

Shri Sonavane: Sir, we were given some special information about the extension of the Session till the 7th. I want to know whether we can give notice of questions for those days.

Mr. Speaker: If there is time they can send in questions.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is only for that purpose that this announcement has been made now.

12.45 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES
 ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL
 SCIENCES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, subject to the other provisions of the Act, *vice* Dr. D. S. Raju resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, subject to the other provisions of the Act, *vice* Dr. D. S. Raju resigned."

The motion was adopted.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member

from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1963, *vice* Shri Shivram Rango Rane resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1963, *vice* Shri Shivram Rango Rane resigned."

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF STUDY
 TEAM ON CO-OPERATIVE
 TRAINING

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training (Volumes I and II) laid on the Table of the House on the 19th April, 1961."

Mr. Speaker, I feel very happy that I have been called upon to move this motion which refers to the education and training of the co-operative personnel all along the line. Obviously, my observations will be based upon the report of the study team which has been presented to us and it will be my privilege to refer to it, perhaps more than once. But before I do so, I wish to make one thing very clear. Our Prime Minister said once that every village should have a school, a panchayat and a dispensary. I think that he also said that to these three elementary necessities of every village should be added a fourth necessity—a co-operative society. I believe that

these four things are the irreducible minimum for making village life self-sufficient. Since we are, all Members of Parliament, interested in these villages everyone feels happy that the programme of training and education is being extended during the Third Plan but there is one thing about which one has to be very careful. We are dealing with the masses of people; not with the elite, not with minorities, not with sections important or unimportant, significant or insignificant. We have to deal with these problems in terms of mass movement. Free and compulsory primary education is going to be doled out to every citizen of India, whether he is in a village or in a town. I hope medical aid will also be made available to every citizen of India in the not distant future.

Panchayats are also there. When I look at the map of India in terms of panchayats, I feel a glow of satisfaction; by having these panchayats you have translated the dream of India into specific and concrete realities. I want something similar should happen in the case of co-operative movement also. Panchayats give people training in civic life. Education opens people's eyes. Dispensaries promote longevity. But I believe the greatest need of our country today is more production and better production. I feel that our co-operative societies at the village and other levels could be very big partners in this adventure of greater production that we are having in this country. I think they can be instrumental in bringing about the possibility of having, if not an affluent society, at least a self-sufficient society in this country.

Co-operatives are there with us all the time. One English poet said that "the world is too much with us." I think the co-operative societies are with us and I can never visualise the day as long as this world lasts when I can say about co-operatives that they are too much with us. I want the proliferation of the co-operative movement. I want an unhindered extension of this co-operative movement. I

want this co-operative movement to be established in every nook and corner of India and be a joyful factor in the life of every citizen of India especially in the villages. Therefore, it can never be too much with us.

Now I want to ask one question. I have been reading the report which the Reserve Bank has brought out about the co-operative movement. I am sorry the report is only for the period from 1956 to 1958. But it is a good report, though it is not up-to-date. We are seldom up-to-date, so far as the reports are concerned and perhaps it is so in other democratic countries also I believe that this is the latest report we have got. Anyhow, I am not going to depend upon these reports and statistics but only on the line of approach that this report has made to this problem.

What kind of co-operative movement do we have in this country? We have agricultural credit societies which are of great use to the debtors. We have multi-purpose societies. I have seen some of them in my own constituency also. I know that they serve a very useful purpose so far as the purchase, sale and distribution are concerned. There are grain banks and they are very necessary in some of the States where there is food scarcity. There are the rural banks. Since the State Bank of India and other commercial banks cannot cover all the different parts of India, I think these rural banks are very useful. Then there are the central co-operative banks and the State co-operative banks. Of course they are only useful in terms of the organisational structure. There are urban credit societies, and I know some of my hon. friends are making use of them. Perhaps these societies are also helpful to petty traders and rickshaw-pullers and others. Then there are the central land mortgage banks and primary land mortgage banks. So, I feel that the map of co-operative societies in India is not as bleak as some persons describe it. Of course, it is not as bright or rich as it should be. It is not as

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

variegated as it should be, but all the same it is there.

Then reference has been made in the report to the fact that co-operation is an aid to production, a thing to which I referred in the introductory remarks of my speech. There are the agricultural and allied production societies. There is industrial production. There are industrial co-operatives in the States. I have some slight, not much, experience of these things. For instance, I have seen some of these industrial co-operatives. I know what good work some of them are doing. I am glad that these industrial co-operatives are being helped by co-operative societies. I have also seen some of the agricultural production societies. I have seen some of these marketing societies also. All these things are there. I want the training and education of the workers to be seen against the proper background of the co-operative map that we have in this country. That is why I am referring to these things.

Then, there are the consumers' stores. I visited Sweden only very recently and I found that Sweden is very rich so far as the consumer co-operative societies are concerned. It is a pity that while our people complain against rising prices and the injustice of retail dealers, our countrymen do not specialise in these co-operative consumer stores. I do not understand why it is so. Then there is the housing society. All these suburbs of Bombay are a tribute to the co-operative housing societies. I think most of these houses are built in Bombay through these co-operative societies. I have seen co-operative labour in my constituency. I have seen some of these societies and I am very happy that they have replaced the contractors, and have given a better deal to the workers. There are co-operative societies for women and the displaced persons have also taken advantage of them. I find that the displaced per-

sons from West Pakistan and also from East Pakistan have taken advantage of the co-operative movement. So far as I know, some of the transport societies in my own State are run by the displaced persons with the help of co-operative societies. They are ex-servicemen.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is co-operative labour included in agricultural labour also?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes. Then there are co-operative insurance schemes. This is a thing which is not very popular in my country, namely, crop insurance and cattle insurance. I wish all these should come in. I have referred to all these things in order to show how diverse, how manifold and how varied the problems can be for any Ministry to deal with. Co-operative education has to go on at two levels. In the first place, I wish that level were abolished in the country; that is, I look forward to the day when there will be no registrars, when there will be no inspectors of co-operative societies, when there will be no auditors appointed by the Government to look into these things. I look forward to that day. I do not know when it will come. I shall feel happy when this co-operative movement becomes an entirely voluntary movement, an entirely non-official movement and entirely a movement meant for the common man, run, managed and administered by the common man. I want this cooperative movement to be like that.

13 hrs.

Now we are going to have certain senior officers, intermediate officers and junior officers. When I think of these three kinds of officers, I am afraid of one thing. If our cooperative movement is progressing slowly today, it is because some of the officers play their part in keeping down the cooperative movement as much as they can, because it is the duty of the officers to apply all kinds of checks, so that the movement is run as badly as possible.

There are land mortgage officers, block level officers, etc. All these things are there. The other day a question was put in this House and in reply it was said that everything was there, but trained personnel was not there. I was very happy to find in today's papers what the acting Secretary-General of the United Nations said in the course of an address at the Law School of Sao Paulo University in Brazil. How truly are those words applicable to our conditions! He said:

"That is why the developing decade is laying so much stress on the mobilization of human resources as a pre-condition to the achievement of our goals. The unused talents of the people constitute the present major waste and the chief future hope of the developing countries. High priority must, therefore, be given to education and training in the developing countries so as to create not merely new techniques and skills but a receptive state of mind and a capacity among the people concerned to absorb and assimilate new progress."

I have gone through this report very carefully and I have also gone through the annual report of the Ministry very carefully, on which some decisions have been taken. I feel that an honest attempt has been made to impart education and training not only to the official functionaries but also to the people in general, and those persons who are to run cooperative societies, secretaries and other members of the societies. An honest attempt has been made to give education to them. Of course, an attempt has also been made to train them. We have different schools, summer courses, seminars, etc. to impart this kind of training. All these things are there in order to create new skills and new techniques. But have any new skills or techniques been created? I do not know. Have they created a receptive state of mind among the people? Certainly not.

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-

try of Community Development, Pan-chayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have they given the people the capacity to absorb and assimilate new progress? I do not know.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The very fact that the hon. Member has referred to Sweden is an indication that the minds of our people have been saturated with new ideas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am very sorry the hon. Minister has not given the Deputy Minister the right of reply to the debate and that is why he is intervening like this.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that this is a very admirable report. I have already said that. They have got a programme for training and education and that education extends from primary school level to university level. There is no doubt about it. But the formalities of education and training cannot bring about that state of affairs which the Minister wants, I want and every citizen of India wants. I do not question the validity of your programme and I do not want to point out the defects in the prospectus you have given. But I want to ask, is that programme and prospectus going to create this state of affairs which has been described by the acting Secretary-General of the UN? For that, we will have to have recourse to other things and those other things are that this co-operative movement should be made a mass movement. It should become a non-official movement. I am very happy that the Chairman of the co-operative union—the non-official organisation—is here. The cooperative movement should be made an absolutely non-official movement. It should also become free from the stranglehold of the officialdom that we have in this country. If our Minister succeeds in doing that, I have no doubt that this

[Shri D. C. Sharma].

programme for training and education will become a reality in the sense in which I want it to become a reality.

I have seen some of the text-books which are taught in the secondary schools and in some courses which are given in the colleges. I have also come to know that some universities have introduced some course here and there on cooperation. All these things are there and I think they are useful in some way. But I would like that in this country, where the percentage of literacy is not very high, we should have recourse to those media which can serve the needs of the uneducated people. I would like to ask the Minister, what use is being made of the audio-visual medium, films and other things in educating them? I would also say that it is not enough to make a person literate. It is not necessary that once a person becomes literate, he should stay literate. All students of social education are agreed that it is not enough to impart literacy, but you should also have some follow-up course to keep him literate. Therefore, it is not enough to give training and education as given in this report, but we should also have some follow-up training, so that people are kept constantly in touch with the cooperative movement.

The third thing is, it is not only the functionaries that have to be educated. But the ordinary member of a society should also be educated. Of course, the National Union of Co-operatives has undertaken the work of education of persons and it is doing a good job. But I feel that some kind of adult education on a short-term basis has got to be given in order that these persons remain in touch with what the co-operative movement is. Therefore, the instruments of education have to be strengthened, and also the instruments of publicity and propaganda, because co-operative movement in this country is not only a movement. It is tied up with legislation, it is tied up with administration, it is tied up with State control. It has got something to do with auditing, supervision and ins-

pection. Therefore, unless the people are fully posted about these things, I think this programme for training and education will not be very helpful.

But every programme that we have must require resources, and without resources I do not think anything can be done. I think—I speak subject to correction—about Rs. 12 crores have been set apart in the Third Five Year Plan for this programme of training and education.

The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): Rs. 8½ crores. Rs. 12 crores was recommended.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That makes me still sadder. I think this is a very very small sum. When you have such a big country, when you have to cover so many States with so many different set-ups and so many different kinds of societies and so many different kinds of needs, I feel that this sum of Rs. 8 crores is hardly sufficient. Out of these Rs. 8 crores we have to run co-operative institutes for advanced study and research, training colleges, training centres, audio-visual equipment buildings, member educational programme, sufficient expenditure in member educational programme, publication of popular literature, instructors' training institutes, study tours, field study, publications and other things. Therefore, my submission is that this sum is not adequate and I would like that this sum is increased. I would also say that the sum reserved for audio-visual education should be increased, because that is the one thing which is going to help the uneducated people who are members of these societies.

Before I sit down, Sir, I would like to say two things. In the first place, I have been impressed by this report. In the second place, I feel that the National Union of Co-operatives is doing a good job. But I would say

that an attempt should be made to make this co-operative movement a mass movement in this country. It should be like free and compulsory primary education. As every home is feeling satisfied with that kind of thing, similarly, this co-operative movement should give them satisfaction. I say this because the party to which I belong—the Congress Party—is wedded to this programme of co-operative movement. We are wedded to the programme of co-operative movement, to the programme of service co-operatives, to the programme of co-operative farming etc. We know that this co-operative movement will be a big factor in bringing about the socialist frame-work of society which we are aiming at.

I, therefore, feel that two things must be done. In the first place, the funds for this purpose should be enhanced. In the second place, there should be orientation courses at all levels. Co-operative movement is a dynamic growing movement. New legislations are being framed every day. New subjects are springing up every day. Therefore, it is no use thinking of education and training of co-operative personnel in the same way in which we think of training teaching personnel and others. They have to be constantly in touch with new things, new ideas and other things. Therefore, they need some kind of informal and follow-up education more than the kind of formal education which has been suggested in this report.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That this House takes note of the Report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training (Volumes I and II), laid on the Table of the House on the 19th April, 1961.”

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जिन सज्जनों ने इस को तैयार किया है उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत की है और वह मेहनत सराहनीय

है। किन्तु या तो इस में वह बात लिखी नहीं गई अथवा उन के ध्यान में नहीं रही। एक सब से बड़ी बात जो होनी चाहिये उस का इस में जिक्र नहीं मिलता और वह यह कि आखिर इस सब ट्रेनिंग का जो नतीजा होगा उस का मूल्यांकन हर वर्ष किस प्रकार से करेंगे ? अगर उस का मूल्यांकन नहीं होता है तो यह सारा रण्य जो लग रहा है वह सही लग रहा है या नहीं या जो तरीका अख्तियार किया जा रहा है वह सही है या नहीं इस का निर्णय नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं कुछ उदाहरण आप के द्वारा मिनिस्टर होदय के सामने और प्रस्तावक महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि आज भी यह दशा है कि जिले का असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार एक एक वर्ष तक किसी सोसाइटी का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं कर सकता है। अनेकों कारण उस में वतलाये जाते हैं। यदि हमारी ट्रेनिंग सफल हो तो इस प्रकार की रुकावट आन का कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है। उस से नीचे चल कर के जहाँ तक जूनियर आफिसर्स का सवाल है उन की दशा तो और भी बुरी है। जूनियर आफिसर्स, इंस्पेक्टर्स और असिस्टेंट इंस्पेक्टर्स जो ट्रेनिंग हासिल करके गांवों में जाते हैं तो उनसे अशा यह की जाती है कि वह लोगों को काम करने का सही रास्ता बतलायेंगे लेकिन अनुभव यह बतलाता है कि बहुत से तो उन में काम करने ही नहीं हैं और अगर करते भी हैं तो गलत करते हैं और उसका नतीजा भोगना पड़ता है कोऑपरेटिव के सदस्यों को। आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि एक, एक कोऑपरेटिव को अपने लिये कर्जा लेने में ८, ८ और ९, ९ महीने लग जाते हैं और उस ९ महीने में उन के अपने गांव से जिला हैडक्वार्टर के २०, २० और २५, २५ चक्कर हो जाते हैं। इस में उन को काफी परेशानी होती है, काफी समय उनका बर्बाद जाता है और पैसा भी उनका काफी खर्च हो जाता है। उन को काफी इससे घाटा पहुँचता है।

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

रिपोर्ट में जो आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं उनसे प्रतीत होता है कि शायद लगभग ३२०० आदमी सन् १९६० में जूनियर आफिसर्स ट्रेड हुए हैं। मैनेजिंग कमेटियों के सदस्यों आदि के भी आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। हजारों की संख्या दी गई है। लेकिन जाहिर है कि उनकी ट्रेनिंग सही तरीके की नहीं होती है क्योंकि अगर ट्रेनिंग सफल हो तो क्या कारण है कि वर्षों से हालांकि ट्रेनिंग चल रही है लेकिन सोसाइटियों के पदाधिकारी सही तरीके से प्रोमोट आदि भी नहीं बना सकते हैं और बराबर उनका आना जाना लगा रहता है। मैं एक फील्ड वर्कर को हेमियत से बता सकता हूँ कि यदि हर एक को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक की आंच की जाये तो पता लगेगा कि लोगों की जोन ऐप्लीकेशन्स जो जाती हैं उन में कितनी ही ऐप्लीकेशन्स बह पास नहीं करते हैं उनको असिस्टेंट रेजिस्ट्रार के पास कितने नोट्स के साथ वापिस करते हैं और सांसाइटों फिर उन को और नीचे वापिस करती है और यह तांता लगा रहता है। अगर असिस्टेंट रेजिस्ट्रार की ट्रेनिंग सही हो, जूनियर आफिसर्स की ट्रेनिंग सही हो और मैनेजिंग कमेटी के सदस्यों की ट्रेनिंग सही हो तो फिर यह गड़बड़ी पैदा होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठ सकता।

अभी अभी मैं ने अपने एक क्षेत्र में देखा कि अनेकों ही नहीं रीकॉर्डों की तादाद में ऐप्लीकेशन्स डायर उपर मारी मारी फिरती थीं। उन की जांच करवाने की मैं ने कोशिश की। और वहां के आफिसरों ने कहा, "साहब, हम क्या करें? जो ट्रेन्ड स्टाफ हमारे पास आया है, वह बिल्कुल निकम्मा है।" अब उन से पूछा गया कि यह स्टाफ निकम्मा क्यों है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि सिफ़ारिश की वजह से लोग ले लिये जाते हैं। इस के मानी ये हैं कि अगर इस रिपोर्ट में यह संकेत किया गया होता कि इस काम में उन आदमियों को लेना जरूरी है, जोकि सरल वायस के हैं और जो इस काम में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं इस प्रकार का यदि कोई सुझाव होता और उस पर अमल होता, तो

वह तरीका खत्म कर दिया जाता, जिस में सिफ़ारिश की बिना पर शहरी लड़के ले लिये जाते हैं, सिफ़ारिश के आधार पर ऐसे लड़के ले लिये जाते हैं, जिन की इस काम में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, जो सिर्फ़ रोटी कमाने के लिये वहां बैठना चाहते हैं, और उस से ये भयंकर नतीजे सामने न आते।

लेकिन हमारा तो एक रिवाज पड़ गया है कि हम अच्छी तरह से रिपोर्ट तैयार करें। रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में हम सारा दिमाग लड़ाते हैं। हमारे शब्द बहुत सुन्दर होते हैं, जिन में कुछ काट-छांट करने की गुंजायश नहीं होती है। लेकिन जब हम अमल को देखते हैं, तो नक्शा बिल्कुल उलट होता है। यही कारण है कि हमारी को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट कायज पर तो सफल होती नज़र आ रही है, लेकिन वह अमल में सफल नहीं है।

अभी अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा कि "दिस मूवमेंट नूड बि ए कामन मैनज मूवमेंट एंड ए मास मूवमेंट"। मैं उन से निवेदन करूँ कि यह कैम सम्भव हो सकता है, अब कि राजनीतिक दल उस में बेजा तरीकें से हस्तक्षेप करते हैं और उन को पीपल्स मूवमेंट नहीं बनने देते। यहाँ तक हाजत होती है कि जब सहकारी संस्थान बनते हैं, तो बराबर यह संघर्ष चलता रहता है कि उन पर किस पार्टी का अधिकार और अह्रा रहे और किस पार्टी का न रहे। यदि एक पार्टी वाले आ गये, तो दूसरे इस ताक में लगे रहते हैं कि किस उन को वहाँ से हटाया जाये। इस से आम आदमी घबराये रहते हैं कि यह क्या धंधा है।

मुझे अपने क्षेत्र का पता है कि एक बार ऐसा संघर्ष हुआ कि जो को-ऑपरेटिव के सदस्य थे, वे कहने लगे, "यह तो हमारा काम है, आप इस में राजनीति को क्यों घुसेड़ते हो?" लेकिन उन की बात को कौन सुनता है? सारी मूवमेंट ही इसी दृष्टि से चलाई जा

रही है, सारा काम इसी दृष्टि से किया जा रहा है। हो सकता है कि केन्द्र में हमारे नेता और मंत्री महोदय समझते हों कि जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं, वह जनता के लाभ के लिए कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वहां पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, वे बाकायदा यही सोचते हैं कि अपनी पार्टी और अपने दल के नाम पर कैसे लाभ उठावें। उस का नतीजा यह है कि आज गांव गांव में पार्टीबाजी हो रही है, को-ऑपरेटिव्स में पार्टीबाजी हो रही है।

को-ऑपरेटिव्स की पार्टीबाजी का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो लोग आफिमर्ज कहनाते हैं, जो जिले में बैठे हुए हैं, वे जा कर उस में दखल देते हैं और एक के खिलाफ दूसरे का साथ देते हैं। वे कभी एक के साथ हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं, "हम मैनोअग कमेटी को बदलवा देंगे, हम उपर लिख देंगे।" कभी वे उस के खिलाफ हो कर दूसरे के साथ हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि अब की दफा हम तुम्हारा साथ देंगे। किसी किसी जगह तो यहाँ तक होता है कि लोन को रकवाने के लिए नेताओं के टेलीफोन पटुंच जाने हैं कि अमुक व्यक्ति को लोन नहीं देना चाहिए। यदि बैंक के मैनेजर से कहा जाता है कि यह क्या हो रहा है, क्यों हो रहा है, तो वह कन्ता है, "हम लोन क्या करें, बड़े आदमियों का टेलीफोन आया है"। इस प्रकार की को-ऑपरेटिव्स मूवमेंट का क्या फायदा है और इस ट्रेनिंग का क्या नतीजा है ?

हमारी पहली ट्रेनिंग यह होनी चाहिए कि चाहे हम किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के हों, लेकिन को-ऑपरेटिव के मामले में हम सब एक हैं और हम को वहाँ जी-जान लड़ा कर काम करना है। इस में मैनोअग कमेटी के मेम्बरों की ट्रेनिंग का जिक्र किया गया है। चार पांच साल में एक दिन दो चार घंटे की ट्रेनिंग से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। वे भूल-भाल जाते हैं। इस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि उसके लिए स्कूल टीचर्स से सम्बन्ध रखना चाहिए, यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए। बिल्कुल सही

बात है। लेकिन वह तो तब हो, जब उस में सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति का विश्वास हो।

अगर आप इस बात के भीतर जायें कि ये कर्ज किस तरह से लिये जाते हैं, तो एक भयानक बात हमारे सामने आती है। जो लोग कर्ज लेने के लिए आते हैं, अगर उन को कोई पिछला बकाया रुपया देना है, तो वे गांव के साहूकार से रुपया ले आते हैं, उस को अच्छी कटौती दे आते हैं और इस तरह से वह रुपया जमा कराते हैं। हफ्ते दो हफ्ते के बाद वे फिर रुपया ले जाते हैं। अगर सरकार कहीं यह शर्त रख दे कि एक दफा रुपया वापस करने के बाद छः महीने या एक साल या दो साल बाद कर्ज लिया जाये, तो लोगों की क्या दशा होगी, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

प्रश्न यह है कि कितने परसेंट आदमी को को-ऑपरेटिव के अन्तर्गत आ रहे हैं। मैं उन का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ, जिन को हम सर्विस को को-ऑपरेटिव और क्रेडिट को-ऑपरेटिव कह रहे हैं। बाकी को-ऑपरेटिवज की बात तो बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी है।

जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, उसका मूल तत्व शायद है। यह ट्रेनिंग तब सफल हो सकती है, जब यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि जो आदमी इस ट्रेनिंग में आये, उस की भावना शुद्ध हो और उस में काम करने की यही लगन हो। यह काम इस प्रकार का नहीं है कि यह देखा जाये कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ग्रेड कम है या ज्यादा और उन ग्रेडों के आधार पर काम चलाया जाये। यह काम तो जी-जान से करने का है। हम कहते हैं कि इस काम में से सरकारीयत हटनी चाहिए। लेकिन सरकारीयत हटे कैसे, जब सारा काम सरकारीयत के आधार पर चल रहा है, सारी ट्रेनिंग सरकारीयत के आधार पर दी जा रही है ? उन को कुछ तो सोचने का मौका दिया जाये कि तुम्हें यह सोसायटी का काम चलाना है। जब हम गांवों में जा कह लोगों को सोसायटी बनाने के लिए कहते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि हमें नहीं सोसायटी बनानी है, लेकिन

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

जब हम उन को प्रलोभन देते हैं कि इस से यह लाभ होगा, वह लाभ होगा, तो वे सोचते हैं कि थोड़ी देर की आसाइस मिलती है, बना लो। लेकिन फिर व कहते हैं कि अमुक आदमी को हम इस में नहीं लेंगे, अमुक गांव वाले से हमारा वैर और विरोध है, उन को मेम्बर नहीं बनायेंगे। इस प्रकार की पार्टीवाजी गांवों में चल रही है। जो राजनीति को-ऑपरेटिव और पंचायतों में घेर कर गई है, उस को निकालने का तरीका भी हमको संचना होगा।

इस लिए मेरा निवेदन और मुझाव है कि यदि इस ट्रेनिंग को सफल बनाना है, तो हम को निश्चित रूप से प्रतिवर्ष इस के मूल्यांकन का तरीका रखना होगा और वह भी तकनीक के साथ रखना होगा। वह मूल्यांकन केवल सरकारी आदमियों के बारे में नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि इस बारे में भी होना चाहिए कि उन सब का नाता एक दूसरे से क्या जुड़ रहा है, किस प्रकार से व काम कर रहे हैं।

मैं माकॉटिंग सोसायटीज की हालत को जानता हूँ। उन पर किन लोगों ने कब्जा किया हुआ है? वे कौन लोग हैं? अगर इस बारे में जांच की जाय, तो उन की स्थिति भी बड़ी दयनीय मालूम होती है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट पर जिस तरीके से अमल किया जा रहा है, उस को हम सफल नहीं कर सकते। १९६० के आंकड़ इस में हैं। १९६१ जा चुका है और १९६२ जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम प्रगति को आंकड़ों से आंकने लगेंगे, तो यह हमारी बहुत ही भयानक भूल होगी, उस के साथ ही हम को इस बात की भी जांच करनी चाहिए कि आन्तरिक रूप से उस की अवस्था क्या है, उस की जड़ें गहराई में जा रही हैं या नहीं। प्रत्येक जिले में जो रोजाना काम हो रहा है, वह किस प्रकार का है, इस की रिपोर्ट तैयार हो। देरी क्यों होती है—रूपये के लिये एक दरस्वास्त कब आई,

उत व्यक्ति को कब रुपया मिला और उस के बीच में कितनी हेरा-फरी हुई, अगर इन तमाम बातों का संकलन करने लगे, तो एक बहुत बड़ा पोथा तैयार हो जायेगा और यह भी मालूम हो जायेगा कि हम इस में जनता का कितना खर्च करवा रहे हैं, जो कि हमारी आंखों से आंझल है और उस पर उन को कितना खर्चा फालतू देना पड़ रहा है, जो हमारे रिकार्ड पर नहीं है और हमारी आंखों से आंझल है।

जब हम इस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, तो हम को इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि केवल रिपोर्टें काम नहीं करती हैं, बल्कि उस के भीतर जो भावना निहित है, उन को अमल में लाने के लिये इस बात की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है कि जो काम जनता से सीधा सम्बन्धित है, वे कैसे फलें-फूलें, खास तौर से सहकारिता के मामले में। यह एक गहन विषय है और यह काम बिना प्रतिवर्ष तकनीक से मूल्यांकन किये हुये नहीं चलेगा। इस प्रकार का बर्बस्चनेयर (प्रश्नावली) इस में दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की प्रश्नावली बना कर प्रतिवर्ष प्रत्येक स्टेट और प्रत्येक जिले में रिपोर्ट लेनी चाहिये और वह रिपोर्ट इंडिपेंडेंट तरीके से, स्वतंत्र रूप से लेनी चाहिये, बजाय इस के कि वह डिपार्टमेंट से ले ली जाये। तब हम को मालूम होगा कि हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं और हम को कितनी सफलता मिल रही है।

इत सम्बन्ध में जो नुकसानदेह बातें हैं, उन को दूर करना निहायत जरूरी है। सब से पहली नुकसानदेह बात है को-ऑपरेटिवज में राजनीति का प्रवेश। इस के बाद आफिसर्स को गलत तरीके से और सिकारिश के आधार पर छांटना भी एक नुकसानदेह बात है। सिकारिश और कहीं शायद नुकसान न करती होंगी, लेकिन को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट में सिकारिश के आधार पर आफिसर्स या दूसरे नोंकरों की लेना बहुत ही नुकसान देह

बात है। इस लिए बहुत ही हिम्मत के साथ इस का मुकाबला करना चाहिए। यह कैसे हो सकता है, इस पर हम को और सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जितनी भी स्टेट्स हैं उन का मुकाबला, कुछ आधार हैं जिन पर किया जा सकता है। अलग अलग स्टेट्स की अलग अलग समस्याएँ भी होती हैं। लेकिन जो जो समस्याएँ सब की समान हैं, एक दूसरे से मिलती जुलती हैं, उन समस्याओं के ऊपर तो उन की रिपोर्ट मिलनी चाहिए। क्या कारण है कि राजस्थान में सात सौ आदमी ट्रेन हुए और किसी दूसरी स्टेट में कम या ज्यादा ट्रेन हुए। आप जब प्लान बनाते हैं तो जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ विशेष सुविधायें देते हैं। लेकिन इस में इस प्रकार का कोई भी जिक्र नहीं है कि वे सुविधायें उन को मिलेंगी या नहीं या किस प्रकार की सुविधायें उन को मिलेंगी। इस और भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, उन पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये और जो समय आप ने दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दस मिनट हर एक मेम्बर साहब को मिलेंगे और मैं चाहूँगा कि इतने वक्त में मेम्बर साहब खत्म कर दें।

Sbri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on reading the Study Team's Report on Co-operative Training I find that it is a very enlightening brochure for any co-operator or for any man who intends to enter into the field of co-operation. But, at the same time, I am sorry to say that so far I do not find what is the reaction of the Central Govern-

ment or what action has been taken on this Study Team's Report. It was envisaged that this report should be submitted much ahead of the planning of the Third Five Year Plan. While going through the financial aspect of this Study Team's Report I do not find that whatever has been suggested is included in the Third Five Year Plan so that all the suggestions made by this Team cannot be implemented within the span of the Third Five Year Plan period.

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

My personal experience as a small co-operator in a small district shows that the first aspect of the educative value requires that one common man should know how far and to what length he should be a cooperator. As we know, today a man who is on the management committee of either a small primary unit or a Taluka union or a District Central Co-operative Bank, is a man maintaining himself on other incomes. He is maintaining himself on other incomes and is having his further knowledge of other sides of business while having co-operation as a secondary business or a part-time social service. Sometimes some political workers also accept it as a social service. A co-operator should initially and principally be attached to the institution, co-operative, or any concern so that he can devote much more of his time to co-operation.

I remember that our revered Leader of the House announced in Nagpur in 1958 about the formation of co-operative farming societies or service co-operatives throughout the country. The time limit suggested at that time was hardly three years. What do we find today? The existing multi-purpose co-operative societies are to be termed as cooperative societies only in name. If really we want to encircle the whole country with any type of co-operative societies, whether it is an industrial co-operative society or a consumers' society, a multi-purpose co-operative society or a service co-

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

operative society, the spirit and education has to be imparted not only to the members, the management committees or the officials who look after or, shall I say, control them but to every one in the country.

I would like to mention my experience of the last elections and of the propaganda about the collective farming societies in my area. Many of the hon. Members know that Shri Nanda, our hon. Planning Minister, is elected from Sabarkantha in Gujarat State. He has his own experience and he has put that in his socialist forum. People today are very much frightened by the name of joint farming society or collective farming society. I would say that even members of the management committee of the Central Co-operative Board are frightened by the words of joint co-operative farming societies or a collective farming society as if the Heaven are likely to fall upon it.

If we try to understand the primary economics of our rural areas, in principle every man, by nature and by birth, is a co-operator. He belongs primarily to a joint Hindu family. Only when the family expands he diverts from it and they spread. When the membership is 20 or 25, collective or joint farming society will be evolved. What I was stressing here was that the instruction or education to be imparted cannot be confined to the Study Team's Report alone. When it cannot be confined to the Study Team's Report alone, when even all the financial implications or suggestions are not being accepted in the Third Plan, I would humbly ask a simple question of the hon. Minister and that is this. What time limit does he expect to set to fulfil this ambition or this cherished goal of co-operation?

My hon. friend, Shri Dey, is not only in charge of community development projects and co-operation but the words "Panchayati Raj" have been added to his designation to evolve a

political democracy through an economic democracy or to have a common social democracy. So, all the three subjects are now combined and put under one ministry. Then we shall have to see that first education is imparted not only to the public at large but to officialdom also and that too starting from the registrars of co-operative societies.

In this Report it is suggested that a man who is an IAS officer and who is in charge of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, should preferably have training of one year as Joint Registrar or something. I come from a progressive State. My State is also known for development in co-operation. I want to know whether it is accepted by every State that an IAS officer who is in charge of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has to learn what an industrial co-operative society is or what the difference is between a collective farming society or joint farming society and other societies. I may be enlightened by giving a very descriptive picture of all the States where all the Registrars, whether IAS or otherwise, have a preliminary knowledge of this. No doubt, they may be very intelligent in other respects, but will they be in a position to explain directly to the common man or to a man who is a co-operator going to them for some information regarding co-operation, for example, when certain members are not admitted or when certain bifurcation of a group co-operative society should be made, or will they have to seek the assistance of subordinates and all that paraphernalia?

Not only that; as the suggestions made by the Study Team are very wide in nature and a beginning has been made in some of the higher secondary education institutions to include co-operation as a subject, will there be co-operation between the Education Ministry and the Co-operation Ministry to see that the 48 or 49 universities in India accept in their curriculum the teaching of co-opera-

tion to their professors and to the future generation of our country which is likely to lead us after ten years. Not only that. We have got a number of High schools, especially secondary High schools, now termed to be Higher Secondary Schools where this training can be introduced. The question is whether this programme was persistently and continuously followed. I know regarding the progress of training of members of management committees of societies. There are some officials in charge of co-operation. That normal procedure is going on. It will not suffice to achieve the purpose in the time limit within which we want to progress and have the co-operation aspect in every sphere of human life. It may be new avenues of social life. There is the industrial policy of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must close now.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री दीवान चंद्र शर्मा का बहुत अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर इस सदन में बोलने का मौका हम लोगों को दिया। साथ ही साथ जो अध्ययन दल मंत्रालय ने बनाया, और जिस की रिपोर्ट पर हम आज वाद विवाद कर रहे हैं, उस के जो नेता थे या जो उस के माननीय सदस्य थे उन के प्रति भी हम शुक्रगुजार हैं कि उन्होंने बहुत महनत कर के इतना मुन्दर प्रतिवेदन गवर्नमेंट के सामने रक्खा जिस के आधार पर सरकार कारवाई करने के लिए तैयार है या कर रही है।

यह बात हम सभी जानते हैं कि हम ने अपने देश में जो प्रजातांत्रिक जीवन बनाने का निश्चय किया है वह तब तक हर तरह से पूरा नहीं हो सकता जब तक हमारे राजनीतिक, सामाजिक या आर्थिक जीवन में सहकारिता नहीं आती। अब तक हमारे देश में बहुत अंशों तक में जो उद्योग बंधे चलते रहे और जो खेती होती रही, वह ज्यादातर इस

खाल से होती रही कि हम उन उद्योगों के जरिये से या खेती के जरिये से अधिक से अधिक लाभ स्वयम् उठायें। लेकिन प्रजातांत्रिक जीवन का आधार यह होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले सभी लोग सुखी हों, सभी सम्पन्न हों और सभी अच्छी तरह से जीवन यापन कर सकें। इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि हम अपने सामाजिक राजनीतिक और आर्थिक जीवन में सहकारिता को आधार बनायें। इसी खाल से आज लगभग ६०, ७० वर्षों से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इस के लिए प्रयत्न होता रहा है। जब हम आजाद नहीं थे, उस समय भी जो यहां पर अंग्रेज सरकार थी, उस ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि हिन्दुस्तान की शरीबी को दूर करने के लिए, या हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में जागृति ला कर उन को सुखी सम्पन्न बनाने का अगर कोई तरीका हो सकता है तो वह सहकारिता का ही तरीका हो सकता है। इस लिए उसने सहकारी आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में बहुत से प्रयत्न किये।

लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के कि यहां ६०, ७० वर्षों से सहकारिता आन्दोलन चल रहा है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सहकार समितियां कायम हुई हैं, जो प्रगति यहां पर हुई है अगर उस का अन्दाजा पूरे तौर से लगाया जाए तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे आर्थिक जीवन में उसका स्थान नगण्य ही है। इस लिए इस बात की जरूरत महसूस हुई कि इस पर विचार किया जाये कि जिस आन्दोलन में ऐसे अच्छे सिद्धांत, ऐसा अच्छा दर्शन है उस आन्दोलन में प्रगति क्यों नहीं हो रही है। इस बाउ पर समय समय पर विचार किया गया कि इस आन्दोलन के पीछे अच्छे सिद्धांत हैं बहुत अच्छा दर्शन है जिस सहकारिता के आधार पर हम देश का जीवन चलाना चाहते हैं, वह आदर्श जीवन होगा फिर भी यह आन्दोलन आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ रहा है। उस में यह देखा गया है कि इस आन्दोलन को

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

चलाने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के आदमियों को और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के आदमियों को भी, जिस तरह का आदर्श सहकारिता का आन्दोलन हमारे देश में चल सकता है, उस की पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती है। इसी बात को आधार मान कर समय समय पर इस के शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई लेकिन स्वराज्य के पहले जो शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था थी वह बहुत नाकाफ़ी थी। इसी लिए जब देश आज़ाद हुआ तो रिज़र्व बैंक ने इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाये। यहां पर एक सेंट्रल कमेटी कायम की गई, जिस से कहा गया कि वह ऊपर के स्तर का शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण दे। उस कमेटी के द्वारा काम करने की कोशिश की गई। फिर भी जब तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के निर्माण का वक्त आया तो सरकार ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि जो सहकारिता के शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण का प्रश्न है उस पर पूरे तौर से विचार किया जाय, और विभिन्न स्तरों पर, जिला स्तर पर, राज्य के स्तर पर या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षण के लिए जो प्रयत्न हो, उनकी सही जानकारी सरकार को हो इसके लिए इस अध्ययन दल की स्थापना हुई। इस अध्ययन दल ने परिश्रम करके हमारे देश की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी जानकारी और मुद्दावें दिये हैं।

इस के लिए हम लोग बहुत शुक्रगुज़ार हैं, लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। यहां अध्ययन दल बहुत बनते हैं, और आगे भी बनेंगे। इस मंत्रालय में और भी बहुत से अध्ययन दल बनाए हैं, उन से हम लोगों ने फ़ायदा भी उठाया है, लेकिन सहकारिता का आन्दोलन दिल्ली से चलने वाला आन्दोलन नहीं है, इस बात को मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार भी महसूस करती है। इस के पहले भी आन्दोलन को

दिल्ली से, सरकारी दफ़तरों और सरकारी अफ़सरों के द्वारा चलाने की चेष्टा की गई है। इसी लिए यह आन्दोलन अभी तक जन आन्दोलन नहीं बन सका है। जैसा रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा स्थापित कमेटी ने बनलाया था सहकारिता का जो आन्दोलन अब तक चला है उस को असफल ही कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जो कमेटी बँठी थी उस ने यह भी कहा था कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातन्त्र को बचाना है, उस को मजबूत करना है, तो इन सहकारिता आन्दोलन को सफल बनाना होगा। इसी लिए इन दिनों दृष्टियों को सामने रख कर सरकार ने जो अध्ययन दल बनाये हैं समझता हूँ कि उस ने अच्छा ही काम किया है।

अब जो इस अध्ययन दल की सिफ़ारिशें हैं उनपर मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इस के पहले कि मैं इस पर अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करूँ, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस अध्ययन दल की जो रिपोर्टें हैं, उसे देखने से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय तौर से इस अध्ययन दल ने अध्ययन कर के जो अपनी रिपोर्टें की हैं उनमें जितनी सिफ़ारिशें हैं उन में से थोड़ी सी सिफ़ारिशों को छोड़ कर बाकी सिफ़ारिशें ऐसी हैं जिनको बिल्कुल केन्द्रीय तौर से नहीं किया जा सकता है और न स्टेट की तौर से ही कहा जा सकता है। इस रिपोर्टें में दो अंश हैं एक शिक्षण का और एक प्रशिक्षण का। जहां तक शिक्षण का ताल्लुक है इस दल ने अध्ययन कर के रिपोर्टें दी हैं कि प्रारम्भिक पाठशालाओं से ले कर विश्वविद्यालय तक अध्ययन के सिलसिले में इस के पूरे कोर्स को स्थान मिलना चाहिये। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, जब राज्य के मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन होते हैं तो उन में यह विषय रक्खा जाता है और उस पर विचार होता है और राज्य के मंत्रीगण इस को स्वीकार करते हैं कि इस को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये। लेकिन जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है जब इस को

कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न आता है तो हम बहुत पीछे रह जाते हैं। मुझे मालम तो नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आने पर यह मंत्रालय हमारे सामने इस विषय को रखेगा कि किन किन राज्यों में इस शिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ है।

जहाँ तक प्रशिक्षण का सवाल है, मैं उस पर अभी आऊँगा लेकिन जहाँ तक शिक्षण का सवाल है, प्रारम्भिक पाठशालाओं और यूनियनमिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं, उन्हें इन संस्थाओं ने किसी हद तक मान लिया है और किसी हद तक उनका अपने पाठ्यक्रम में जगह भी दी है। लेकिन केवल रिपोर्ट पेश कर देने से और उसका मंत्रियों के स्तर पर सम्मेलन करके स्वीकार कर लेने से हमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। इस लिए मैं इस मंत्रालय से कहना चाहूँगा कि भले ही वह प्रयत्न करता है लेकिन केवल यहाँ से आदेश जारी कर देने से या रिपोर्ट को तैयार करके राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं जो सहकारिता आन्दोलन में बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, ऐसे राज्य भी हैं, जो सहकारिता आन्दोलन में पीछे हैं, और उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय समिति जितना हो सकता है उतना कर रही है। लेकिन फिर भी जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है हम सहकारिता आन्दोलन को सफल नहीं देख रहे हैं। हमें इसको केवल एक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं बल्कि जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में, खेती के क्षेत्र में, मजबूत बनाना होगा।

मैं एक विषय पर खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। दो सिफारिशें इस अध्ययन दल ने की हैं। एक तो कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की स्थापना होनी चाहिए, जिसके जिम्मे प्रशिक्षण का काम रहे, चाहे वे सरकार द्वारा काम करने वाले लोग हों, चाहे जो कोऑपरेटिव

यूनियन हैं स्टेट के स्तर पर, उनके कर्मचारी हों, उनको ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है इस पर कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में विचार हुआ था। बहुत तरह के विचार आये थे, लेकिन, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट से मालम पड़ता है, सरकार ने इस बात को मान लिया है कि आल इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन के मातहत जिस परिषद् की स्थापना हुई है, वह इस काम को करे। उस परिषद् ने यदि कोई स्कीम बनाई कि किस तरह से आगे का कार्य क्रम बनना है। वह हमारे सामने नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महादय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इस चीज का मदन के सामने रखें और बताएं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का समय खत्म हो गया।

श्री श्रीनारायण बास : मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है इस लिए समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): First of all, I would like to congratulate the leader of the Study Team for having presented this important report. As far as the co-operative movement is concerned, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has visualised and has wished that this movement must spread in the country as a mass movement.

The history of the co-operative movement is before us. After the report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank and Shree V. L. Mehta committee, the co-operative movement has been totally changed and revolutionised in the whole country.

Now, the question before this country is this. In our country, there is a mixed economy. Firstly, there is the private sector; secondly, there is the public sector, and thirdly, there is the co-operative sector. The co-operative sector is on the defensive line, because it is encroached from both the

[Shri Jasnvant Mehta]

private and public sectors. So, Government should also make up their mind in regard to the scope and function of the co-operative sector, and how far the co-operative sector is going to progress.

As far as the co-operative sector is concerned, there are people in this country who have adopted the co-operative movement, or who believe in or who have faith in the co-operative movement, and they wish that the co-operative movement must go deep down to the masses in such a way that the whole social order may be changed on the lines of co-operation.

If we take it up as a mass movement, as Shri D. C. Sharma has said, then we have also got to think of the educational aspect; we should emphasise on the education and the training of the cadres etc. All these things have been emphasised in the report. But the practical approach and the practical aspect of the co-operative movement should also be considered by this Ministry.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to only one suggestion made in the report of this committee. In this report, in conclusion, the chairman has stated that:

"It will be necessary to draw in for the management of the co-operative institutions public-spirited workers who will subordinate their personal interest and party and political considerations to the common good of the people."

The question before us is this. As we have adopted the programme of democratic decentralisation in this country, simultaneously, the co-operative movement is also another thing which we have adopted. In this also, we are pleading for democratic decentralisation. But, in practical approach, the co-operative movement is an eco-

nomie movement and a social movement, and it is going in a different way. So, when we start mixing democratic decentralisation and co-operative movement, again, politics comes in. If we are genuine about the co-operative movement, and if we are clear in our minds that politics should be kept aloof from the co-operative movement, then we should not join together democratic decentralisation and co-operative movement. We do realise that at the State or the district or the taluk level, we should give impetus to this co-operative movement, and we also wish that the co-operative movement should develop as an economic and social movement, and that it should also be a mass movement, and further that it should stand on its own legs without the officialdom. But, again, we are involving these co-operative societies under the democratic decentralisation scheme.

The whole structure of democratic decentralisation which is there before us in this country is as follows. Under this scheme, there will be election from village to the district level. At the district level, the co-operative representatives will be there. If we wish that there should not be any politics in the co-operative movement, then we should see that we do not mix the two. For, if there is democratic decentralisation in the co-operative institution, the institution will become a citadel of power, and people would like to come into the co-operative institution for their political purposes or political ends, and once again, the co-operative movement which is progressing on its own lines will come under the sway of political influence. For, in this country, if the political parties have to exist, then they will have to go into the co-operative movement for their existence. It is a question of the struggle for existence by different political parties. If any political party wants to exist in this country at the district or taluk level, then it will have to capture the taluk panchayat and the district panchayat and all the

co-operative societies. So, the intention or purpose will not be served, if the two are mixed up, because in that case, the co-operative movement will again be in the same old chaotic condition, and be subject to the same political influences as before.

So, I want to know how Government look at this question. I would like to suggest that if we really want to keep the co-operative movement apart from politics, then Government should decide this question also, and they should not mix up the co-operative movement with the democratic decentralisation scheme. Then and then alone will the co-operative movement be successful, and it will go on on the proper economic line.

I have seen in Gujarat a lot of people working in the co-operative movement, who were never politicians. They were first co-operators and then only anything else. But, after Independence, all the politicians joined the co-operative movement; they were first politicians and then only co-operators, whereas before Independence the persons in the co-operative movement were first co-operators and then only politicians. So, this is a very serious problem. Of course, there are two opinions on this problem. But my own opinion is that in the interests of the co-operative movement, and with a view to making it a success, Government should consider this point seriously.

The second point that I want to mention is this. We are putting more emphasis on the success of the co-operative movement; we are starting training institutions etc. All those programmes are there. But there is the problem of the cadre also. That is the one problem which is discussed among the co-operators, namely whether there should be a common cadre or not. The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended that group societies should be formed, but now the opinion is changing in the country and it is said that the group

societies should be disbanded, and there should be single or solitary societies, because there are natural disadvantages in the group societies, and these have been experienced practically. At this time, for the success of the co-operative movement, a new idea is there, namely, that there should be a co-operative cadre throughout the country for implementing the philosophy into action. If the co-operative cadre is organised by the setting up of a National Board which Government are going to constitute, then this cadre, which will be a well-disciplined and conscious and uniform cadre, will be able to deliver the goods, and will be able to implement the policy into action. So, my suggestion is that a common co-operative cadre should be organised by setting up a national board or if it is to be decentralised, it may be handed over to the States, and the States can organise such types of cadres, so that the cadre can implement the whole co-operative policy of the country.

The third point that I would like to mention is this. In the co-operative movement, we have seen the disadvantages of the group societies. Why have these group societies failed? Suppose there is a group society for seven villages; if five villages are prepared to repay the credit, and two villages are not prepared to repay the credit, then, ultimately, the society becomes defunct. We have also seen in these societies that some members who are genuine co-operators are prepared to help and repay the credit, but there are also some blacksheep in society, who are not genuine co-operators, and who are not interested in the co-operative movement. Due to such people, the co-operative movement is hampered. Some legal and administrative change should be introduced in the co-operative legislation of this country. Only those who repay the credit should be entitled to credit, so that the ultimate aim of the co-operative movement, namely more production and more prosperity, may be achieved and those who are genuine

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co-operators may not be put in difficulties but can get the benefit of co-operative institutions and co-operative schemes. These are two or three suggestions which the Ministry will kindly consider.

14 hrs.

श्री बहाप्रकाश (बाह. दिल्ली) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा ने यह प्रस्ताव लाकर बहुत अच्छा मौका दिया कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में यहाँ हाउस में कुछ चर्चा हो। जब भी दुनिया में कोऑपरेटिव का जन्म हुआ तो उस का बुनियादी उमूल विद्या का अध्ययन माना गया। अध्ययन उस की बुनियाद है। जब तक पूरी कोऑपरेटिव की ट्रेनिंग न हो, कैंडर की ट्रेनिंग न हो कोऑपरेटिव आगे बढ़ नहीं सकती और तरक्की नहीं कर सकती। वालियंटरी कोऑपरेटिव भी तभी रह सकती है अपने ऊपर कोऑपरेटिव निर्भर भी तभी रह सकती है और ताकतवर भी तभी बन सकती है जब कि कोऑपरेटर अपने अधिकारों और जिम्मेदारियों को ठीक प्रकार से समझे।

कोई कोऑपरेटर तभी ताकतवर बन सकता है जब वह अपनी जिम्मेदारियों और अधिकारों को अच्छी तरह से समझे। इस सनातन उमूल को दुनिया के कोऑपरेटर ने शुरू से ही माना है और इस को लेकर चला है। हिन्दुस्तान में भी जब यह जन्म हुआ कि यहाँ पर कोऑपरेटिव जरूरी है तो उस कोऑपरेटिव से ताल्लुक रखने वाले जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग थे या जो बाहर से आये हुए लोग थे उन्होंने ने इस बुनियाद को माना और यह तय किया कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर दिया जाय और बहुत सी तजवीजें इस सिलसिले में मुस्तलिफ वक्त में आईं लेकिन कुछ ज्यादा तरक्की इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं हुई। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि सही मायनों में ईमानदारी के

साथ पहली कोशिश कोऑपरेटिव ट्रेनिंग के बारे में जैसी कि होनी चाहिये थी जब से यह कोऑपरेटिव का काम कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के सामने आया या उस के पास आया तब से इन पर सही मायनों में खोज शुरू हुई और उस पर कार्यवाही हुई।

कोऑपरेटिव के जो और दूसरे एम्पेक्ट्स हैं उन पर मैं इस मौके पर नहीं जाऊंगा और मैं सिर्फ कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन पर चन्द बातें कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। यह बात साफ ही है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस पॉलिसी को माना है। फाइव ड्यर प्लान में भी उस ने इस पॉलिसी को माना है वल्कि उस में तो कोऑपरेटिव की पॉलिसी को उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा स्थान दिया है। कोऑपरेटिव के उमूल पर यहाँ की एकोनॉमी को यहाँ की तन्हाय आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ढालना चाहते हैं। बहुत बड़ा उमूल है। उसका पढ़ कर तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कोऑपरेटिव के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में और कोई दूसरा तरीका करना ही नहीं चाहते। लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के कि फाइव ड्यर प्लान में कोऑपरेटिव को बहुत ऊंचा स्थान दिया गया है, बावजूद इस बात के कि गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी यह है और पार्टी इन पावर अर्थात् कांग्रेस की बुनियादी दौर पर पॉलिसी यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव को ज्यादा स्थान दिया जाय लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव के बारे में जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये उतनी तरक्की नहीं हुई है। पिछले दो, तीन साल में उस ने बहुत तरक्की की है लेकिन वह बड़ी तरक्की बहुत मामूली रह जाती है अगर हम उस सारे एकोनॉमिक सैक्टर को देखें। कोऑपरेटिव के सैक्टर को बढ़ाना है। आखिर में उसे प्रोडक्शन की फील्ड में आना है चाहे एग्रीकल्चरल फील्ड हों अथवा इंडस्ट्रियल फील्ड हो, वह उस के इम्तिहान हैं कि वह किस हद तक एग्रीकल्चरल और इंडस्ट्रियल फील्ड में अपनी जगह हासिल करता है? उस से ही इस बात का भ्रंदाजा लग सकेगा कि कोऑप

रेटिव सेक्टर कितना भाग बढ़ा है ? इस वास्ते उन की जिम्मेदारी बहुत ज्यादा है ।

यह जान कर हैरानी हांगी कि कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट स्टडी ग्रुप ने जो अपनी तजवीजें बताई हैं जब वह तजवीजें स्टेट्स में गयीं तो वह जा कर कट गयीं । अब हांता तो यह चाहिये था कि कोऑपरेटिव स्टेट्स से तजवीजें आतीं और फिर मिनिस्ट्री उन को कुछ काटती और प्लानिंग कमिशन उन को कुछ काटता लेकिन बिल्कुल उध का उल्टा हुआ । इस का मतलब साफ है कि वावजूद इस बात के कि कोऑपरेटिव को एक बड़ा ऊंचा स्थान दिया गया है लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव कांशेसनस अभी मुक्त में उतनी मजबूत नहीं है जितनी कि होती चाहिये । इस वास्ते जो कोऑपरेटिव में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, उन की प्राइडियोलिजी में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और उन के उमूल में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं उन के लिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि वह कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन के काम को बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ायें ।

गवर्नमेंट को ८ करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन के बारे में है । मेरे दोस्त श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा ने कहा कि इस काम के लिये ८ करोड़ रुपये बहुत कम हैं लेकिन मुझे तो डर है कि कहीं यह ८ करोड़ भी लौप्त न हो जाये । अब तो डे साहब भी इस जिम्मेदारी से अलग हट सकते हैं । और कह सकते हैं कि साहब मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । उन्होंने कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन की तमाम जिम्मेदारी एक तरीके से कोऑपरेटिव के सिपुर्द कर दी है । गवर्नमेंट के पास इस सिलसिले में अब उन्होंने कुछ नहीं रक्खा है ।

कुछ सज्जनों ने यहाँ पर यह कहा कि स्टडी टीम ने जो तजवीजें रखी हैं उन के उपर कुछ अमल नहीं हुआ । मैं कहता हूँ कि कोऑपरेटिव स्टडी टीम ने जितनी भी तजवीजें रखीं वह तमाम मंजूर हुईं बल्कि एक कदम आगे जाया गया । उन्होंने पहले यह तजवीजें

की थी कि कोई भी सेंट्रल कमेटी बने तो वह किस तरह से फंक्शन करेगी और सेंटर में कौन फंक्शन होगा । बेयरहाउस का कारपोरेशन और एक डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के सिपुर्द यह मामला होता था लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस में यह तजवीजें हुई थी कि नहीं यह कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन का मामला बिल्कुल सीधे नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इंडिया के हवाले कर दिया जाय । अब यह देश की कोऑपरेटिव की चुनी हुई एक ऐपेक्स आर्गनाइजेशन है । मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उध का पालिटिक्स में बिल्कुल कोई दखल नहीं है । डे साहब से उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध है । अब यह जिम्मेदारी नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन ओफ इंडिया की है । मिनिस्टर साहब भी बतलायेंगे कि पहले से इस के पास मेम्बर एजुकेशन का एक प्रोग्राम है । आइडेरी मेम्बरशिप आफि बिअर्स और मैनेजिंग कमेटी के मेम्बर्स की एजुकेशन पहले से सिपुर्द है । इस वक्त १२०० टीमें होनी चाहिये थीं । थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान के अंदर ५०५ टीमें इस वक्त काम कर रही हैं । जूनियर आफिसर्स और जूनियर परमनल की ट्रेनिंग के लिये सारे देश में ६६ ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं । वह ज्यादातर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के मातहत चलते हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया भी उस में मदद करती है । अभी १३ सीनियर ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं जिन्हें कि इंटरमीडिएट ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स कहते हैं और जो पूना का ट्रेनिंग क्ल्यास है वह सब से बड़ी तात्काली की जगह है । यह बात तय पाई गई है कि उस का रिमच इंस्टीच्यूट में डेवलप किया जाय । यह तमाम काम नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन ओफ इंडिया के सिपुर्द किया है । इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन की सारी जिम्मेदारी ही नहीं ली है बल्कि चैलेंज हिन्दुस्तान की कोऑपरेटिव को दिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में बहुत स्कोप है और इस में बहुत गुनाइज है कि उस को अपने इनीशिएटिव पर, अपने जीनियस पर और अपने ढंग से उस को

[श्री ब्रह्मप्रकाश]

डेवलप करे। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि वह इस मामले में जितना हो सकता है पूरी मदद करेंगे। लेकिन जैसे पहले मैं ने कहा खाली पालिटिक्स से मेरा सम्बन्ध नहीं है कांग्रेस पालिटिक्स और कोऑपरेटिव दोनों में मैं एक ही दिन दाखिल हुआ हूँ। अब दोनों में अदला बदली तो चलती ही रहती है लेकिन अगर मेरे सामने यह समस्या आ जाय कि मुझे इन में से कोई चीज छोड़नी पड़ जाय तो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पालिटिक्स छोड़ना तो पसन्द करूँगा लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव छोड़ना पसन्द नहीं करूँगा। यह खुशी की बात है कि चाहे वह दिल्ली की लेजिस्लर पर पालिटिक्स हो या नेशनल लेजिस्लर पर हो मैं ने पालिटिक्स में इस बिना पर नहीं देखा कि यह फर्क पार्टी के ताल्लुक रखता है या नहीं हाथोंकि पार्टी पालिटिक्स चलती रहती है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : पालिटिक्स नीचे से ऊपर आ रही है।

श्री ब्रह्मप्रकाश : मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस में वह बात पदा नहीं होगी। हम श्री बी० टी० इण्णमाचारी का नेशनल को-ऑपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इंडिया का चेयरमैन चुना है। आप उन की शक्तियत से वाकिफ हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के रहते हुए उस तरह की पालिटिक्स इस में दाखिल नहीं होगी। उस की पहली मीटिंग में उन्होंने मे जो शब्द कहे थे, वे बड़े जानदार और अहम हैं। उस मौके पर उन्होंने ने कहा था : "को-ऑपरेशन इज दि सोल आफ कम्प्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट।" इस से जाहिर होता है कि उन्होंने ने को-ऑपरेशन को कितना बड़ा स्थान दिया है। मुझे आशा है कि इस प्रोग्राम की बदौलत को-ऑपरेशन जरूर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरकी करेगा।

Shri S. K. Dey: I am most grateful to my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, for having brought this very

vital subject for discussion before this House, and equally so to my friend Shri Brahm Prakash who has just spoken and put his finger on what I consider the very nerve-centre of our problem as also the potentiality of the programme.

In our Ministry, the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation, we have been placing the highest importance on the subject of education and training, both of the functionaries in Government as also of the functionaries in the institutions that we set up and of the people in general. In the field of co-operation in particular, in the context in which we are now functioning, training and education will occupy an even more significant place.

Shri Brahm Prakash has just mentioned a very distressing situation which the Ministry has been facing in the Third Plan. We know that this House wants co-operation to be a significant feature in our economy in the country. We know that till now, in spite of all the success that we claim as reported by the Reserve Bank or by our Ministry in the shape of co-operative credit, expansion in membership, expansion in the number of co-operative societies etc., compared to the co-operatively forward countries in the world, co-operation in our country, I maintain as the Minister for co-operation in the Government of India, is still relatively in the primitive stage. Therefore, when the Third Plan came, as a Ministry we wanted to go all out to see that we secure our share from the Third Plan resources for promoting the co-operative sector in the economy of India in such a way that the whole country could vibrate from one end to the other with co-operation. What did we find? In the first place, a provisional allotment was made by the Planning Commission of Rs. 80 crores to the Ministry. We were very unhappy, we wanted more, and the Planning Commission told us that they would be

prepared to stretch it up to Rs. 100 crores. In regard to certain essential sectors of the co-operative movement, they were prepared to find money even outside the normal allotment in the Five Year Plan. We felt very encouraged indeed with these assurances from the Planning Commission.

Then started some of my disillusionment. When we began discussions with the State Governments about the Third Plan, with all the pressure that we could bring on them from our Ministry, we discovered that the total of India's co-operative requirement amounted to only Rs. 71 crores as against the earlier financial allotment by the Planning Commission of Rs. 80 crores and further assurance of additional funds if we wanted. As the months progressed, the State Governments have even whittled down on the total of Rs. 71 crores. Now we should be extremely lucky if we can spend about Rs. 69 crores by the end of the Third Plan.

I ask myself: why is it that this is happening? The only answer I can find is that the co-operative sector in vast tracts of the country has remained confined to a very select and limited number of people who have tried to derive advantages out of the co-operative movement for themselves and their nearabout kin and friends.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Does this kind of remark apply to the hon. Minister also?

Shri S. K. Dey: In vast tracts of the country there has not been that sensation that we wanted in the minds of the people for more of co-operative activity to help themselves. Therefore, in the competing stress of priorities in the States, State Governments were under obligation to surrender what they might have planned under co-operation. The co-operative sector became the easiest casualty in the scheme of things in the majority of States with the exception perhaps of three or four States where the popular sector of the co-operative movement

was fairly vocal and well organised and demanded of the Government further expansion of the movement. I have given this introduction only to confirm the extent to which we are in agreement with what my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma and others subsequently have stressed, namely that education and training is the most important feature if co-operation is to grow in this country as a vital movement.

We are completely in agreement that co-operation should grow as a people's movement. As Shri D. C. Sharma stressed in particular, and as has been repeated by other speakers after him, it is because we want it to be a people's movement that we have attempted during the past three or four years, ever since this department was created anew and the responsibility was cast on us, to see that this movement is rid of the weight of officials, whether the officials are Ministers, Deputy Ministers or other functionaries of Government, and I am very happy to report that to a very significant degree the movement is now unburdened of the weight of officials. Whatever remains will also be liquidated in the not too distant future.

We agree that co-operative training and education cannot be conducted as part of a people's movement or as a means to a people's movement unless this programme of education and training is entrusted to a non-official people's agency. I am quite sure, therefore, that this House will share our happiness and joy over the fact that we have succeeded, with the full concurrence of the State Governments and the willing acceptance of the National Co-operative Union of India, to transfer the responsibility of this vital sector of the co-operative movement, namely training and education, to a special board created under the National Co-operative Union.

The same National Co-operative Union has now been re-constituted as the federal organisation of the co-operative movement charged with the

[Shri S. K. Dey]

responsibility of promoting education and training in co-operation and an understanding of co-operation in the masses of the people. We are hoping, and the Government will go all out to assist the National Co-operative Union and the Board under it and also the State Co-operative organisations, to propagate the idea of co-operation, not merely within the university campuses, not merely in the schools and colleges, but also amongst the general masses of the people. For this purpose, already the National Co-operative Union is contemplating to organise zonal congresses of distinguished co-operators and then, ultimately, a national congress. We are encouraging them to go ahead with these plans.

Similarly, there is a programme for carrying out the training of office-bearers in primary co-operatives at the village level. There are two types of training programmes for this class of people. One is the peripatetic type where parties are being sent out under a scheme which is being run by the National Co-operative Union, financially supported by us, which undertakes the training of office-bearers on a peripatetic basis. There are 500 parties, which are expected to be increased to 1200 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Apart from this, there is also a programme now in the Community Development Blocks under the Community Development Organisation itself to conduct what is called the Gram Sahayak training programme. There will be 5 to 10 camps in every block in the course of the year in which the co-operators and those who are holding office in the co-operatives can have 3 to 4 days camp, trying to learn from each other, with the active assistance of the Co-operative Extension Officer, whom we have placed at the disposal of the Block organisation, on the one hand, and with prominent co-operators coming from the State Co-operative Unions and the District

Co-operative Unions where such organisations are available for assisting the Block organisation for carrying out this programme.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I know how these things are going to happen so long as the Act remains as it is? It provides that these cooperatives can be registered only when the people belong to the same village or group of villages and when they belong to the same caste or tribe.

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not know what the hon. Member is quoting. But, I can say that village cooperatives can be formed anywhere in India of which members of all communities can become members. That is the procedure for registering co-operative societies and that is the procedure for enrolment of members. In fact, all village service cooperatives which are being registered or which are already in existence are open to everyone, every single farming family within the orbit served by the co-operative society.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Section 6 is still there. It should be amended.

Shri S. K. Dey: So far as specialised cooperatives are concerned, like fishermen's cooperatives, handloom cooperatives, poultry cooperatives, dairymen cooperatives, carpenters' co-operatives, which are functional co-operatives, naturally, we have to have special provisions for the organisation of co-operatives of that nature. These are two different kinds altogether. In the functional cooperative, naturally, the profession will come. The other is the general multi-purpose service cooperative which is open to every farming family in the village. So, there is no difficulty about it.

We have already organised a number of training centres for intermediary personnel. There are also training centres for office-bearers in cooperative societies. We are now trying to

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ment blocks funds for social education of people a part of which will be utilised for the training of members.

Shri Patel has suggested that a time limit should be put to achieve the objective of co-operation. I do not know whether there should be any time-limit. Co-operation is not building up a structure, a bridge or a house; it is a way of life and therefore it has to be a continuing process so long as humanity remains what it is. We want to see that proper structure of an organisation has been given and initiative has been created in the people so that they can guide the movement on their own without requiring special crutches from the Government which will invariably make the movement depend upon the Government and thereby detract from the co-operative character of the movement. I know there is no time and I do not also want to burden this House with any further data on this subject. We shall have many more opportunities for discussing co-operation in this House. I am very grateful that there has been so much of interest aroused on the subject of co-operation. I understand that there are quite a number of other resolutions coming up on this subject and we shall have more opportunities of exchanging ideas. I thank you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri D. C. Sharma replying? He may take two or three minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, the area of agreement between the Minister and myself has been quite large and I thank him for endorsing some of the suggestions that I have made and also other friends have made.

The statement made by Shri Brahm Prakash depressed me; he says that it may be difficult even to spend Rs. 8 crores that are at our disposal. If that is the state of affairs, I do not see any bright future for the co-operative movement in this country. If the organisers themselves feel that there is more money than is necessary what is to be said about it?

Another thing is that this Act requires to be absolutely overhauled. It has been modified up to the 1st December, 1959 and I will be failing in my duty if I do not request that the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 as modified up to 1st December, 1959 should be thoroughly revised.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Act of which State?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a Central Act. The difficulty is that I have got to educate even.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh.....Ministers.

Shri D. C. Sharma:....even those persons who are supposed to know it very well.

Section 6 of this Act is repugnant to the ideals and the spirit of the India Constitution. Look at 6 (b). No society shall be registered unless the persons reside in the same town or village or in the same group of villages—I can understand that—or members of the same tribe—that can be there—or members of the same caste. Now, we are talking of a casteless society and here is the stamp of the Central Government sanctifying the caste system. As long as such Acts are there, I do not know what my hon. friend Shri S. K. Dey is going to achieve. I think this Act should be changed root and branch.

There is one more point. The hon. Minister has said that good politicians are good. Of course we all know that we practise good politics. But I can say that we should keep them free of politics. There are of course many other problems and the hon. Minister was pleased to refer to nepotism. Some of the persons who belonged to co-operative societies helped themselves and their relations and their friends. I think we are all aware of that. Therefore, a foolproof method should be devised so that this co-operative movement is kept as clean as is humanly possible. With these words, I thank

all the persons who took part in this discussion and I am sure that we have given some slight impetus to the spread of this movement whose good all of us have at heart.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am grateful to the hon. Member for bringing the Act to my notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has no right of reply now. I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training (Vols. I & II) laid on the Table of the House on the 19th April, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

14.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I beg to move

"That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th August, 1962."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th August, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

14.38 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF TRADE UNIONS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion

of the following Resolution moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee on the 15th June, 1962:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to check the representative character of Trade Unions, rival Unions should be compelled by legislation to have their influence tested periodically by reference to a secret ballot of the workers concerned."

35 minutes are left. Shri Indrajit Gupta. He may take ten minutes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Sir, this Resolution was moved on my behalf by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): Are you replying?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Banerjee will reply because he has moved the Resolution and I am only speaking. I consulted the proceedings of the last day's discussion and I find to my surprise that two hon. Members who spoke after the hon. Mover, both of them gentlemen who are associated with the INTUC seemed to have felt some sort of an alarm or panic by this Resolution. Much of what they said was quite off the mark and irrelevant because this Resolution does not make any reference to the question of compulsory recognition by the employers. I drafted this Resolution and I know exactly what is meant to say. It says that rival unions should be compelled to have their influence tested periodically by reference to a secret ballot of the workers concerned. It does not refer to the question of recognition explicitly because that is a totally different question and I am not taking it up here in the compass of this Resolution. Whatever means you adopt, whether it is to be a secret ballot or the existing method of verification under the code, it does not necessarily follow that the employers will honour it. My experience as a