

Omit lines 45 to 47. (10).

Page 4, line 1,—

for "three" substitute "Two". (11)

Sir I made my speech but, I think, the hon. Minister has not given any reply to the question which I raised.

In Clause 4, it is stated:

"a President and a Vice-President, both to be nominated by the Central Government;"

I want to add the words, "having special knowledge of, or practical experience in agricultural co-operative development." Whom do you want to nominate? The persons who have got practical experience should be nominated. It should not be that anybody can be nominated. He must have special knowledge of, or practical experience in agricultural co-operative development. That is why I have moved this amendment.

Both President and Vice-President are to be nominated.

यह तो आप कह रहे थे कि कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर 51 सदस्यों को नामिनेट किया है ।

Out of 51 members the General Council will have, eight members are to be nominated by the Central Government from government offices; then the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank is also a government employee; the Managing Director of the State Bank is also a government employee; then a member representing banks to be nominated by the Central Government; then four members representing persons having special knowledge of, or practical experience in, agricultural co-operative development, to be nominated by the Central Government.

तो यह जो आप का क्लोज है सारा का सारा इस में नामिनेशन ही है । कौन चुना जायेगा ? पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने 41 मेम्बर्स की सिफारिश की थी और आप 51 मेम्बर्स रख रहे हैं । अब 51 की भीटिंग कैसे होगी, और उसका क्या परस्पर होगा ?

[Shri M. C. Daga]

You say that co-operatives are a State subject. Then what will be the function? Will it have only one function, that is, to disburse the amount?

पब्लिक प्रकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि जहाँ तक हो सके सरकारी कर्मचारी वहाँ पर नहीं होने चाहियें। डी-आफिशियलाइजेशन के बारे में लिखा है कि। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कुछ है और आप ला कुछ रहे हैं और इस सदन में मैं बैठे हुए लोग उस को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। आप को 74 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया उसका क्या हुआ ?

I ask whether you pay that amount to the Government or not. What is the necessity of having this body when all are nominated? Then he says:

"three members representing national level organisations engaged or interested in the promotion and development of co-operative programmes..."

Then, the managing director.

तो सारा का सारा ढांचा जो बना है यह क्या करेगा ? पब्लिक प्रकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उस में यह था कि डी-आफिशियलाइजेशन हो, कम से कम सरकारी भ्रादमी हों को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट में। तो आपका को-ऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट क्या करता है?

What is the function of the Co-operative Department? You say that it is a State subject—co-operatives. Then why do you try to have this body with such a big General Council? Why should there be a Managing Director? Why not a Secretary? The Managing Director will receive more money? Can you tell me what will be the administrative expenses?

आप बताइये ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर कितने लाख रुपया खर्च होता है ? सरकार हर साल 10 लाख रु० देती है। आप कहते हैं कि हर एक की को-ऑपरेटिव प्रलग प्रलग बनी हुई है, छोटी छोटी स्कीम बनी हुई है। आप किस प्रकार की एन० सी० डी० सी० बनाना चाहते हैं ? और मैं यह नहीं समझ सका कि 51 भ्रादमियों के अन्दर कितना कोरम होगा, कितने भ्रादमी कमेटी में बैठेंगे तब कोरम माना जायगा ? कुछ नहीं है। कुछ तो बताइये, इस तरह से मीटिंग करेंगे और यह हमारा परपञ्च होगा। इसी-लिए मैंने यह सशोधन दिया है, और मेरा एक और सशोधन था कि

There should be only one meeting and, if it is necessary, there may be two.

Then, take this one: "There shall be a Board of Management of the Corporation..." There will be a General Council and then a Board and the Board consists of 15 members. This Board will consist of three members of the General Council to be nominated by the Central Government. All these are Members. I am not able to understand this.

दो मीटिंगे जरूरती होगी।

Whatever the object that was visualised, was not fulfilled.

मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। एन० सी० डी० सी० को जो रुपया दिया है 74 करोड़ के करीब उम में से कितना लोन की शकल में है, कितना ग्रान्ट की शकल में है और किस प्रकार से उसका रिपेमेंट होगा। आप 25-30 की एक छोटी सी बाडी बनाएं।

So, I have given my amendments. The President and the Vice-President—they should be elected.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:
In my main reply I have already covered many of the points. But since the hon. Member seems to be somewhat agitated and has given amendments, I would like to say that the recommendation of the Expert Committee itself was that the present NCDC's structure needs to be broad-based and the intention was, suppose the Government has to take any decision regarding helping the co-operative movement in any State, they should be advised by non-officials, other financial bodies and other concerned organizations and central agencies which are closely associated with the cooperative movement. Therefore, they have suggested that it should be a body of 45 members. The only addition the Government has made is of six more members because the intention of the Expert Committee was that everybody concerned with the cooperative movement in India should be associated with the General Council. When we examined the spirit and the intention with which the Expert Committee made this recommendation, we thought that it should be desirable to include some more representatives. Whether it is to be of 45 or 51, there is not much difference.

I would just now read out with your kind permission the names. If anybody here could say that these are redundant names and these are not necessary, I am prepared to accept the argument. President and Vice-President as I have already said, they would be Ministers because this is a Government organization and not a cooperative society. Then eight members, *ex officio*, to be nominated by the Central Government from such of its Ministries dealing with economic matters as it may think fit.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Is it mentioned here that the President and Vice-President shall be Ministers?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:
Yes, it is there in the Act itself.

Suppose, when we discuss the question of helping the cooperative movement and if the concerned Ministry's representatives are not there, then it involves a lot of red-tape and if the officers are already involved, then they understand what is the purpose of helping and if they want to raise any objection, they can do so at the meeting itself. Therefore, all the economic Ministries are involved in this.

Then, the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank is there. As I said earlier, the Reserve Bank is very closely associated for several decades with the co-operative movement in India and it is one of the special responsibilities laid down by the statute itself for the Reserve Bank to help the cooperative movement. Therefore, the Governor of the Reserve Bank is included. Then, the Managing Director of the State Bank. Again, the same observations which I made with regard to the Reserve Bank equally apply to the State Bank. Then, the Managing Director of the Food Corporation, the Managing Director of the Central Warehousing Corporation, the Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation, a member representing banks to be nominated by the Central Government—because there are other commercial and nationalised banks which also need to be represented.

I have already read out the list of the non-official organisations to be given representation the Chairman of the National Cooperative Union, the Chairman of the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, Chairman of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories, the Chairman of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills and the Chairman of the All India State Co-operative Banks' Federation. All these bodies.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

are very closely associated with the co-operative movement. Their inclusion which has been done in the light of the recommendations of the Experts Committee is very desirable and I hope the hon. Member, Mr. Daga will appreciate and I hope he will not press his amendments. About expenditure, I have already said about this.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Please excuse me for interrupting you. I have said that the NCDC has been given Rs. 74 crores or more. This is the amount given from the Central Government. I wanted to know whether the NCDC will be able to pay this back, whether it will be in a position to repay this amount. This is more now and this was Rs. 74 crores up to 1971. How will it pay back?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I think there seems to be some sort of misunderstanding with the hon. Member. All the loans which are advanced by the National Co-operative Development Corporation to the State Governments are repaid except one small item of about Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 lakhs, which is pending with the Himachal Pradesh Government. That is also due to bifurcation of some areas from Punjab. Because of the dispute regarding bifurcation, verification etc. is being carried out and all the amounts and every single pie will be repaid according to the schedule. All the amounts are received back and there is no default as such. Therefore, there should not be any kind of misunderstanding in the minds of the hon. Members. Some amounts are advanced on the guarantee of the State Governments. This is the only clarification which I wanted to make. I request him not to press his amendments.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not pressing my amendments. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These amendments are withdrawn, by leave of the House.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 11 were, by leave withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to move amendment to Clause 6 Mr. Daga?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: No, Sir. I do not want to move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are ~~no~~ amendments. I will put Clause 6 to vote.

The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On Clause 8 there is an amendment by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. Are you moving?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No, Sir, I am not moving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments. I will put Clause 8 to vote. The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 9. Shri Daga, are you moving amendments Nos. 13, 14 and 15?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will put Clause 9 to vote. The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

श्री पद्मनाभ शर्मा (गंगानगर)
मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नेशनल
फेडरेशन आफ़ कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़
के बेयररों को इस में जोड़ा जायेगा। मैं
जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल फेडरेशन
आफ़ लेबर कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ के
प्रतिनिधि को इस में रखा जायेगा या
नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Barupal has asked for some clarifications on this Clause.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like to clarify his point. The Federation has not come into being. But we propose to have this Federation because, we ourselves, are supporting the Federation. Because of this law now, we shall be in a position to give financial assistance to that Federation. There should be no difficulty about that. My amendment is very simple. It is a technical one.

I move:

Page 6, line 33,—

for "debentures" substitute—

"bond or debentures, or both" (5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 6, line 33,—

for "debentures" substitute—

"bonds or debentures, or both". (5)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 11, as amended stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clauses 12 to 16. There are no amendments to clauses 12 to 16. The question is:—

"That Clauses 12 to 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 16, were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short title and commencement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now come to clause 1. There are three amendments to Clause 1.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is a technical amendment. This Bill was drafted in the year 1973. But, since we are now in the year 1974, a slight amendment is necessary. On the advice of the Law Ministry lines 8 and 9 on page 1 have been omitted. I move:

Page 1,—

for line 4, substitute—

"Corporation (Amendment)
Act, 1974". (2)

Page 1, line 7,—

omit "and any reference" (3)

Page 1,—

omit lines 8 and 9. (4)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 1,—

for line 4, substitute—

“Corporation (Amendment)
Act, 1974”. (2)

Page 1, line 7,—

omit “and any reference” (3)

Page 1,—

omit lines 8 and 9. (4)'

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now come to Enacting Formula.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. I move:

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Twenty-fourth Year” substitute—

“Twenty-fifth year” (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Twenty-fourth Year” substitute—

“Twenty-fifth Year”. (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

श्री पन्नालाल बारपाल : सभापति महोदय , मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नेशनल फ़ेडरेशन के समस्त चयनरतन भी इसमें सदस्य होंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी नेशनल फ़ेडरेशन काफ़ा रेवर एंड मल्टीपरपज को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ है, क्या उन के प्रतिनिधि इसमें लिये जायेंगे । मेरी राय यह है कि उन सबके प्रति इसमें रखे जायें, ताकि वे भी अपनी समस्याओं और अडचनों के बारे में अपना विचार रख सकें । मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझाव को स्वीकार करेंगे ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE Unfortunately the Federation to which the hon. Member is referring is not in existence at present, and, therefore, we could not make a provision. But we have all the sympathies for the labour co-operatives, and when the federation comes into being we shall come forward at an appropriate stage with an amendment to the Act to provide for inclusion of the representatives of the federation. Even without the amendment we shall explore the possibility whether in the category of experts who are to be nominated or of persons who have knowledge of the co-operative movement, works as representatives of the co-operative federation which may come into existence in the near future, we can include a representative of the federation as one of the members of this general body. We shall be most sympathetic in regard to this.

श्री कृष्णलाल ब्राह्मणाल : मैं मंत्री
को यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन
किसी भी प्रकार का लेबर कोम्पैरेटिव
सोसायटीज रजिस्टर्ड हो चुकी है। इस
लिए मैं उस के बारे में विशेष रूप से
प्राग्रह करता हूँ

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister
has said that he will consider the
matter.

The question is:

"That the Bill as amended, be
passed".

The motion was adopted

16.28 hrs.

**PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESI-
DENTIAL ELECTIONS (AMEND-
MENT) BILL**

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
H R GOKHALE). I beg to move.

'That the Bill to amend the Presi-
dential and Vice-Presidential Elec-
tions Act, 1952, as reported by the
Joint Committee, be taken into con-
sideration'.

Experience in the past regarding
Presidential election has not been an
altogether satisfying one in view of
the unseemly spectacle of innumerable
frivolous nominations being filed by
persons in a lighthearted manner and
the equally unedifying spectacle of
election petitions being filed in much
the same lighthearted fashion. It was,
therefore felt that in order that the
highest office of the Head of the
State is not dragged into needless con-
troversy because of the aforesaid prac-
tices, it would be necessary to in-
corporate in the law relating to Presi-
dential and Vice-Presidential elec-
tions, provisions which would operate
as effective checks both against frivol-
ous nominations and lighthearted elec-
tion petitions. With this end in view,

a Bill was introduced in Parliament,
the salient features of which were as
follows.

- (1) A prospective Presidential candi-
date should get the support of
at least forty electors of whom
at least twelve electors shall be
Members of Parliament and at
least twenty-four shall be
Members of State Legislative
Assemblies. A prospective Vice-
Presidential candidate should
get the support of at least ten
electors.
- (2) A prospective candidate should
deposit a sum of two thousand
five hundred rupees, which
amount shall be liable to be
forfeited in case the candidate
fails to secure one-sixth of the
number of votes necessary to
secure the return of a candidate
- (3) There should be a minimum of
forty electors joined together
as petitioners for challenging
an election to the office of Presi-
dent and of these forty electors
at least twelve should be Mem-
bers of Parliament and at least
twenty-four should be Members
of the State Legislative Assem-
blies. There should be a mini-
mum of ten electors joined to-
gether as petitioners for chal-
lenging an election to the office
of the Vice-President
- (4) The ground relating to the
offence of bribery or undue in-
fluence for challenging an elec-
tion to the office of President
or Vice-President should be
omitted altogether.
- (5) The fact that the nomination of
any candidate (other than the
successful candidate) who has
not withdrawn his candidature
has been wrongly accepted
should no longer constitute a
ground for declaring the elec-
tion of a candidate to be void
unless such acceptance has
materially affected the result of
the election.