[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur] the Indian Red Cross Society

Act...."

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

into consideration:

"Clause 8

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

## Clause 9

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

The motion was adopted.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by

Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVE-LOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS BILL—Contd.

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

"That the Bill to provide for the

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

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain will continue his speech.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Before the hon. Minister continues his speech, may I say this? We have saved some time by passing the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill before the allcuted time. The

present Bill is very important and I would request if the time saved there could be given over to this Bill.

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Yesterday I was dealing with the co-operative agricultural productive societies. These co-

operative societies are very important for the country. So far as I visualise, I do not consider that the huge, gigantic size of the collective farm or the State farm of the U.S.S.R. would be suited for this country. I think that normally these societies should be made up of 50 or 100 farmers, who know each other well and who can work in a co-operative spirit. Their size may be of a few hundred acres but not of thousands of acres as we find in the case of those big farms in the U.S.S.R. Further, normally they should be actively worked by cattle power, and I do not think for a coun-

the internal agriculture is judged by the productivity and the employment potential which it provides, while on the other hand in the U.S.A. and U.S. S.R. they judge the efficiency of a farm by the fewer labour hours needed per acre of production.

try like India, mechanisation would be a helpful thing. In fact, the efficiency of the Indian agriculture is judged by

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

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

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

There is another aspect of these co-There is another aspect or mese co-operative activities—introduction of co-operative system in the processing. Past experience shows that the factories which were engaged in the processing of agricultural produce in large quantities advanced money at the time of the sowing of the crop and they kept some sort of a lien on the produce. Many times the crop is bought at concessional rates. When these farmers are organised in the form of co-operatives it would be appropriate to do co-operative processing. We have to do co-operative processing. We have already taken some action to organise co-operative processing societies and we have met with a certain amount of success. I think it would be possible to do this with the proper climate generated in the country. Further, these co-opera-tive units will develop the countryside so that the purely agricultural economy of the countryside may be varied by the development of industry. The focal point of these co-operatives is going to be the farmer, in particular the medium and the small farmer who had hitherto been neglected. The primary credit society will form the base. It will on the one hand deal with the hierarchy of credit societies, the apex bank and the Central Bank. It will have connection with the co-operative marketing societies and the apex co-operative marketing society. It will also provide a link between the countryside system of warehousing. Although the processing and the productive agricultural societies will not directly be connected with the primary credit co-operative society, yet, in working, I hope that there will be harmony between the processing and the agricultural productive societies and the rural credit societies. The idea is to create an integrated system of co-operation which would promote marketing activities in the country side. This system of co-operation is not conceived in the spirit of a colossal monolithic structure. is meant to be a well-planned and wellbalanced architecture. At the top the crebalanced architecture. At the top the credit activities will be organised by the Reserve Bank and the economic activities by the Ministry of Agriculture. There would be a large amount of coperation between the Reserve Bank and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in determining the policy and in bringing about the well-needed co-operabringing about the well-needed co-operation between the two activities. State Government will feature very largely in these activities. The hon. Members are fully aware that co-operation is essentially a State subject. It is on the State List. While the Government of India may undertake the responsibi-

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

pendent.

of India may undertake the responsibility of laying down their policies for the whole country and for providing finances, the implementation will be the responsibility of the State Governments. Both the Reserve Bank and the Government of India will co-operate with the State Governments and depend upon

### [Shri A. P. Jain]

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

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

render the greatest possible co-operation to the development of the co-operative

system in the country, the interference by the Government should not go to the length of hampering or retarding the development of the co-operative system

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

national income.

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

results of the scientific and technological

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

## Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

incomes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker: Six hours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

are there, but in spite of all these, if the

time has still to be extended we will

certainly do it.

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

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

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

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

Some Hon. Members: 12 hours.

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

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

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to sit for two hours more. Then let us consult the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. If we want more than two hours, then let a formal motion be moved. Now, assuming we get two more hours, we will have 51 hours today up to 5-30 P. M. If hon. Members are willing to sit for half an hour more, we will sit up to 6-0 P. M. and that will give us 6 hours today, in addition to the one hour which the hon. Minister has already taken. That means we will require 3 more hours tomorrow. But how is this time to be distributed over the general discussion and the clause-by-clause consideration?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Satya Nayaran Sinha: We will agree to it.

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

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

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

I shall first make certain general ob-servations about the way in which things

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

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

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

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

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

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

### [Shri K. C. Sodhia]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker: I am not placing it be-fore the House at all. There is no ques-tion of withdrawal. Some point was

the House.

Sardar Iqbal Singh. Is he moving his

motion for reference to a Select Committee?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

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

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

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

Government's inapt handling of the sit-It is unimaginable that there can be

any kind of a plan worth the name in the interests of the people without plan-ned production and supply of commodities essential to the life of the community, without a guaranteed supply to industries to keep them going, without sufficient safeguards against possible emergencies like drought, flood, etc., and also without insuring society against the machinations of speculators and other unscroupulous persons. It is not that this idea of warehousing has just come up today on the eve of the Second Five Year Plan. This idea has been emphasis-ed by various Commissions and Com-mittees that went into this question of

marketing, and rural indebtedness in our country. There was a Royal Commission; then the Agricultural Finance Committee, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and lastly the Rural Credit Survey. They have all emphasised this aspect of our agrarian economy. What is the present condition? The peasants have to take advances from money lenders or traderscum-money lenders and at the harvest. they have to sell their produce at less than market prices prevailing at that time.

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

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

On page 102, it has been pointed out:

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

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

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

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

"The major part of the borrowings from the private money-lenders was at rates of interest exceeding 18 per cent in both the districts. The credit supplied by the Government and the co-operatives accounted for only about 2 per cent. of the total credit in Malda and Midnapore.

The increase in debt per cultivating family during the year, considering only cash borrowings and repayments, was of the order of 94 per cent. in Maida and 203 per cent. in Midnapore."

Midnapore.

So, it was 203 per cent. in Midnapore, the district to which I belong. Being born in a poor peasant family of that district, I know the agonies of the peasants there. How to remedy the situation? It is the case not only in West Bengal. In Malabar it is pointed out that about 53 per cent. of the producers have to take advance from the traders, and they

have to sell 93 per cent. of their produce to the traders. In India most of the produce is sold in the village to the traders, and the producers themselves sell only a very small quantity direct to the consumer. In such a situation there is sufficient scope for speculators, middle-men and other unscrupulous traders to

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

they could have

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

price than the price

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

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

There had been warehousing Acts in several States. So far as I know, at the time the enquiry was made, at least seven States had passed warehousing Acts, but due to various factors they could not succeed. I tried to find out the reasons for the failure of this movement. I find

that this is due to party interests being given preference over the interests of the co-operatives, various kinds of intrigue, rivalry, financial difficulties, hap-hazard growth, benami transactions, lack of initiative, nepotism, reluctance to disburse loans to persons who had been the private debtors of the directors who happened to be moneylenders or traders themselves etc. So, this position has been clearly pointed out by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. It has been discussed

so many times in this House. So, I need not take much time on that. In this country where not only 50 per In this country where not only 50 per cent. of our national income is derived from agricultural production but 70 per cent of our people depend on it, what is the condition of this 70 per cent? It has already been pointed out by the hon. Minister that about 75 per cent. of our peasantry have less than economic holdings. It has been said that after the fivation of ceiling or the land reforms if

fixation of ceiling or the land reforms, if

land is available, then the Government will form co-operative organisations of the agricultural workers or persons having uneconomic holdings and that through these co-operatives the Government will deal with this question. In the draft Second Five Year Plan there is a chapter on co-operatives, and they have pointed out that whatever you may do at the top or at the higher level, unless you strengthen the base, it is very difficult to develop this movement. It has been said:

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

Yesterday the hon. Minister gave the instance of China where it has been said there has been a phenomenal progress and where there now exist twelve lakhs of co-operatives. It is not that in our country the number of co-operatives is very small. In this draft itself it has been pointed out that we have even now a large number. I have added up the various types of co-operatives and it comes to 1,87,000 and their membership in 1,85,100 and their membership. is 8.5 million. So, how is it that in spite of the existence of a large number of co-operatives-not as many as in China or as large a number as we need, but still a large number-they are not making headway, they have not been successful. This is because of the lack of an integrated policy, because of the lack of encouragement from Government on proper lines. When the hon. Minister said that there was indifference or lack said that there was inconcerned to account of interest on the part of the imperialist rulers, can we not bring this charge against the Congress Government that they were also not taking sufficient in-terest in this matter during the last nine years of their rule?

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

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

Another thing that I would like to point out in this connection is that in this Bill there is a provision for the representation of various interests on this Board. So far as the Central Corporation is concerned, there will be certain categories of interests represented there, but there you will find that a very small portion has been allocated to the cooperative sector, although there will be operative sector, attnough there will be representatives from the Finance Ministry and other financial institutions—we do no know what it means exactly. Is there not the danger that through such loop-holes speculators who are utilising bank money today, and about which the Reserve Bank has issued some circular, will again utilise these organisations? So that, unless sufficient safeguards are there to provide against this, this measure cannot be worked smoothly and will not yield the results expected of it.

Regarding the State Corporations, I

have certain amendments with regard to these provisions which I propose to move at the time of the consideration of the clauses, but at this stage I would like to

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

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

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury] while others are called cash-crop areas. This has been done on the basis of the principal crop grown. It has been pointed out that of the total sown area, about

75 per cent comes under foodgrains and cereals, and only 25 per cent. under commercial crops. But the value of the produce of 25 per cent. of the land by way of commercial crops is equal to that of the cereals produced

from 75 per cent. of the land. So, it is very necessary that while organising these things on a co-operative basis it should be seen that proper consideration is given to the location of the

godowns and warehouses, so far as the areas growing commercial crops are concerned. There are cotton-growing areas, jute-growing areas, and tobacco-growing areas and so on. In this connection, I might mention that my own State is one of the States which grow mostly jute. It is very necessary that there should be warehousing facilities provided for the jute-growers, so that the brokers or the agents of the jute mills who are now mulcting the peasants in every possible way and cheating them as much as pos-

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

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

post-war period, when there was acute food shortage in the country, we incurred heavy losses on account of defective storage. Even today, we heard how there was a loss of a huge quantity of wheat on account of defective storage. It is said that about 3 per cent of loss is there, so far as wheat is concerned, in the country as a whole. When that is the situation, we find that some suggestions are there that Government should utilise the storage godowns, and the private godowns which they had utilised during the post-war period in connection with civil supplies, rationing etc. But it must be pointed out that some of these private godowns are very defective, and already, Government are paying a very high rent for them. So, it would not be of much

use to retain those godowns now. I am

told that some of the private people are interested in handing over those go-downs to Government, so that Government may take them over as warehouses and so on. I do not know what idea Government have in view. If they want to have these warehouses on a permanent basis, then they have to analyse all these things and then build warehouses on a permanent basis. So far as the grants to be made by the Central Government are concerned, 1

would appeal to the Minister to increase the amount that has been provided for.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Asoka Mehta] students of Indian economics, particularly those interested in agricultural deve-

lopment, have given top priority to this question of marketing. Here again, it is necessary to understand what are the marketing functions. There again serious students the world

over have listed these marketing func-tions into three main groups: the func-tion of exchange, the function of phy-sical supply and facilitating functions. These functions have been further sub-divided into selling and assemblying divided into selling and assemblying, transportation and storage, financing risk taking, market information and standardisation. Every student of this subject knows that these are the main functions of marketing. Are we covering them. Are we statisfying these functions? Because if we are not satisfying all these functions, we may again be faced with difficulties later on.

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

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

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

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

This Bill merely lays down a skeleton.

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

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

"The functions performed nearly always include weighing, grading, unloading from trucks and unloading from elevators and rail-road cars or outgoing trucks and cleaning, drying, mixing, blending and storage. Then there is the important function of price determination when ownership of grain is transferred from the farmer to the ....buyer".

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

going to be as high as this, then, I am afraid the experiment will not succeed. 1 P.M.

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

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

Any one who has tried to market his agricultural produce knows that there is what is known as refraction. The amount of refraction is taken to be a fixed percentage from the weight for impure elements etc. That is the reason why, almost the world over, wherever co-operative marketing has developed, there is provision for grading, there is provision for cleaning and all that leads to the question of pooling. I do not know if, in these of pooling. I do not know if, in these warehouses, we are going to pool the products, whether we are going to assure every single peasant—or, if they are organised co-operatively,—that whatever grain they bring will be treated as something separate and will not be pooled at all. It needs to be remembered that our urban population today is 6½ crores and it is bound to increase by about 2½ crores by 1961. We shall be increasing rather at the rate of 33 per cent—and in any case between 30 to 40 per cent—every decade. Therefore, here is a terrible market, a tremendously expanding market in our own country which has to be fed by the rural areas and the warehousing and the marketing facilities have to play a very important and very vital part. What kind of relationship is going to develop between the urban and the rural people? Co-operatives. Yes. But, will these co-operatives again ultimately come together and develop and foster grading and standardisation or will it permit marketing of grain to go on in the way in which it has been going on so far?

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

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

Shri Asoka Mehta: With your permis-Shri Asoka Mehta: With your permission, I will just dilate on that point. The primary societies are grouped into different associations. Every member has to enter into a contract for marketing his entire produce through the association for a fairly long period and not one year. If the idea is to have it for one year, then he takes the loan and gives it back and next year he can get out of it. If it is for a fairly long period, all the produce is pooled before marketing, and it is treated and there are what are known as iron bound contracts. I am not saying that we should rush with iron bound contracts here and now. But, all that I want the Minister to do is to look into this matter and find out whether big experiments for co-operative marketing and warehousing can succeed without having anything like iron bound contracts, and if they are necessary, at what stage and how such contracts will have to be introduced.

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

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

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

waterways and if we are going to develop our inland waterways, the whole ararnge-

ment of our warehousing will have to be

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

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

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

Apricultura l Produce

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

इकबाल सिंह: मैं इस (विधेयक) का समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि इसक जरिये कम से कम कुछ तो किया जा 2-119 Lok Sabha 56

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

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

रूरल केडिट सर्वे कमेटी (ग्राम्य ऋण सर्वेक्षण समिति) ने यह एक बहुत ग्रहम सिफारिश की थी और गवर्नमेंट ने इसको मंजर करके किसान के लिये बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। यह माल गोदामों का तजबी पंजाब से शुरू हुआ है और इसके बारे में मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले मेम्बर साहब ने कहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि हमको उस तजर्बे से फायदा उठाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ताकि यह तजुर्बी कामयाब हो। ग्रगर हम इन माल गोदामों को इकानमिक लेविल (ग्राधिक स्तर) पर न चला सके ग्रौर इनसे किसानों को फायदा न हुग्रा तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल से किसान की बेहतरी नहीं हो सकेगी।

में देखता हूं कि इस बिल को गलत तरी के सें शुरू किया गया है। सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस

बात की है कि इन माल गोदामों से किसानों को फायदा पहुंचे। ग्राज कल होता यह है कि फस्ल के वक्त दाम बहुत नीचा कर दिया जाता है श्रीर उसके बाद दाम कई गुना ज्यादा कर दिया जाता है। पिछले साल ही चने का दाम फल्ल पर ६ या ७ रुपया मन या लेकिन साल के दौरान में उस का दाम १२ भ्रौर १३ व १४ रुपये मन तक हो गया और ग्रब फिर ह रूपये मन पर आया है। इसलिये में कहना चाहता हं कि भ्रगर इन मालगोदामों को किसानों की बेहतरी के लिये इस्तेमाल करना है तो उनको ऐसी जगह बनाना चाहिये जहां कि वे किसानों के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदे मन्द साबित हो सकें। ग्राप जानते हैं जंग के बाद इस देश में बहुत से मालगोदाम बने। लेकिन उनका फायदा किसानों को नहीं हो सका । वे मालगोदाम कलकत्ता, बम्बई में या ऐसी बड़ी गये थे जहां मंडियों में बनाये गवर्नमेंट भ्रपना माल स्टोर करती थी। ग्रगर ग्राप इस चीज को डिसेंट्रलाइज (विकेन्द्रित) नहीं करेंगे और इन गोदामों को बड़ बड़े शहरों में ही रखेंगे तो इनसे किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। भ्रगर भ्राप इनसे किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो इनको ऐसी जगहों पर रखें जहां पर कि किसान म्रपना मार्केटबिल सरप्लस (विकने योग्य

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

Agricultural Produce

ग्रतिरिक्त माल) जमा कर सकें ग्रीर इस तरह श्रपनी पैदावार का मुनासिव दाम ले सकें भौर भ्रपना स्टेंडर्ड भ्राफ लिविंग (जीवन निर्वाह स्तर) बढ़ा सकें, ग्रौर में कहना चाहता हूं कि किसान का स्टेंडर्ड ग्राफ लिविंग बढने से ही इस देश का भला हो सकता है। अगर इन मालगोदामों को बनाकर ग्राप मिडिलमैन (मध्यजन) का फायदा कम करके किसानों को ज्यादा फार्यदा पहुंचा सकें तो जो ३५ करोड रूपया ग्राप इन मालगोदामों पर ग्रगले पांच साल में खर्च करना चाहते हैं वह फायदे मन्द साबित हो सकता है। अगर इन मालगोदामों का किसानों के फायदे के लिये इस्तैमाल किया गया तो यह बिल फायदे मन्द साबित हो सकता है। तो सबसे पहली बात जो देखनी है वह यह है कि इन मालगोदामों का प्लोनिंग (ग्रायोजन) किस तरह हो कि इन से किसानों को फायदा पहुंच सके।

इसके ग्रलावा इस बिल में यह भी देखना है

कि यह बोर्ड किन किन चीजों के लिये फंक्शन

(कार्य) करेगा। इसमें कुछ चीजें दी गयी हैं लेकिन कुछ चीजें जो कि ग्रहम है शामिल नहीं की गयी हैं। मसलन गुड़ है यो ब्राइल-सीड्स (तिलहन) हैं। इनकी इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है। पिछले साल घाइलसीड्स में किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इनके मलावा में चाहता हूं कि वैजीटेबिल्स (तर-कारियों) ग्रीर फलों को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। इसकी वजह यह है कि अलग श्रलग इलाँकों में किसान ग्रलग श्रलग किस्म की फसलें पैदा करते हैं। कुछ जगहों पर सिर्फ सबजी ही पैदा की जाती है। जो किसान पहाड़ों में रहते हैं वे ज्यादातर फल ही पैदा करते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इन तीन चार चीजों को ग्रौर इसमें शामिल कर लिया जाता तो बहुत ग्रच्छा होता। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बोर्ड के फंक्शन्स को ग्रौर ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये। ग्राप हिन्दुस्तान के रिसोर्सेज (संसाधनों) को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ायें लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि ऐसा करना किसान के लिये फायदे मन्द साबित हो।

मझ से पहले बोलने वाले मेम्बर साहब ने जट और ऊन के मसले के बारे में कहा। मैं जिस इलाके से ग्राता हूं वहां कपास ग्रौर गंदम ज्यादा पैदा होता है। इसको मिडिल मैन किसान से सस्ते दामों पर लेने की कोशिश करते है। पंजाब का मार्केटिंग ऐक्ट (विपणन

हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा ग्रहम ग्रौर बेहतरीन है लेकिन उसके बावजुद मिल ग्रोनर (मिल मालिक) ग्रौर मिडिलमैन हर यत्न करते हैं कि किसान से सस्ते से सस्ते दाम पर उसकी फसल ले लें भ्रौर उसके उपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा नफा कमायें। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि ग्रगर इस बिल में ग्राप किसान के नक्तेनजर र्से लानिंग करेंगे तो यह किसान<sup>ँ</sup>के लिये बेहतरीन साबित हो सकेगा। ग्रगर ग्राप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह किसान के लिये फायदे मन्द साबित नहीं हो सकता। में जानता हूं कि श्री ग्रजित प्रसाद जी के दिल में किसान के लिये हमदर्दी है। श्राप जानते हैं कि सन् १६४० से रिजर्व बैंक ग्राफ इंडिया में एक एग्रीकलचरल सैल (कृषि सम्बधी इकाई) बना है और रिजर्व बैंक के इस हिस्से ने किसानीं के लिये अभी तक कितनी बेहतरी का काम किया है ?

इस बिल के जरिये जो ग्राप एक सेंटल नेशनल क्रोग्रापरेटिव डेवलपमेंट एंड वेर्यर-हार्जीसग बोर्ड (केन्द्रिय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास तथा भाण्डागार बोर्ड) बनाने जा रहे हैं, मैं मानता हूं कि जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर ग्राप् यह बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं वह बहुत ब्रच्छे हैं क्रीर में उसका स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन इस बोर्ड के कम्पोजीशन (गठन) के सम्बन्ध में मुझे ऐतराज है। इसमें ब्रापने ग्राफिश्यल्स (सरकारी ग्रधिकारी) ज्यादा रक्खे हैं ग्रौर नान-ग्राफिश्यिल एलिमेंट (गैर-सरकारी तत्व) को कम रक्खा है। इसमें त्रापको ऐसे लोगों की तादाद काफी रखनी चाहिये थी जिनके कि दिल में किसानों के प्रति हमदर्दी की भावना रहती है लेकिन ग्रापने इसमें अफसर १३ रखे हैं और नान-आफिश्यल्स ७ रखे हैं, ग्रापको इस बोर्ड में नान-ग्राफिश्यल्स ग्रौर बढाने चाहिये ताकि ऐसे लोग ग्रधिक तादाद में श्रा सकें जो कि किसानों के दुःख दर्द को बखबी समझते हैं श्रौर दिल में उनके लिये हमदर्दी का भाव रखते हैं।

श्राप यह कहेंगे कि हमने रूरल कैडिट सर्वे कमेटी की सिफारिशों को माना है ग्रौर उसके अनुसार ५ करोड़ रुपया पहले साल ग्रीर ५ करोड़ रुपया ग्रगले ५ सालों में इस बोर्ड को दिया जायगा ग्रीर इस फंड को दो हिस्सों में तकसीम किया जायगा, ग्रर्थात् डेबलपमेंट फंड भौर वेयरहाउसिंग फंड। श्रब देखना वह है कि इतने रुपये से आप कितने गोदाम और

करोड रुपये या १० करोड रुपये के

श्रापने मुस्तलिफ हिस्सों में रक्खे हैं श्रौर श्रापने

इस देश का इंडस्टियल डेवलपमेंट (ग्रौद्योगिक

विकास) करने के लिये जो बहुत से डेवलपमेंट

कारपोरेंशंस बनाये हैं, मुझे उनसे कोई ऐतराज

पिछले दस सालों में ग्रापने ४० करोड़ के

नहीं है लेकिन मेरा कहना है

शेयर्स

वेयरहाउसेज कितने इलाकों में बना सकते हैं? मेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम ग्राप इतना तो कर ही सकते हैं कि जो पहले के गोदाम बने हुए हैं चाहे वे बड़े शहरों में हों ग्रीर चाहे छोटे शहरों में हों उनको स्टेट कारपोरेशंस

(राजकीय विभागों) के द्वारा सबसिडी (सरकारी सहायता) दे कर किसानों के भले के लिये चलवाया जाय।

इस बिल में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि स्टेट

गवर्नमेंटस ग्रपने यहां एक स्टेट वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन (राज्य भाण्डगार निगम) बना सकती हैं और उसमें आपने यह कहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वह २ करोड़ रुपये की कारपोरेशन बना सकती हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हुं कि इस रकम से वे कितने वेयरहाउसेज बनवा सकेंगीं, क्यों कि कितने ही सुबे काफी बड़े हैं श्रौर जहां कि मार्केटेबल सरप्लस बहुत ज्यादा है ग्रीर जहां कि किसान ऐसी चीजें पैदा करते हैं जिनको कि ग्रगर ठीक से स्टोर करके रख दिया जाय तो ग्रागे चल कर उनके काफी अच्छे दाम मिल सकते हैं, ऐसे सबों के लिये यह दो करोड की कारपोरेशन से काम बनने वाला नहीं है भौर जितना फायदा किसानों को पहुंचाया जा सकता है वह इस पूंजी की कारपोरेशन के जरिये नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकेगा त्रौर जरूरत इस बात की है कि कारपोरेशंस का कैंप्टिल (पूंजी) २ करोड़ से ग्रधिक बढ़ाया जाय, भ्रब उसके लियें भ्रापका यह उज्र पेश करना कि हमारे पास काफी फाइनेंसेज (धन) नहीं हैं, किसी हद तक यह सही भी हो सकता है लेकिन जब किसी चीज को हाथ में उठाया जाय तो फिर हाफ हार्टेंड मेजर्स (ग्राधे मन से की गई कार्यवाही) से काम नहीं बनता और उसका कोई फायदा भी नहीं होता, इसलिये मैं कहंगा कि काफी तादाद में गोदाम बनने चाहियें ग्रौर जाहिर है कि उसके लिये कार-पोरेशन की पूंजी २ करोड़ से ग्रधिक बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये भौर मैं समझता हूं कि उसका सरमाया कम से कम ५ करोड़ कर देना चाहिये। अगर लोग पैसा देने को तैयार हैं, उसके शेयर्स खरीदने को तैयार हैं तो श्रापकों उसमें क्या ऐतराज हो सकता है ? श्राप भी श्रपना हिस्सा

सेंट्रल वेयरहार्जीसग कारपोरेशन ने २०

दें श्रीर लोग ग्रपना हिस्सा देंगे श्रीर इस ढंग से किसानों का ज्यादा भला हो सकता है श्रीर

कारपोरेशन भ्रपने मकसद की भ्रच्छी तरह

पूराकर सकता है।

मालगौदाम बनाये श्रौर वह भी नकाफी साबित हुए तो यह १० करोड़ की पूंजी से म्राप कितने मालगोदाम बना सकेंगे और कितने लोगों का ग्राप उनसे भला कर सर्केंगे, इसलिये मैं कहता हुं कि यह रक़म श्रापको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढानी चाहिये ग्रौर मैं चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन रीचनल बेसिंस (क्षेत्रीय ग्राघार) पर इलाकाई बेसिस पर वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन न बनाये ऐसे जो कि मनासिब और काफी तौर पर किसानों का भलान कर सकें। पंजाब के तजुर्वे से मालूम हो गया है कि अगर आप थोड़े मालगोदाम चलायेंगे तो ज्यादा नफा नहीं हो सकता लेकिन ग्रगर ग्राप उनको काफी तादाद में चलायेंगे तो श्रापको ज्यादा नफा रह सकता है।

म्राखिर में मैं म्रापसे एक बात यह कहना चाहता हुं कि ग्राप इस देश का प्लान मंडियों ग्रौर गांवों से शुरू करें ग्रौर यह जो ग्राप बम्बई, कलकत्ता, सुबों की राजधानियों ग्रौर जिलों के हेडक्वार्टर्स से शुरू करते हैं तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता। अगर देहातों और मंडियों की तौर पर हम प्लान करेंगे ग्रौर देहातों में माल गोदाम खुलवायेंगे तो इसका ज्यादा ग्रच्छा नतीजा निकलेगा । ग्रगर ग्रापने यह मालगोदाम बना करके शहर के लोगों को देना है, जिन्होंने पहले भी कम पैसा दिया है ताकि स्टोर करके वे ज्यादा पैसा कमा सकें तो कभी भ्रापको फायदा नहीं हो सकता श्रीर इस बेसिस (ग्राधार) को ग्रापको बदलना होगा। जहां पर कोई ऐसी चीज हो जिसके लिये कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह समझती है कि इस चीज को अगर कारपोरेशन के जरिये से स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक (राज्य सहकारी बैंक) के जरिये खरीदेंगे तो इस एक्ट में उसके लिये प्राविजन (उपलब्घ) होना चाहिये कि वहां के किसानों को इतनी कम किमत दी जा रही है और उससे ज्यादा किमत मिल सकती है

तो ग्राप यह ग्रिखित्यार दें कि ग्रगर वह जरूरत

महसूस करें तो उस चीज को खरीद सकें ग्रीर

उतनी देर के लिये स्टोर कर सकें जितनी देर के

सरदार इकबाल सिंही

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

Agricultural Produce

में ने इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) के सिपर्द करने का सुझाव दिया था, मैं उसको इस वक्त प्रैस (म्राग्रह) नहीं करता लेकिन मिनिस्टर महोदय से यह जरूर कहंगा कि वह इस बिल को ग्रौर परफैक्ट (त्रृटि रहित) ग्रौर ग्रच्छा बनायें ताकि

इस देश के किसानों का फायदा हो सके। चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में इस विघेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये

खड़ा हुम्रा हूं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा इस देश के किसानों का बहत बड़ा भला होने वाला है। यह बात सही है कि सभी किसानों की मंजिल एक बड़ी लंबी मंजिल है, उसकी गरीबी को हटाने के लिये खाली जो रिफार्म्स (भूमि सघार) कानन पास

हुआ है या सीलिंग (ग्रविकतम सीमा) का जो कोई कानन पास होने वाला है, वही काफी नहीं है। सहीं मानों में किसान की तरक्की तो उस रोज होगी जिस रोज कि जैसा कि स्राज मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी स्पीच में बतलाया था कि

इस देश के जो ७० फी सदी ब्रादमी जो खेती के ऊपर निर्भर रहते हैं, उन में से ७५ और ५० फीसदी गरीब किसान ऐसे हैं जिन की कि प्र एकड़ से ज्यादा की होल्डिंग (जोत) नहीं है, ऐसे

किसानों की ५ एकड़ की होल्डिंग का एकौ-नामिक होल्डिंग (ग्राधिक दृष्टि से लाभकारी जोत) बना देने पर सही मानों में किसानों की

भलाई हो सकेगी। उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राप जानते हैं कि किसान के एक्सप्लायटेशन (शोषण) की एक लम्बी, चौड़ी कहानी , एक जमाना था और वह स्राज तक चलता है कि इस देश के सन्दर एक

तरफ खेती करने वाले लोग हैं तो दूसरी तरफ दूसरे घंघे करने वाले हैं, खेती करने वाले के लिये जब कभी उसे रुपये की जरूरत होती थी, अव्वल तो उसे रुपया मिलता नहीं था श्रीर ग्रगर मिलताभी थातो उसका सूद श्रीर व्याज ही उसको खत्म कर देता था ग्रीर किसान

ने यदि कभी बैल या दूसरी चीजे खरीदने के लिये पैसे ले लिये तो वह पैसा उसको उठने नहीं देता था। आप जानते हैं भ्रौर में भी पंजाब का रहने वाला हूं कि पंजाब के अन्दर किसानों को

सूदखोरों के शिकंजों से निकालने के लिये एक

कानन लैंड एलिनेशन ऐक्ट बना था (भूमि ग्रन्य संक्रामण अधिनियम) बना था। यह बात सही है कि उस ने किसानों की जमीन की जो काश्तकार नहीं थे उन के हाथों में जाने से बचाया भौर किसानों की जमीन उन्हीं के पास

रखने में काफी सहायता की। लेकिन उसके अन्दर कंस्ट्रक्टिव ऐस्पेक्ट (रचनात्मक पहलू) की जो कमी थी वह यह थी कि पैसा जो मिलता था उस के लिये तो उन्होंने कायदे

बनाये, लैंड एलिनेशन एक्ट (भूमि ग्रन्य संकामण ग्रिधिनियम) बनाया, दूसरे कई एक कानून बनाये गये, जिसका एक लम्बा चौड़ा इतिहास है, खास तौर से मेरे सबे में खासा

काम किया गया। एक जमाना था कि जब पंजाब के ग्रन्दर किसानों की जमीन कर्ज की वसूली के लिये कुर्क नहीं हो सकती थी, किंसान का कोई बैल या कोई दसरी चीज जिससे किसान ग्रपनी

म्रामदनी को बढ़ाता था, पैदावार के जो जराये (साधन) थे, उन की कुर्क नहीं किया जा सकता था। पर हिन्दुस्तान की स्राजादी के बाद जो किसानों को यह रियायत थी पंजाब में वह वापस ली गई। किसानों के अन्दर इस

बात के लिये बड़ा दृ:ख था। जहां भी किसानों में कुछ जागृति थी वहां इस को बहत महसस किया जाता था। यह बिल उस कमी को किसी हद तक पूराकरने जा रहा है। मुझ से पहले वक्ता ने जिक्र किया, दूर

शहरों के ग्रंदर गोदाम बनाने का । यह बात सही है कि मोदाम यहां पर पहले भी थे, ग्राखिर ग्रनाज पहले भी पैदा होता था, वह कहीं न कहीं रखा जाता था, लेकिन उस से हमें क्या फायदा था ? ग्राप जानते है कि ग्रनाज किसान पैदाकरताथा ग्रौर उसी ग्रनाज पर रिजर्व बैंक रुपया देती थी, लेकिन किसानों को नहीं,

व्यापारी को जिस का ग्रनाज के पैदा करने में कोई हिस्सा नहीं होता था जिसके पसीने का एक कतरा भी उसके पैदा करने में नहीं बहता था, उसको तो सरकार की तरफ से रुपये की सहलियत मिलती थी, लेकिन किसान जो अपना ग्रनाज पैदा करता था उसं को लैंड रेवेन्य (लगान) ग्रौर दूसरे कर्जे को अदा करने के लिये अपने अनाज को बड़े सस्त दामों पर बेचना पडता था। पिछले बाठ दस सालों में

इस देश क अन्दर अनाज की बड़ी भारी कमी थी उस समय में जो आदमी शहरों में रहने वाले थे उनके लिये सरकार अपना फर्ज समझती थी कि जितना सस्ता अनाज दे सकती हो वह दे। उन के लिये इस सरकार ने एक करोड़ नहीं

बल्कि ग्राठ दस सालों में 8,000 सेन्टर (स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र) कायम कर रुपये का ग्रनाज खरीद कर दिया ग्रौर २५० से ३०० करोड रुपया हर साल उस के ग्रन्दर लगाया । यही नहीं, उस एक हजार करोड़ भ्रन्दर प्रोजेक्ट्स (परियोजनायें) ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

तेज करें।

रुपये में से सरकार ने २०० करोड़ रुपये का घाटा भी बर्दाश्त किया, वह इस देश की कितनी ग्राबादी के लिये ? ग्राप जानते हैं कि वह श्राबादी देश की २५ फी सदी श्राबादी से म्रिधिक नहीं थी। इस २५ फी सदी म्राबादी के

खातिर सरकार ने २०० करोड़ रुपये का घाटा बर्दाश्त किया। श्राज देश की जिस ७० या ७५ फी सदी आरबादी को देश की म्रामदनी में से सिर्फ ४८ फी सदी हिस्सा मिलता है, ग्रगर उसका परा हिस्सा दिलाने की सरकार

की नीति है, अगर वह किसानों के साथ

न्याय करके उनका हिस्सा देना चाहती है, तो उस को हिम्मत श्रीर हौसले के साथ ग्रागे बढना होगा। पांच पांच करोड़ के जो कारपोरेशन (निगम) बनाये जाते हैं, ग्राप जानते हैं कि उनसे कोई बड़ा मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। स्रभी मंत्री

महोदय ने ग्रंपनी तकरीर में बताया था कि सन् १६६० तक उनकी यह तजवीज है कि इतने वेग्रेरहाउसेज (गोदाम) बन जायें, इतनी कोग्रापरेटिव सोसायटियां बन जायें।वेग्रर-हाउसेज बनाने में मैं समझ सकता हूं कि

. शायद सरकार को कुछ तकलीफ हों, कुछ दिक्कतें हैं क्योंकि उनके बनाने के लिये सीमेंट चाहिये, लोहा चाहिये, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि मिनिस्ट्री ग्राफ ऐग्रिकल्चर (कृषी मंत्रोलय) को इस देश के किसानों के लिये कितना सिमेन्ट और लोहा मिल सकता है, लेकिन उसे कोशिश

करनी चोहिये कि उसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोहा श्रौर सीमेंट मिले। बहरहाल इस में कुछ लिमिटिंग फैक्टर्स है, लेकिन जहां तक सोसायटियां बनाने का ताल्लुक है, इसके ग्रन्दर कोई लिमिटिंग फैक्टर (सीमित बनाने वाली बाते)

नहीं है। ग्राज इस देश के नैश्नल एक्स्टेन्शन सर्विस (राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा) के नायब तहसीलदार के दर्जे के अफसरान मोटर गाड़ी लिये घूमते फिरते हैं और देश का

पेट्रोल फूंका करते हैं। उन्होंने जो पांच साल का प्रोग्राम बनाया है ग्रगर उसको वे एक साल में पुरानहीं कर सकते ग्रपने इलाकों में, तो में समझता हूं कि उन के ऊपर जो कुछ खर्च किया जा रहा है वह बहुत जायज नहीं है।

श्राखिर जो बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स (परियोजनायें) म्राज चल रही हैं, उन के लिये क्या हासिल किया है ? भ्राप जानते हैं कि कहीं गलियां बना दी गईं,

कहीं स्कूल बना दिया गया, कहीं एक ग्राध

दिया गया, इस से किसान की आमदनी में कोई बढौतरी नहीं होती है। पिछली दफा चहल के

का एक सैमिनार (गोष्ठी) हुन्रा, वहां पर इस बात पर गौर किया गया कि जो सोशल सर्विसेज (समाज सेवायें) हैं, जो प्रोजेक्ट्स वगैरह चालू किये गर्ये उन को कैसे चलाया जाय? बात सही है कि ग्रगर वह सही तरह से डोल्स

(दान) पर रहीं तब तो वह चल सकती हैं, वर्ना नहीं क्योंकि वहां के लोगों की ग्रामदनी को बढ़ाने का भ्राज तक खयाल नहीं रखा गया, भ्रौर जब तक इस तरह की पालिसी नहीं बनाई जायेगी तब तक मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। पंजाब के ग्रन्दर एक डिप्टी कमिशनर था जिस का नाम ब्रेन था। उस ने गुड़गांव के

श्रन्दर वही तजवीजें रक्खी थीं जो नये प्राजेक्ट में हैं, लेकिन उस डिप्टी कमिशनर के हटने के बाद उन चीजों का क्या हाल हुआ, यह आप से छिपा हुआ। नहीं है। इसी तरह से इस बात में

भी सन्देह नहीं है कि जब तक इस ढंग की सोसायटियां श्रौर वेश्ररहाउसेज में, प्रोजेक्टस के ग्रन्दर, महकमे वाले ग्रफसरान ग्रीर दूसरे कर्मचारी काम को ग्रागे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये जहां मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं, वहां मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूं कि जो रफ्तार उन्होंने इस प्रोग्राम की बताई है, उस को ग्रौर

एक बात का ग्रीर खयाल रखना भ्राप जानते हैं कि भ्रगर भ्राज से दो या तीन साल पहले इस तरह की सोसायटियां बनाने के लिये सरकार हिम्मत भौर हौसले से काम करती तो बहुत श्रासानी से वह बन सकती थीं क्योंकि उस वक्त किसानों के पास पैसा था, लेकिन ग्राज किसानों के हाथ में से पैसा निकल चुका है। एक जमाना था, ग्राप को याद होगा, जब कि कंट्रोल का गेहं १४ रुपये ग्रौर १५ रुपये मन बिकता था, इसी तरह से चावल २२ रुपये मन तक कंट्रोल में बिका करताथा। उस वक्त इस देश के अन्दर किसी ने झगड़ा नहीं किया, किसी ने भी इस पर श्रांस नहीं बहाये कि क्यों इतना सस्ता ग्रानीज बिक रहा है जब कि वह ग्रासानी से २० ग्रीर २४ रुपये मन बिक सकता था। जब व्यापारियों ने गेहूं १८ ग्रीर १६ रुपये

बेचा उस वक्त भी कोई दोस्त सामने नहीं

भाये, सन को डेफिसिट फाईनेंसिंग (घाटे की

अर्थ व्यवस्था) की कोई भी फिक नहीं पडी. लेकिन ग्राज जब वक्त ग्राया है कि किसान का गेहं बाजार में ग्राये तो कुछ दोस्त हैं जो इस बात की कोशिश में हैं कि कोई जरिया, या सब जरिये, ऐसे इस्तेमाल किये जायें जिन से किसानों का गेहूं बाजार में सस्ता बिकवाया जाय । म्राप भ्रन्दाजों कीजिये, जब गेहं १८ रुपये मन था उस वक्त किसी ने कछ नहीं कहा, लेकिन म्राज जब गेहूं ग्यारह म्रौर साढ़े ग्यारह रुपया मन है तो ये सब लोग कहते हैं कि महगाई हो गई है, और कई दोस्तों को इन्फलेशन (मद्रा स्कीति) का डर मालुम होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस को और मंत्री महोदय को जरा हिम्मत से काम लेना होगा, जब लोग इन्फुलेशन की बात कहते हैं तो हमें सोचना होगा कि हमें इस देश की तरक्की करना है यानहीं। मैं ने जो इन्फलेशन काजिक किया वह किसी खास मतलब से किया है। आज जो रुपया लगाया जा रहा है, तरक्की के लिये, वह कहां से काटा जाता है। जब बजट में से काटने के लिये कलम उठाया जाता है तो सब से पहले माननीय मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय पर कलम पड़ता है। हो सकता है कि उस के म्रन्दर यही एक चीज हो जिस के ऊपर कलम चलाया जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं हाउस से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर हम को देश को आगे बढ़ाना है तो इस देश के ग्रन्दर जो हमारी सोचने की घारा है उस को भी बदलना होगा। जब इतने बडे बडे काम हो रहे हैं तो मेरी समझ में नहीं श्राता कि इन्फलेशन क्या चीज है। जब इस देश के अन्दर जितने गेहं के पैदा करने की जरूरत है उस को हमारे किसान पैदा करने को तैयार हैं, जितने चावल की जरूरत है उस को वह पैदा करने के लिये तैयार हैं, तो यह इन्फ्लेशन कहां तंग करेगा। ग्राज जब देश के ग्रन्दर इस किस्म के गोदाम बनते हैं या और दूसरे काम होते हैं और उनके होने से जो रुपया का प्रसार होता है की कोई जरूरत नहीं हैं। उससे घबराने श्राज हमारे देश में बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को पेट भर साने के लिये ग्रनाज भी नहीं मिलता है। चूंकि उनके पास कोई काम नहीं ग्रगर ग्राज एक या दो रुपया तक ग्रनाज की कीमत में फर्क पड़ जाता तो मैं समझता हूं इसमें घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है और यह कहने की कोई गंजाइश नहीं है कि इन्फलेशन हो गया है यदि वह रोजगार बढ़ाता है तो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दो चीज श्रौर श्चर्जकरनाचाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो गोदाम जो हमारे देश के ग्रन्दर बनेंगे ग्रीर जो यह कारपोरेशन बनेंगे इस से सबसे बड़ा फायदा जो हमारे किसानों को होने वाला है वह है कि उनको सस्ती दर पर रुपया उधार मिल सकेगा जिस से कि किसान लोग ग्रपने खेतों की देख भाल ग्रच्छी तरह से कर सकेंगे। ग्रगर उनको सस्ती दर पर रुपया देने की बात है ती मुझे इससे खुशी ही होती है। कल ही हमारे बंसल साहब ने कहा कि उनसे बिड़ला साहब ने कहा था कि ग्रगर वह ग्राज रुपया लेने के लिये बाजार जाते हैं तो उन्हें १२-१३ रुपया सैंकड़ा प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से रुपया मिलता है जब कि गवर्नमेंट किसानों को ६ १।४ रुपया प्रति सैंकड़ा के हिसाब से रूपया देगी . . . . . .

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

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : बिड़ला जी ग्रनाज कहां से लायेंगे।

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

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रभी मेरे साथी इकबाल सिंह जी ने बोर्ड की कांस्टीट्यूशन (संस्थापना) के सिलसिले में कछ कहा। इस मामले में मैं उनसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। यह ठीक है कि सरकारके लिये यह जरूरी है कि वह ग्रपने ग्रफसरों की सलाह ले, ग्रौर बहत से मौकों पर यह जरूरी भी हो जाता है। लेकिन सरकार जब बहुत ज्यादा उनके प्रभुत्व में ग्रा जाती है तो उसका सम्पर्क लोगों से टूट जाने का डर पैदा हो जाता है, सहकारी निजाम (प्रशासन) उस सूरत में चल नहीं सकता है । इस वास्ते किसी भी सहकारी निजाम में यह जरूरी होता है कि सरकार लोगों का सहयोग लेने

इसके ग्रलावा, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मझ एक चीज और ग्रर्ज करनी है। सहकारी संस्थायें जिस ढ़ंगसे पिछले ५० वर्षों से चल रही हैं, उनको चलाने काजो ढंग है वह गलत है श्रीर उनको गलत मकसद के लिये चलाया गया था। यही कारण है कि वे कामयाब नहीं हुई हैं। म्रब सरकार जो रुपया इस काम के लिये मांग रही है वह कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मांग

काहर संम्भव प्रयत्न करे।

रही है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बात का खयाल रखे कि जो रुपया लगता है वह ठीक तौर पर इस्तेमाल हो ग्रौर ठीक मतलब के लिये इस्तेमाल हो। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछली बार भी निवेदन किया था कि मेरे जिले के अन्दर एक शुगर मिल लगी है जिस का नाम कोग्राप्रेटिव शुगर मिल है। उसके लिये काफी रुपये की ग्रावश्यकता थी। कोई १०-२० हजार रुपये की जरूरत नहीं थी। उसके लिये तो शायद उससे भी ज्यादा रुपये की भावश्यकता है जितना रुपया कि सरकार वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के ऊपर लगाने जा रही है। तो उस रुपये को प्राप्त करने के लिये किसी साहकार के पास तो लोग नहीं जा सकते, यह तो क्वोग्रोप्रेटिव मिल का कभी भी मुद्दा (प्रयोजन) नहीं हो सकता। भ्रगर कोई को स्रोप्रेटिव मिल खुलेनी है तो कुदरती तौर पर हमें यह देखना होता है कि जिन लोगों के लिये वह मिल बन रही है उन्हीं से रूपया भी लिया जाये । दसरे लोगों से रुपया लेने से कोई बहुत बड़ा फायदा नहीं है। साथ ही साथ उस मिल की चलाने का जो काम है वह भी उन्हीं म्रादिमयों के हाथों में सौंपा जाना चाहिये जिन के फायदे के लिये वह मिल खोली जाती हैन कि उन लोगों के हाथों में कि जिनके ऊपर प्रान्त के मंत्री की मेहरबानी की नजर हो।जिन के दिलों में इस के लिये जोश नहीं, विश्वास नहीं, बल्कि उनके हाथों में जिन के लिये काम को करने का जोश है, जिनके दिल में इस काम को करने की एक तड़प है, उन्हीं के हाथों में इसे सौंपा जाना चाहिये। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से म्रर्ज करता हूं कि जैसे हमारे जिले में हुग्रा है वैसे ग्रौर जगहों पर नहीं होना चाँहिये। जहां पर भी कोई खराबी नजर ग्राये, माननीय

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

मंत्री जी का यह फर्ज होना चाहिये कि वह उसे

जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करने की कोशिश करें। में भ्रर्ज करता हूं कि भ्रगर किसी इलाके के लोग

कोग्रोप्रेशन (सहयोग) की तरफ बढना चाहते

हैं या कोई ऐसी संस्था बनाना चाहता है तो

उनका यह फर्ज है कि वह यह देखें कि उस इलाके के बाहर के लोग उसके हिस्सेदार न बनें,

इस इलाके के ग्रन्दर के लोग ही इस काम को

चलायें स्रौर जब कभी बाहर के लोग हिस्सा

लेने लग जाते हैं तो बजाय इसके कि वह ठीक

रास्ते पर चले, दूसरी तरफ चलने लग जाती

should not be impervious to the ringing of the bell.

श्री सिहासन सिह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि हम देश के हित की ध्यान में रखें ग्रौर फिर इस विधेयक को देखें तो हमें मालुम होगा कि इस किस्म के विधेयक की बहुत **ग्रावश्यकता थी। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के सात** बरस बाद यह विधेयक यहां पर उपस्थित किया गया है और उस जनता की भलाई को दिष्ट में रखते हुए किया गया है जोकि भारत की रीढ़ है ग्रौर जिसकी संख्या ७० फीसदी के करीब है भ्रौर जो राष्ट की सम्पत्ति में ४० फीसदी से भी ऊपर ग्रामदनी देती है। खेतिहर लोग यदि ग्राज खेती न करे तो शायद सोरा देश मुखों ही मर जाये ग्रौर जितने भी हमारे उन्नति के कार्य चल रहे हैं वे सारे ठप्प हो जायें। यह विधेयक देर से ग्राया है लेकिन में समझता हूं यह सही तरीके से म्रायां है म्रौर यही कारण है कि में इसका स्वागत करता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यबाद देता है।

इस विघेयक में मैं ने देखा है कि इसमें जहां ग्रौर चीजें रखी गयी हैं वहां पर दो तीन चीजों का रखा जाना ग्रावश्यक था। क्लाज २ में जो डेफिनिशन (परिभाषा) दी गई है एग्री-कल्चरल प्रोड्यूस (कृषि उत्पाद) की वहां यह कहा गया है

(i) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds;

ग्रब फूड स्टफ्स में क्या क्या चीजें ग्राती हैं? इसमें इसके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि इसमें म्रायल सीड्स (तिलहन) ग्राते हैं। जब इस तरह की डेफिनिशन (परिभाषा) दी जाती है तो कुछ घपला सा पड़ जाता है। ग्रायल सीड्स के ग्रलावा ग्रौर भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो काश्तकार प्रोड्यस करता है जिन के बारे में शायद यह वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन कुछ, नहीं कर सकेगा। सब से बड़ी चीज यह हैं कि जहां मिलें नहीं हैं तथा मिलों के क्षेत्र भी गड बडी मात्रा में तैयार किया जाता है। इसके लिये इसमें कोई स्थान नहीं है। चीनी मिलों के भ्रलावा देसी चीनी तैयार करने के बहुत से कारखाने भी हैं ग्रौर ये मिलें खास तौर पर बरेली वगैरह में हैं। इन चीजों के बारे में में समझता हूं, इस बिल में कोई स्थान

श्री ए० पी० जैन : है।

नहीं है।

मिल के विरुद्ध है।

श्री सिहासन सिंह: ग्रगर यह बिल जितने भी खाद्य पदार्थ खेतों से पैदा होते हैं उन सब

पर लागू होगा तब तो ठीक है, नहीं तो मैं समझता हूं इस को एमेंड (संशोधित) किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे एक भाई ने कहा है कि

घनिया, मिर्च, हल्दी इत्यादि भी फुड स्टफस में नहीं ग्राती हैं। ग्रगर उनको यह बिल एप्लाई नहीं करेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसका जो

दायरा है वह बहुत हद तक संकुचित हो जायेगा। ग्राज कांश्तकार लोग महाजनों के प्रभाव के नीचे हैं भ्रौर पीस रहे है । यह जो मसाले इत्यादि हैं इनसे

जो सामान बनता है वह बहुत ऋधिक कीमत देने वाला होता है लेकिन कारतकारों से ये चीजें बहत ही कम कीमत पर खरीद ली जाती हैं।

ग्रभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह चीजें

फूड स्ट्फ्स में ग्रा जाती हैं। ग्रगर ऐसी बात है तो में चाहता हूं कि इनक्ल्यूडिंग शब्द को निकाल दिया जाये और एडिबल ग्रायल सीड्स को भी उड़ादिया जाये क्योंकि ये भी फूड स्टफ्स में ग्रा जाते है। मैं समझता हं इनक्ल्यूडिंग (सम्मिलित) शब्द को रहने देने से अदालतों तक में जाने की नौबत श्रा सकती है और झगड़े पैदा हो सकते हैं। जैसे मैंने ग्रभी कहा ग्रगर वैसा किया गया तो फुड

स्टफ्स का मतलब सीरियल्स (ग्रनाज) का

हो जायेगा।इस वास्ते परिभाषाको ग्रगर बदल दें ग्रौर कह दें कि एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस मैंट फार हयुमन कंजम्पशन (मानव उपयोग के लिये कृषि उत्पादन), तब तो सब चीजें **ग्रा सकती है, वरना नहीं** ।

मैं भ्रापका घ्यान गुड़ के सम्बन्ध में खास

तौर पर दिलाना चाहता हूं। शुगरकेन (गन्ने) की प्रोडकशन (उपज) हमारे प्रान्त में भौर खास तौर से गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बस्ती वगैरह में बहुत ज्यादा होतीं है। तमाम यू० फी० में जहां ६६ मिलें हैं वहां इन जीलों में ही इनमें से २७ मिलें हैं। जोन इरियाज में जहां मिलें हैं, वहां पर शुगरकेन काश्तकारों को मजबूरन बेचना पड़ता है। ग्रगर वेयह चाहें कि ऋशर

(पेरने की मशीन) लगालें तो वह भी वे लोग नहीं लगा सकते हैं। हां छोटे छोटे कोल्ह

जोकि बैलों से चलते हैं, वे लोग चाहें तो लगा

सकते हैं।

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

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

श्री सिहासन सिह: इस में लिखा है कि Copy forwarded to the Minister (एक प्रति मंत्री को भेजी गई) ग्रगर ग्रभी तक

शिकायत नहीं आई है, तो अब आ जायगी। यह २४ म्रप्रैल की घटना है। जब बैल गाड़ी पर माल गया, तो उसको चौदह मन भ्रीर ग्यारह सेर तोला गया, लेकिन जब डनलप टायर की गाडी गई, तो साढे ग्राठ मन तोला गया। यह कितनी विचित्र बात है कि एक ही काश्तकार जब

बैलगाड़ी ले जाता है, तो चौदह मन तोला जाता है भ्रौर जब टायर गाड़ी ले जाता है तो ब्राठ मन तोला जाता है। इस तरीके से उन लोगों को ग्रंडर पेमेंट (कम भुगतान) किया जाता है। इस तरह की बहुत सी शिकायतें भ्राई हैं। यह शिकायत खडाँ सूगर

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

कार्पोरेशन के दो ग्रंग बन रहे हैं, एक डेवेलपमेंट

(विकास) के लिये भ्रौर दुसरा वेयरहाउसिंग के लिये। उसमें बीस सदस्य होंगे, जिन में सात सदस्य गैर-सरकारी होंगे । कार्यकारिणी के सात सदस्यों में एक सदस्य गैर-सरकारी होगा। समझ में नहीं आता कि एक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य क्या काम कर सकेगा भ्रौर क्या प्रभाव डाल सकेगा। इस विधेयक में कुल ग्रधिकार तो एग्जेक्टिव कमेटी (कार्यपालिका समिति) की दिये गये हैं--- भ्रौर देने भी चाहिये--- जब कि कार्पोरेशन सिर्फ ऊपरी प्रिन्सिपल्ज (सिद्धान्त)

तय करेगी। वह साल में सिर्फ एक दो दर्फा

मिला करेगी। सब अधिकार यह एग्जेक्टिव कमेटी के पास होंगे। उस में गैर-सरकारी

सदस्यों की संख्या प्रधिक होनी चाहिये ताकि लोगों को विश्वास हो कि वह कोई ग्राफिशियल बाडी (प्रशासकीय नकाय) नहीं है, बल्कि वह जनता की बाडी है। उस में जनता को ज्यादा भाग मिलना चाहिये । गवर्नमेंट उस की प्रोत्साहन दे सकती है। गवर्नमेंट ग्रौर जनता में भेद नहीं होना चाहिये, वे दोनों एक ही हैं और एक ही देश के हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि परानी परम्परायों के कारण ग्रमी तक लोगों में भेद-भाव है। हम को यह महसस करना चाहिये कि हमारे ही भाई ग्रीर बच्चे सरकार में भी हैं क्रौर बाहर भी । लेकिन वह भेद-भाव इस प्रकार यहां पर अपनी जडें जमा चका है कि वह छुटाय नहीं छुटता है। इसका मुख्य कारण

यह है कि हम लोगों में व्यक्तिवाद - इन्डिव-ज्यनिज्म का बहुत प्रभाव है। हर एक व्यक्ति यह सोचता है कि मरा हित क्या है। इस भावना को शीघ्र ही समाप्त करने की ग्राव-श्यकता है।

कोग्रापरेटिव वेसिस (ग्राधार) पर काम करने के रास्ते में बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं। उस में ज्यादा बढ़ौतरी नहीं हुई है। यू० पी० सरकार ने बड़े पैमाने पर नैनीताल में सहकारी खेती का प्रयोग किया। उस ने उस के लिये करोड़ों रुपये दिये हैं । वहां पर ट्रैक्टर ग्रारग-नाइजेशन लगी हुई है। मैं वहां गया था ग्रीर मैंने देखा कि हजारों की संख्या में ट्रैक्टरर्ज के ऐसे पार्ट्स पड़े हुए हैं, जो कभी इस्तेमाल ही नहीं हुए । वहां पर सब सहकारी संघ टूट गये हैं । गवर्नमेंट ने उन को इस शर्त पर म्पया दिया था कि वे सहकारिता के ग्राघार पर काम करें, लेकिन सहकारिता तो वहां ही चल सकती है, जहां व्यक्ति के हित के स्थान पर समष्टि के हित का विचार हो, सब के लाभ का ध्यान हो । जहां सब ग्रपना ग्रपना हित देखेंगे, वहां सहकारिता सफल नहीं हो सकती। इसी कारण वहां सहकारिता का प्रयोग सफल नहीं हुआ और सब सदस्य अलग हो गये। नतीजा यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो रुपया दिया हुग्रा है, उस के लिये वारंट ब्रारहेहैं ब्रौर लोग भौगे भागे फिर रहे हैं। इसी तरह भोपाल में भी गवर्नमेंट का एक खेत था, लेकिन वहां भी ग्रधिक सफलता नहीं मिली। कारण यह है कि ग्राज हम में व्यक्तिवाद की प्रधानता है ग्रौर सम्बिटवाद

म्राज-कल यह शिकायत म्राम तौर पर की जाती है कि सरकार तरक्की के बहत से काम कर रही है, लेकिन जो नियुक्तियां होती है, उन में ग्रपनत्व का विचार होता है। ग्राज दर्भाग्य यह है कि जितना भी काम होता है,

की कमी है। हम उम्मीद करेंगे कि जैन साहब

इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि कोर्पोरेशन में

जो कोई जाय, वह इस ध्येय से जाय कि बह

देश का लाभ पहले देखेगा भ्रीर भ्रपना लाभे

बाद में।

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

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हं कि सदस्यों की संख्या में कमी करनी चाहिये। लाइफ इन्झोरेंस कार्पोरेशन (जीवन बीमा निगम) में पंद्रह से ग्रधिक मेम्बर नहीं होंगे, तो इस कार्पोरेशन में बीस मेम्बर क्यों रखें जा रहे हैं। हम खर्च में जितनी भी कमी करेंगे, उतना ही ग्रच्छा होगा। ज्यादा काम तो ग्रापका मंत्रालय ग्रौर सेकेटरी वगैरह करेंगे। तो फिर इतने सदस्यों की क्या ग्रावश्यकता है ? ग्राज रेलवे में **नौ** लाख

भादमी काम करते हैं श्रौर वह विभाग हमारी गवर्नमेंट का सब से बड़ा कामिशियल एन्टर-प्राइज (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) है। उस का सारा इन्तजाम रेलवे बोर्ड चला रहा है. जिस में सिर्फ पांच सदस्य है। ग्राप भी सात सदस्यों का एक बोर्ड बना दें और उसको पूरे ग्रधिकार दे दें। इस में एग्जेक्टिव, कनसल्टेटिव (परामर्शदाता) बाडी ग्रौर लेजिस्लेटिव बाडी रखने की कोई ग्रावश्यकता नहीं है, बोर्ड ही सब काम करे। सदस्यों की संख्या जितनी कम होगी, काम उतना ही अच्छा होगा। बीस सदस्य रखने से तो

जायगी और कोई मामला तय न हो पायेगा चौ॰ रणबीर सिंह: यहां तो पांच सौ की डीबेटिंग सोसायटी है ।

वह एक प्रकार की डिवेटिंग सोसायटी बन

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

बंसल (झज्जर-रेवाडी) : इसीं लिये सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर सिमिति) नहीं बनाई गई है।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : वेयरहाउस के बारे में

यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कंट्रोल के जमाने में गवर्नमेंट के अपने डिपार्टमेंट ने काफी वेयरहाउस होंगे । उनको भी इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। कितनी ही कमेटियों ने ग्रपनी रिपोर्टस में यह कहा है कि वेयरहाउसेज सीमेंट कम इस्तेमाल होने की वजह से टपकते हैं, जिसके कारण बहुत सा ग्रनाज नष्ट हो जाता है। भ्राजही हम को बताया गया है कि कुछ वेयर-हाउसेज में रखे गये गल्ले बाद में सड गये

# [श्री. सिंहासन सिंह]

ग्रौर जिन्हें पांच ग्राना मन के भाव से बेचना पड़ा— गेहूं का इतना कम भाव तो शायद श्रकबर के जमाने में भी न रहाहो।

**लाख ग्रौर कृषी उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी०** कृष्णप्पा): वह मिलिटरी गोडाउन है।

2 р.м.

श्री सिहासन सिह: यह तो ग्रीर भी बुरी बात है। जिनके ऊपर देशे की रक्षा का भार है उनका गोदाम भी जब वह गया तो हमारी रक्षा कौन करेगा। इसलिये जो गोदाम बनाये जायें वे काफी मजबुत बनाये जायें ताकि उनके अन्दर रखा हुआ माल सड़ गल न जाये। इनमें गरीब काश्तकार ग्रपना गल्ला रखेंगे, ग्रीर ग्रगर साल भर या दो साल बाद ग्रापके **ग्र**घिकारियों ने कह दिया कि तुम्हारा गल्ला तो सड़ गया या उसको चूहे खाँगये तो बड़ा गड़बड़ होगा। काश्तकारों को सीड स्टोरों का बुरा ग्रनुभव है। जब किसान वहां पर ग्रपना सीड वापस करने जाता है तो वहां पर बड़ी छान बीन होती है, सफाई होती है ग्रीर नाप तोल होती है और कई तरह से उसका सीड काट लिया जाता है जिससे उसे बड़ी हैरानी होती है। इसलिये इन चीजों का घ्यान रखना चाहिये। यह विधेयक बहुत समय से ग्राया है जब कि हम दसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ करने जा रहे हैं।हमको ग्रब ग्रपने पुराने दिष्टिकोण बदल कर सारे देश का खयाल रेखना है। ग्रगर ग्राप देश के ७० प्रतिशत लोगों की इससे भलाई कर पायेंगे तो निश्चय ही देश ग्रागे बढेगा ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

will become very top-heavy.

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

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

totally unnecessary. The problem is only this. Supply as far as possible to near areas. Having ideas of supplying from Nicaragua to Kamaschatka is a wrong

process.

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

Agricultural Produce

## Dr. Jaisoorya: Look it up in the map.

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

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

Shri S. S. More: I have tried to study this Bill, but though an attempt is being made to do a right thing, the way that has been adopted, the medium that is being chosen for doing the right thing is a wrong way, a wrong medium. If we study this Bill we find that an attempt is being made to impose on the people at the lowest level something from the top. This is what the Chinese call topmountainism, which is pervading all our contact with reality, instead of trying to find out the real difficulties, we take some theoretical aspect. I believe the Minister is swayed by the persuasive tongue of Shri Asoka Mehta and reads some books of foreign countries and then comes out with a scheme which is hardly appli-cable to the indigenous conditions. This cable to the indigenous conditions. is like fashioning the shoe without taking proper measure of the foot. In this case, everything is visualised from the top. From the Qutab Minar height he tries to find something which is to suit tries to find sometining which is to such the lowest level. Is it the proper way of bringing about a socialist pattern? The proper way is the way of decentralisation, the way which was preached by saupn, the way which was preached by Mahatma Gandhi, the way which is practised in China, and with all the criticism that we may indulge in against Russia, it was the way which Lenin preached and Stalin followed. But somehow, the Minister, I am sorry to say, was making a good speech. I am not sorry about the quality of his speech, but he was speaking not from experience, but from the notes prepared in the depart-ment, and therefore that speech did not give me the impression that he understood the realities of the situation. He did not give me the impression that he had a real grip of the problem that we have to face.

administration. Instead of coming into

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

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

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

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

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

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

and the wrong side at that.

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

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

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

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

[Shri S. S. More]

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

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

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

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No. no.

Shri S. S. More: I accept the correction; when it comes from a Member like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, I very Dr. Raili Subling Singin, 1 vol., readily accept it. but from the Ministers in power. But what is the actual position? The officialdom is using its influence for withering the plant of co-operatives and village panchayats—I do not have the time, otherwise I could quote chapter and verse to substantiate

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

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

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

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

Aericultural Produce

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

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

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

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

पंडित ठाकूर दास भागव (गुड़गाव): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं **म्रोज** निहायत खुश हंकि जिस चीज की हम बहुत दिनों से उम्मीद कर रहेथे वह ग्राज एक बिल की शक्ल में हमारे सामने ब्रा गई है। इस बिल का काम सहीं मानों में छोटे से छोटे मादमी की जो हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में बसता है, जो गांव में रहता है, और गांव के दूसरे ब्रादिमयों की, जिन की तादाद ७० से ६० फीसदी तक है, मदद करना है। इस वास्ते मैं ग्रर्ज करता हं कि यह बिल जिस कि बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीदे थी और जिसको इससे बहुत पेश्तर ग्राना चाहिये था, ग्राज जब हमारे सामने ग्राया है, तो मैं इसका खैरमकदम (स्वागत) किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता।

लेकिन इस बिल को पढने के बाद सबसे पहले जो स्रयाल मेरे दिल में ब्राता है वह यह है कि जैसे और बिलों में होता है जिन के जरिये कारपोरेशन (निगम) या एग्जेक्टिव काउंसिल (कार्यपालिका समिति) बनाई जाती है, जेसी तरह से बिल्कुल वही प्राविजन्स (उपबन्घ) इस बिल के अन्दर मौजूद हैं। वेयरहाउसिंग ेव्यवस्था परिषद), (भण्डार नैशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल (राष्ट्रीय विकास

जो इनचार्ज (प्रभारी) लोग थे उनकी तरफ से कहीं ज्यादा किसी किसी केस में जल्म लोगों

पर होता रहा है। इसलिये में ग्रर्ज करूं कि

Agricultural Produce

[पंडित ठाकरदास भागव] परिषद) भौर तीसरे डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल (विकास परिषद) स्टेट वगैरह वगैरह की सब बातें इस बिल में मौजूद हैं ग्रौर इसको एक (दक्तियानुसी) तरीके से स्टीरियोटाइप्ड गया है। जिस तरह किया से और बिलों में कहा जाता है कि इतने मैम्बर होंगे, इस तरह से वे हटेंगे, इस तरह से उन्हें तनस्वाह मिलेगी, उसी तरह से ये प्राविजन्स भी इस बिल में मौजूद है लेकिन जहां तक उन चीजों का सवाल है जो इस ग्रार्गेनाइजेशन (संगठन) के एपेक्स (शीर्ष) को बिल्ड (निर्मित) करती है वे सभी एम्पल मैजर (पर्याप्त मात्रा) में मौजूद हैं। परन्त इस बिल की जो रूह है, वह देखने में नहीं माती है। इस हाउस के ग्रन्दर किसी मैम्बर ने ग्रौर शायद श्री ग्रशोक मेहताजी ने बताया कि जब तक कोई शख्स किसी शब्स के मर्ज को न पहचाने, दवा नहीं दे सकता है और यह मर्ज हिन्द्स्तान के अन्दर इतना पेचीदा हो चुका है कि बेचारा गरीब म्रादमी जो गांव में रहता है उसकी हालत इतनी स्नस्ता हो गई है, इतनी स्नराब हो गई है कि उसके मर्ज को पहचानने के वास्ते एक ऐसे हकीम हाजिक की जरूरत है कि जो उसकी नब्ज पहचान कर उसको मुनासिब दवा देसके। जो ग्राज तक दवा दी गई है ग्रीर उसने जो ग्रसर किया है, उसका नतीजा हमारे सामने मौजूद है। कल ही हमारे ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि इस देश में एक तरह से कोग्रोप्रेशन (सहकारिता) फेल हो चुका है भौर यह देखने की चीज हैं कि वह कोओपरेशन क्या था । लेकिन वह कोग्रोपरेशन कहते हैं सिर्फ को ग्रोपरेटिव केडिट को । जहां तक में जानता हं कोग्रोपरेटिव केडिट हमारे देश में मौजूद था। बहुत सा ऋडिट (ऋण) दिया गया और बहत से बैक्स बने। लेकिन मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि कोग्रोपरेटिव ऋडिट को जो चलाने वाले थे वे लोगों को कैंद करवा कर, लोगों को मार मार कर रुपया वसुल करते थे। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि मिडलमैंन (मध्यजन) क्या पार्ट प्ले करता है और हम यह भी जानते हैं कि किस तरह से वह गरीब ग्रादिमयों को एक्स-पलायट (शोषण) करता है ग्रीर कितनी लोगों को तकलीफ देता है। चाहे इस देश में महाजन

को कोसा जाता है, चाहे उसको गालियों दी जाती हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ जहां महाजनों की तरफ से लोगों पर जुल्म होता था वहां पर

कोग्रोपरेटिव केडिट के जो ग्रफसर लोग थे,

जो ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया वह सही है। अब हमें एक नये सिरे से इस कोम्रोपरेटिव मुवर्मेंट (धान्दोलन) को इस देश में कायम करना है। मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि ग्राज इस चीज को चलाने वाले हमारे श्री मजीत प्रसाद जैन जी हैं जैसे उनके नाम से जाहिर है जो कभी भी हार नहीं मानते हैं। वह यदि किसी काम के पीछे पड जाते हैं तो उसका पीछा नहीं छोड़ते हैं ग्रौर में उम्मीद करता हं कि वह इसके बारे में भी अच्छे नताइज निकाल कर दिखायेंगे श्रीर इसमें कामयाब होंगे। मैं यह ऋर्ज कर रहा था कि आज जो हालत हमारे किसानों की है वह इतनी खस्ता है, वह इतनी खराब है, वह इतनी कप्पलीकेटेड (पेचीदा) है कि उसकी मेंटेलिटी (मनोवृत्ति) इस तरह की बन गई है, हजारों बरसों के विसिसिटयडज के कारण जो हिन्दुस्तान पर आये ग्रीर फारेन गवर्नमेंट (विदेशी सरकार) ने जिस तरह से उनपर जुल्म किये कि ग्रगर ग्राप किसी छोटे से छोटे काश्तकार से पूछें, किसी लैंडलेस लेबरर (मूमिहीन श्रमिक) से पूछें या किसी सीरी से पूछें और उसे कहें कि हम तुम्हारी मदद करेंगे तो उसे कभी भी किसी सुरत में यकीन नहीं भ्रायेगा कि कोई उस की मदद कर सकता है। ग्रीर यकीन क्यों ग्राये? हम देखते हैं कि जितने भी कानून बनते हैं, जितनी भी कार्यवाहियां होती हैं, उनसे छोटे मादमी को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है। वह हमेशा रगड़ा जाता है भीर उसकी कोई बेहतरी नहीं होती है। इसलिये यह कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है कि उसकी मैन्टेलिटी इतनी सराब हो चुकी है कि वह सरकार को, किसी बड़े ग्रादमी को — चाहे वह गांघी टोपी वाला हो या किसी दूसरी टोपी वाला-एतबार की निगाह से नहीं देखता है। हमने एक युयरीयस लोन्ज एक्ट बना दिया है, जिस की रूपसे दस पंद्रह पर सेंट (प्रतिशत) से ज्यादा सूद लेने की ममानत कर दी हैं। जो ज्यादा लेगा, वह उसकी पकड़ में ग्रा जायगा । लेकिन में ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि श्राप यहां से थोड़ी दूर गुड़गांव में --- मेरी कांस्टी-टयएन्सी (निर्वाचन क्षेत्र) में जराजा कर देखें। मैंने खुद कई गांवों में जा कर देखा है। वहां पर एक पैसा रुपये का सवाल ही नहीं है। वह तो

बड़ी नेमत है। दो पैसे रुपये का भी सवाल नहीं

है। वहां पर पांच से दस पैसा रुपया सूद लिया

कहा जाता है कि पंजाबा में स्वेती का हाल

बाता है। माप उसको फैला कर देखिये वह सौ से दो सौ पर सेंट तक जा बैठता है। माप यह सुन कर ताज्जुब करेंगे। में खुद भी यह देख कर हैरान रह गया। श्रौर जिलों में वैसी हालत नहीं है, लेकिन गुड़गांव में लोग ग्राज तक पांच से दस पैसा फी रुपया सुद देते हैं। क्या कोई शरूस इस पर यकीन कर सकता है कि इस कदर सूद लिया जाता है ? लेकिन यह एक हकीकत है। मैंने लोगों से पछा है ग्रीर उनके बयानात लिये हैं भीर मने इसको सही पाया है ।

जनावे वाला, जरा स्थाल कीजिये कि क्या कोई छोटा जमींदार, कोई काश्तकार या कोई मेबरर इतना ज्यादा सुद दे सकता है ? या इतना सुद देने के बाद भी जिन्दा रह सकता है ? लेकिन यह वाकया है कि वह इतना सुद देता है ग्रौर जिन्दा भी है, लेकिन उसकी हालत निहायत नागुफ्तावह है। कुछ ग्रर्सा पहले-स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई से पहले — हालत यह थी कि लोग खेती करते थे -- लॉ ग्रॉफ डिमिनिशिंग रिटन्जें (घटती हुई प्राप्ति के नियम) के ग्रापेरेटिव (लागू) होने के बाद भी खेती करते थे. लेकिन उनको ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता था। चौधरी मुंख्तार सिंह के साथ रहने की वजह से, जो कि इस हाउस के मेम्बर थे, मुझे यु० पी० भीर खासकर मेरठ वगैरह के हालात का इल्म है। लेकिन वे लोग क्या करते ? चाहे फायदा हो या नुकसान, वे खेती का काम करने पर मजबर थे। वें सोचते थे कि खेतीन करें, तो क्या करें ? उस समय यहां पर वह सरकार थी, जो कि इस बात की जामिन नहीं थी कि लोग खेती करें भौर उससे फायदा उठायें। खुशकिस्मती से हमारे यहां ग्राज वह सरकार है, जो कि यहां पर एक वैलफेयर स्टेट (कल्याणकारी राज्य) कायम करना चाहती है। हम भ्रमरीका श्रौर दूसरे तरक्कीयाफ्ता मुल्कों में देखते हैं कि वहां पर किमते मुकर्रर की हुई हैं। वहां हर एक आदमी को मालूम है कि में क्या चीज बोऊं, मुझे उस की क्या कीमत मिलेगी स्रौर कितना फायदा होगा, लेकिन हमारे मुल्क के जमींदार, काश्तकार और आकुपेंसी टिनेंट (दाबीलकारी किसान) कितना पैसा लगाते हैं, कितनी मेहनत करते हैं, उस के बीबी-बच्चे सब के सब काम में जुटे रहते है, किसी को होश नहीं होता है, वे पैँदा करते हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद उन का लिविंग (जीवन) हैंडट्र माउथ होता है। उन का गुजारा नहीं होता है।

**प्र**च्छा है। ग्राप वहां के किसी भी काश्तकार या किसी सीरी का बजट देख लीजिये। आप को पता लग जायगा कि उस की घसली हालत क्या है। मझे मालम है कि जब कोई सीरी लगता है, तो उस के जिम्मे पहले ही कर्जा होता है। जब वह लैंडलाई (जमींदार) से कर्जा ले कर सीरी बनता है, तो वह लंडलाई का मकरूज बन जाता है। सारा साल वह सिर-तोड़ काम करता है, हर तरह से वह लैंडलार्ड पर डिपेंड (निर्मर) करता है, लेकिन उसके पास कुछ भी नहीं बचता है भौर उसकी हालत इतनी खराब होती है कि वह ग्रपने रोटी के लिये भी ग्रनाज लैंडलार्ड से लेता है। इसी हालत में वह हमेशा धपनी जिन्दगी बसर करता है। मुझ को तो पहले इस बारे में तर्जबा नहीं था। चार पांच बरस पहले में ने धपने लडके को एग्रीकल्चर में डाला। तब में यह जान कर हैरान हो गया। क एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट (किसान) को कितने रिस्कस (खतरों) का सामना करना पड़ता है। हम इस बात का भ्रन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं। हम नौकरी पर जाते हैं, काम करते हैं ग्रीर महीने के बाद तन्ख्वाह पाते हैं। हम वकालत करते हैं, मुकदमा लड़ते हैं ग्रीर फीस लेते हैं। लेकिन जमींदार के रिस्क का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। जनवरी के महीने में तीन दिन हवा चल गई, तो उसकी पैदावार ग्राधी हो जाती है। ग्रोले पड़ गये, तो उस की पैदावार खत्म हो गई। चोरी वगैरह दूसरे भगड़ों को तो छोड़ ही दीजिये । ग्रगर हम सही मायनों में काश्तकार का बजट देखें कि कितनी उस की पैदावार है श्रौर क्या उसके पास रहा, तो हम ताज्जुब करेंगे कि किस तरह खेती करने वाले लोग अपना गजारा करते हैं भौर क्यों खेती के साथ चिपके पड़े हैं। जो लोग जरा इन्टेलिजेंट और हशियार हैं. वे नौकरी के पीछे ग्राते हैं। गांव में जो ग्रैजुएट होता है, वह खेती के पीछे नहीं जाता है। यह समझ कर पता नहीं खेती में कितनी भामदनी होती है मैं ने भ्रपने लड़के को उस में दाखिल किया।लेकिन ग्राज जो ग्रैजुएट हो जाता है, वह कहता है कि मुझे कहीं नौकर करा दो ब्रौर वह खेती में जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता है।

इन हालात में गवर्नमेंट यह बिल लाई है। देखना यह है कि यह बिल किस हद तक फायदा करेगा। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि यह सब. [पंडित ठाकुरदास भागव]

तक्लीफों का इलाज नहीं है—कोई पैनेसिया (रामबाण) नहीं है, लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि यह एक नई डाइरेक्शन (दिशा) की तरफ एक कदम है और इसलिये में इसको खुश-ग्रामदीद (स्वागत) करता हूं।

सब से पहला काम यह होगा कि एग्रीकल्चरल

प्रोड्यस (कृषि उत्पादन) को ग्राप बढायेंगे, उस को डेवेलप करेंगे। चौधरी रणवीर सिंह ने इनफलेशन (मदस्फीति) का किस्सा सनाया ह । मेरी गुजारिंश यह है कि इस देश में इनफ्-लेशन का एक इलाज पैदावार को बढाना है। जितनी पैदावार बढ़ेगी, उतना ही इनफ्लेशन कम होगा । अगर हम पदावार को चालीस-पचास पर सेंट बढ़ाने में कामयाब हो गये तो देश का कोई नुकसान इन्फुलेशन से नहीं हो सकेगा। यह एक डबल चोट होगी उस प्राबलम (समस्या) पर, जो कि हम को ग्राज स्टेयर (ग्रांख दिखा) कर रही है। ग्रगर यहां पर पैदावार में इजाफा हम्रा, तो बिला शको-शबहा उससे बड़ा फायदा होगा, इतना फायदा होगा, जिसका हम अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते । लेकिन मैं ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वह फायदा बड़े किसानों को तो होगा ही, पर हमारा इरादा इस बिल के जरिये छोटे से छोटे किसान के पास जाने का है। जो लोग यह काम करेंगे, मैं नहीं जानता कि उन की पर्सेनेल (कर्मचारी वर्ग) क्या है, लेकिन अगर उसमें पराना स्टाफ है, तो वह काम नहीं भ्रायगा । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से माफ़ी चाहुंगा, मैं पर्सनली (व्यक्तिगत रूप से) कोई बात नहीं कह रहा हं, लेकिन मैं श्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो मिनिस्टर इस का होगा, ग्रगर उस में वे क्वालिटीज (गण) नहीं है कि वह सब ग्रादिमयों को ग्रपने जैसा बना सके, तो यह काम कामयाब नहीं होगा। बेचारे काश्तकार श्रौर सीरी से श्राज सवा छ: परसेंट सुद लेने के बजाय ग्राप भूल जाइये कि इन्टरेस्ट लेना है। तभी श्रापको कामयाबी हासिल होगी। जिस ग्रादमी की ग्रीसत श्रामदनी ५ श्राने फी रोज है उस से भ्राप बचत और सुद की अदायगी की कैसे उम्मीद

कर सकते हैं।
ग्राप ने वेयरहाउस का भी इन्जाम करना है।
लेकिन प्रोड्यूस को ग्राप तक लाने में बेशुमार
दिक्कतें हैं। ग्राज हिन्दुस्तान में हर एक
इन्सान में इन्डिविजुएलिटी, खुदगर्जी, दूसरे पे
वे एतवारी इस कदर फैली हुई है, जिस का
ग्राप ग्रन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते। ग्राज हमारे
गांव वे पुराने गांव नहीं है, जिन में सच्चा ग्रीर

- भोला भला हिंदुस्तानी हुम्रा करता था । म्राज वह हालत नहीं है। ग्राज इलेक्शन्त्र (खुनावों) ग्रीर पार्टीबाजी ने गांव की फ़िजा को सत्यानास कर दिया है। भ्राज कोई भ्रादमी दसरे पर एतबार नहीं करता है और सब एक दसरे को नुकसान पहुंचाने की फ़िराक में रहते हैं। ग्राज पंचायत की हालत की देख कर दिल दखता है। वहां जितने फैसले होते हैं. वह तरफदारी व पार्टीबाजी के होते हैं । अगर हमने हिन्दुस्तान को रिसेसीटेट करना है, तो हम को गांवों की मैन्टेलिटी को चेंज (बदलना) करना होगा । ग्रगर मेरे ग्रस्तियार में हो, ती मैं इलैक्शन के झगड़े को गांवों के नजदीक न पहुंचने दुं। इलैक्शन के झगडे वहां जाते हैं भ्रौर पार्टीबाजी होती है। भ्राज गांव के लोगों में एक दूसरे पर भरोसा नहीं है, एतबार नहीं है,

रीयल (वास्तविक) को आपरेटिव स्पिरिट (भावना) नहीं है। आपने कल जो फरमाया कि It is a question of belief. It is question of confidence यह दुरुस्त है लेकिन आज वह चीज मौजूद नहीं है। आप को नये सिरे से उसको कायम करना है। जब तक आप के पास ऐसे आदमी नहीं होंगे जो कि गांवों के लिये सैकी फाइस (बलिदान) करने के लिये तैयार हों तब तक वह नई स्पिरिट पैदा नहीं होंगे। आज मैं बहुत सैलिफ श (स्वार्थी) हो गया हूं। आज जो

जाती हैं। जब तक कि भ्राप लोगों की दिमागी जहिनयत नहीं तबदील करेंगे उस वक्त गांवों में यह को भ्राप रेटिव्स कामयाब नहीं होंगी। भ्राप कहते हैं कि हम किसानों से उनका गल्ला इन वेयरहाउसेज में रखने के लिये चार्ज करेंगे लेकिन में कहता हूं कि हमारे पारीब श्रीर भोलेमाले किसान भ्रापके इन वेयरहाउसेज तक डर के मारे भ्राना भी पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। उसको यह डर लगा रहेगा कि कहीं श्राप उसके भ्रच्छे गेहूं के साथ खराब गेहूं न मिला दें श्रीर उसके ग्रेड (किस्म)

क्वालिटीज मुक्त में है, वे कोआपरेशन के खिलाफ

श्रीर तौल में फर्क न कर दें श्रीर यह चीज श्रगर श्राप किसी जमींदार श्रथवा बिनये की वही उठा कर देखें तो श्रापको पता चल जायगा कि जब फसल श्राती है तब का माव श्रीर लिखा जाता है श्रीर छः महीने बाद जब उसको खाने को देते हैं तो उसका दूसरा हिसाब होता है। इस बिल की जो भली चीज है वह यह है कि जिस वक्त कि वह फसल तैयार होती है, उस वक्त श्राप उसको औडिट देते हैं श्रीर पूर

दाम देना चाहते हैं। इसके ग्रन्दर सबसे भच्छी बात यह है कि ग्रायन्दा जो ग्राप देना चाहते हैं उसका कैंडिट कम करके उसको वक्त से रुपया देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह तो कैडिट की बात हुई। सर्वाल तो यह है कि क्या देहाती लोगों में यह भाव पैदा हो गया है कि सब ग्रपनी पैदावार 🔸 को इकट्टा कर के वेयरहाउसेज में जमा करने के लिये ले ग्रायें ग्रीर कह दें कि इसके लिये इतना चार्ज कर लीजिये ? श्रगर श्राप चाहते हैं कि भ्रापकी यह वेयरहाउसेज की स्कीम गांवों में कामयाब हो तो पहले एक, दो साल तक कोई चार्ज मत कीजिये श्रौर बिलकुल मफत रखिये। जिस तरह से कि पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने शुरू में लोगों को ग्रंग्रेजी पढ़ने के लिये वजीफें दिये भीर जब लोग काफी तादाद में पढ़ने लगे तो पढाई के लिये फीस चार्ज करने लग गयी, उसी तरह में चाहता हूं कि ग्राप भी एक, दो वर्ष तक ग्रगर ग्राप वैयरहाउसेज की तरफ इस देश के गरीब किसानों को ग्रटरैक्ट (ग्राक-र्षित) करना चाहते हैं तो ग्राप हर एक शरूस की जिसकी १० एकड़ जमीन हो, उसकी प्रोड्युस को वेयरहाउसेज में स्टोर करने के लिये १–२ साल तक कुछ चार्ज न करिये ग्रौर जब वह देख लेगा कि इसमें उसका भला है ग्रौर जब उसको ग्राप पर भरोसा हो जायगा तो ग्राप देखियेगा कि किसान लोग इन वेयरहाउसेज का उपयोग करने के लिये भ्रापके पीछे भागेंगे । हमारा किसान बेवकफ नहीं है। He is shrewd and intelligent लेकिन मुश्किल आज यह है कि उसको भरोसा नहीं है और यह भरोसा तभी कायम होगा जब ग्राप मोहब्बत से उसको साथ लायेंगे श्रौर इस तरीके कि कार्यवाही करके उसके अन्दर अपने लिये भरोसा पैदा करेंगे। यह कोम्रापरेटिव्स की ग्राबहवा जो ग्राप सारे देश में फैलाना चाहते हैं तो याद रिखये कि यह टेंडर प्लांट (नाजुक पौधा) है ग्रौर ग्रापको इसको ग्रपनी मुहब्बत ग्रौर सैकिफाइस से पानी देते रहना है ग्रीर जब ग्राप ऐसा करेंगे तभी यह पौधा पनपेगा। यह एक नाजुक पौघा है, इसका जमाना मुश्किल है ग्रीर इसलिये हमको इसके लिये बहत एहतियात बर्तना होगा वरना यह ठीक नहीं चलेगा। इस वास्ते मैं श्रदब से ग्रर्ज करूंगा कि जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है, ग्राप ग्रपनी ही बात रखिये ग्रौर जितने चाहिये ग्राफ़िश्यल्स (सरकारी) या नान-भाफ़िश्यल्स (गैर-सरकारी) लेकिन जो श्रादमी श्राप गांवों में काम करने के

लिए भेजें ग्रौर उसके लिये यह जो ग्राप विलेज वर्कर्स (ग्राम कार्यकर्ता) बना रहे हैं, तो ग्राप को इस बात का खयाल रखना है कि उनमें ऐसे ग्रादमी ही शामिल किये जायें जिनके कि अन्दर सेवा भाव हो ग्रीर जो गांव के किसानों के द:ख दर्द को समझें ग्रीर उनसे सच्ची हमदर्दी रख कर उनको दूर करने का दिल से प्रयत्न करें। यह काम करने के लिये किसी दूसरे मुल्क से वर्कर्स नहीं आयेंगे और हमें अपने वर्कर्स में ही एम्प्रवमेंट (सुधार) लाना होगा । चीन का उदाहरण श्रापके सामने है कि वहां की जनता ने किस तरह सरकारी प्रयत्नों भीर योजनाश्रों में सहयोग दिया ग्रौर चीनी जनता इसलिये राष्ट्र हित के कामों में ग्रागे बढ सकी ग्रौर ग्रपना पार्ट प्ले कर सकी क्योंकि उसको श्रपनी सरकार पर पुरा भरोसा था, उसी तरह ग्रगर यहां के लोगों को ग्रापकी मशीनरी पर जिन पर कि ग्रापकी इन तमाम स्कीमों को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है, उन पर भरोसा हो, तो ग्रापको इन स्कीमों में कामयाबी मिल सकती है। इसलिये ग्राज सबसे बड़ी जरुरत लोगों में अपने प्रति भरोसा और ऐतमाद पैदा करने की है ग्रौर ग्राप का जो कैप्टिल माइनस है उसको पहले भरोसा से पूरा करना होगा। मैं ग्रापसे दरस्वास्त करता हूं कि ग्राप बोर्ड में ग्रौर खास तौर से वर्कर्स में ऐसा एलिमेंट (तत्व) रिखये जिसके कि रखने से लोगों के दिलों में ग्रापके प्रति मरोसा पैदा हो सके, मेरा यह कहने का मतलब नहीं है कि म्राज जितने कोम्रापरेटिव्स में सरकारी श्रफसरान काम कर रहे हैं, वे सब के सब ठीक तरह काम नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं इस हक़ीक़त से इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि उनकी मेंटैलिटी में चेंज लाने की जरूरत है ताकि हमारे किसानों में एक भरोसे की साइकोलिजी (मनोविज्ञान) पैदा हो सके धौर वह समझेंगे कि वाकई "दे मीन बिजनैस" (वे कार्य करना चाहते हैं)।

त्राखिर में मैं आपसे सदब से सर्जं करूंगा कि मैं ने जितना वक्त लेना चाहिये था उससे कुछ ज्यादा ले लिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो नया तजुर्बा सरकार ने चलाया है यह "स्टैप इन दी राइट डाइरैक्शन" (सही दिशा में कदम) है और एक वेलफेयर स्टेट होने के नाते यह सही बात की जा रही है जो शहरों की स्रोर न जा कर हजारों स्रौर लाखों देहातों की स्रोर सरकार का ध्यान गया है सौर इस प्रकार का [पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

इंतजाम वह करने जा रही है। मैं इस स्प्रीट को राइट स्प्रीट ग्रौर सही स्टेप समझता हूं ग्रौर इसका खैर मकदम करता हूं। ग्राप इस किश्ती के चलाने वाले हैं, ग्राप इसके कैप्टेन इन चार्ज हें और इस नाते आपका यह देखना फर्ज हो जाता है कि आपके नीचे जितने भी काम करने वाले हैं वह सब उसी स्त्रीट को ले कर काम कर रहे हैं कि नहीं जिससे कि नेशंस (राष्ट्र) बनती हैं और ग्रगर कहीं भी उनके नीचे जरा भी करप्शेन (भ्रष्टाचार) मौजूद रहा **श्रीर भरोसे के इस** पौदे को ठेस पहुँची तो करी हुई मेहनत जाया जावेगी और यह आपकी सारी स्कीम खत्म हो जायगी भौर कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगी और इसलिये उनको ग्रपने नीचे के तमाम भ्रमले को बिलक्ल ठीक ठाक रखना है। मैं ईश्वर से कामना करता हूं कि म्रापको इस शुभ कार्यमें पूरी तरक्की मिले लेकिन उसके लिये यह बड़ा जरूरी है कि ग्राप जितने ग्रादमी इस काम को ग्रंजाम देने के लिये रखें वह म्राला दर्जे के ईमानदार भौर सैकिफाइस की स्प्रिट ग्रपने में लिये होने चाहियें।

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill is simple in its form but it has to be judged in a wider context because it impinges on so many aspects of our social and economic life. The House is aware that the Bill is in implementation of the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey. But, the success of the Bill depends upon other vital factors.

The Rural Credit Survey Report makes 5 or 6 recommendations. The other recommendations are, the organisation of co-operatives—it lays emphasis on the organisation of large-sized credit societies; then, expansion of banking, the nationalisation of the State Bank and the advancement of banking in the country, the strengthening of marketing societies and lastly the provision of adequate trained personnel. These recommendations, as the Rural Credit Survey has pointed out, hang together. They have to be implemented together. They have said in no uncertain terms that these recommendations have to be implemented simultaneously. This is what they say in the concluding part of the report.

"It is only when Co-operation is interpreted in this wider and more positive sense as a fundamental creed of action, as a dynamic instrument of change, the opposite, on the one hand of regimentation, and on the other, of drift and stagnation, and State effort is conjoined to the fullest extent necessary with co-operative endeavour, that Co-operation will be a potent force in the country's economic development."

"The Committee has also emphasized that its principal recommendations are vitally related to one another and together form a unit of policy and action from which no main component part may be removed without imperilling the whole."

### 3 P.M.

In pursuance of this recommendation of the Committee, the Government is bringing forward this measure. But, I feel that the place of co-operation in the country has not been given the attention due to it. We talk glibly about cooperation; we refer to it as the panacea for all our ills. For any rural malady we say, resort to co-operation; whether it be rural industry or agriculture, we say co-operation is the remedy as if it is a ready-made solution for all our problems. Co-operation, it is acknowledged, has contributed to the economic growth of countries-countries as wide apart as America and the low countries in Europe as well as countries like China. What is the place of co-operation in India? In the Western countries, co-operation has succeeded because the people there are enlightened, their economic base on which the movement has been built has been strong, and their co-operation is a purely voluntary effort. It is not sought to be imposed on the people as a large movement. But in countries like China. it is given the content of a wider movement. There is an element of compul-sion, and it is sought to be made as a sion, and it is sought to be made as a large organisation of the people to solve the economic problem of the country. In India we are neither here nor there. We do not have the base for organising co-operatives on a voluntary basis such as obtains in the Western countries; the economic inequalities are very great; vast sections of the population are still submerged economically speaking. With these inequalities, with this ignorance of the co-operative principles and of eco-nomic life generally, we are not able to develop co-operation on a voluntary basis. On the other hand, we try cooperation on the models obtaining in China. We do not have that element of compulsion. The hon. Minister referred yesterday to it as being a philosophy of

life, a large movement directed towards the economic development of the country. But apart from saying that, what is it that you are doing to make it a large movement? As I said, the success of a measure of this kind depends upon other

We have tried to expand banking; we have nationalised the State Bank, but the base for the entire structure is the bringing into the fold of co-operation the vast majority of farmers. How are you going to do it? It is time that the Government bestows though on this question, whether co-operation is to be forced by compelling everybody, to joint in the rural areas or whether it should be a purely voluntary effort.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: No compul-sion; we will ask them to join the cooperatives.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The choice is there, but if it is only an effort of the people and we have to sit content with that, I am afraid we are not going to make much headway because the Gov-ernment cannot talk of it as a philosophy, as a big movement, as a big lever for the economic uplift of the people, at the same time leaving it purely as a voluntary organisation. In a backward country like India, we have to organise people for supplementing the efforts of our Government. The only other organisation that we have, I think, is the community projects and national extension service. Even this movement is up against several difficulties. The difficulties are to some extent common to both the co-operative movement and to the community development programme. Unless Government decides on this vital question, it will simply be drifting. It is no use merely giving effect to the recommendations of this Report. The Report is good, but is does not cover the lar-ger question of making co-operation a national movement.

The Planning Commission has said much on the question of increasing production. They have said that there is much scope for increasing productionmore than what the Ministry has envisaged during the Second Five Year Plan. Indeed it is vital if the effects of inflation are to be offset; in other words, increase in agricultural production has to be the base for the implementation of our Second Five Year Plan. That may be but unless Government takes this more important decision of making co-opera-tion cover the entire country we can-not make much progress. A field is en-

visaged by the Planning Commission of co-operation covering every family in the country in some form or other. Every family is supposed to join a housing co-operative or an agrarian cooperative or a credit co-operative or some such thing. If that is to be implemented, that is to supplement the efforts of the Government, if as an under-developed country the people are to be organised on a gigantic scale, then measures have to be taken to introduce an element of compulsion and make this a live movement. As long as that question is undecided and it is nebu-lous as it stands today, we are likely to drift further and will not be able to make appreciable progress.

hon. Member referred to the

desirability of organising people other directions so that we may not rely. only on this movement, which is after all an exotic movement that we have tried. I am inclined to agree with the suggestion of that hon. Member that Government is unable to make up its mind to spread co-operatives through-out the country. The causes for the failure of the co-operative movement are well-known. The House as well as the country and several enquiry committees that went into the question have stated that co-operation has failed. Even the Rural Survey Committee, which is the Bible for our measures of legislation at the moment has said that it has failed, but it must succeed. It is unfortunate that we have not been able to re-orient this movement to suit our needs. One of the reasons has been that political power has made serious inroads into this move-ment in our country. There is no cooperative society, co-operative organisation, at any level, at the village level or district level or State level, where the members do not have a finger in the pie of the local panchayat or the district board or the legislative assembly. Because politics is imported into these co-operative institutions, factions develop and the working of the entire institution is vitiated. What actually institution is vitiated. What actually takes place is a struggle for political power rather than the economic development of the people. I would even go to the extent of suggesting that persons who want to join the co-operative movement must not aspire for political offices. Indeed, I would venture to say that it should be disqualification for a legislator to be a co-operator. Unless some such thing is done, it may not be purified of all the abuses that it is reeking with.

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

I have two or three important suggestions to make with regard to the working of this Corporation.

This Corporation envisages the setting up of a network of godowns and ware houses. In this matter, I would suggest that the Railways are also taken into confidence so that the warehouses will serve not only the rural economy but also the Railways in so far as the movement of goods is affected by the agri-cultural produce of the country. There is great shortage of wagons and one of the complaints is that with the increasing production we are up against transport bottlenecks everywhere. The provision of warehouses even at railway terminals ought to be dovetailed with the transport needs. Under our scheme, it may solve many a problem. These ware-houses ought to be located, not at urban or semiurban areas, but in the heart of the hinterland, agricultural land. Unless the hinterland, agricultural land. Unless that is done, it will not facilitate the movement of goods. Then, do we have the necessary transport? First of all we should have the necessary communications roads for instance. Have we the necessary transport? So, this question raises many an issue which has to be solved. We have not solved the question of expansion of the co-operative societies and making it a live wire in the societies and making it a live wire in the economic life of our people. I agree with the suggestions of certain Members that the element of official membership in the Corporation should not be too great. I have tabled certain amendments with regard to the constitution of the executive committee and other committees

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I will finish in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those minutes are over.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I seek your indulgence.

In the executive committee, the chairman of the Board does not find a place. The executive committee is the chief functionary of the entire Board. It is the policy making body and also the financing body. It is necessary that the chairman of the Board, which is the top body in the entire scheme, should also be the chairman of the executive committee. I do not know what the Minister has in view with regard to the actual personnel. Perhaps that has something

to do with the personnel that will man those bodies. Even so, it is absolutely necessary that the chairman of the Board should also be the chairman of the executive committee.

An Hon. Member: The Minister himself will be the chairman.

Shri N. M. Lingam: There is no indication in the Bill. As my time is up, I shall say more on these during the discussion on clauses.

Shri Seshagiri Rao (Nandyal): I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. I found the provisions of this Bill unobjection-able and beneficial to the community as a whole. They are prima facie so simple that there is nothing to object except to say that there are more official members and that the executive committee could have been constituted better.

Behind this Bill, there is something more which has drawn the attention of the speakers who have preceded me-When I heard the discussion on this Bill. I was reminded of a Sanskrit shloka of a well-know poet:

> अब्दिर्लगित एवं वानरपति: कि तस्य गंभीरता म्रापाताल निमग्न पविरतन: जानाति मन्दाचलं ।।

It is a shloka from Ramayana. Hanuman jumps into Lanka crossing the sea from Cape Comorin. What does he know about the depth of the Bay of Bengal? It is only the Mandhara Parva which was submerged there knows about it. How can some Members here say that this is going to remove the ills of the agriculturist? There is no use refer-ring to the Rural Credit Survey Com-mittee. It went into the question of the failure of the co-operative movement and came to certain decisions. If we consider all those, we simply come to the conclusion that the ordinary agriculturist was left to go to the money-lender rather than going to the co-operative society. I do not believe in saying that the ordinary peasant is an ignorant man. I consider him more than the so-called intellectuals. He knows intelligent, what is best for him and how he can prosper. The gui-ding principle of the co-operative society ang principle of the co-operative society should be adequate credit on reasonable terms. If a particular term for repayment of loan is fixed and if it is not repaid within that time, then the rate of interests the control of the co interest goes up to 18 per cent, 20 per cent. and so on. The agriculturist feels

that the money-lender is safer to deal with. Further, as pointed out by some hon. Members, co-operative societies have become exploiting grounds for self-centred and self-interested people. A money-lender who has got a number of creditors becomes the president of the co-operative society. He sees that all the moneys are disbursed to his creditors and then transferred to his own credit. These are the facts. There is no use saying that fifty or sixty per cent. of our people go to the money lenders. There is no other

alternative for him. The spirit of co-operation is not new to our country. There is no use saying that in the Western countries and in China, the movement has succeeded. What is co-operation? One for all and substitute of the control of all for one; it is a simple proposition. Was there no spirit of co-operation in the villages before the Act came into force? That spirit was broken only in the later half of the 19th century. Before that, the whole village was a unit. Everyone was working for the benefit of the others. If they wanted to harvest the coners. If they wanted to narvest the crop, they will not do that unless all the people have agreed. Now, everybody does it individually, every day one field is cut allowing the crops in the other fields to be cut and taken away by the robbers and thieves. Previously, they will not sell one grain unless the whole village was satisfied about the price. So, we should first of all have an exact report about the conditions in the vil-

What does the Second Plan say? I refer to the draft outline.

"The primary organisation, however, has to be at the village level and if strong primary units exist at the base, effective organisation. can also be built at higher levels."

If there is no strong organisation at the village level, what is the use of all these ?

I do appreciate the spirit of the Bill. But this should have come after such organisations at the village level. Otherwise, the whole thing will fall. We see thunder and lightning and not a drop of rain on earth.

I will tell you another thing, the whole thing. There are community projects and NES schemes in the States. Every villager who has got two acres of land is entitled to Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. Do you know what is happening? That man goes to the national extension service organisation and takes Rs. 100 as loan. There he goes to the community

project organisation and takes Rs. 100 as loan. Again he takes Rs. 100 as a taccavi loan. All his property, when sold, will not be able to fetch Rs. 300, but he goes to different centres and takes Rs. 300 as loan. Then again, he also Rs. 300 as loan. Then again, he also goes to the agricultural people and takes Rs. 100 for seeds, manure and so on. There is so much of distribution from various centres, but all this do not benefit the actual man for whom the loans are taken. It goes to the benefit of the third person. Therefore, the idea of having an establishment at the Centre or at the top will not serve our purpose, unless we go to the village centres and reorganise them thoroughly and completely. About village panchayats, this is what is written in the draft outline of the Second Five Year Plan:

"While co-operation is the principle of organisation, the agency which provides direction and leadership in the village is the panchayat. The panchayat has important functions in the agricultural programme, in land reform and in land management.'

Regarding development of co-opera-tion, it is said here:

"Economic development along democratic lines offers a vast field for the application of co-operation in its infinitely varying forms."

Therefore, we have to bring in this legislation here. I am not thinking that co-operative societies is after all a State Subject and therefore we should not do it. If you refer to the entries in the Con-current List you will find that "Social and Economic Planning" is included. We are not taking co-operative societies as such, but as one of the principal bases of re-organising the economy of the village community. Therefore, we have to see that the village gets all the advantages; otherwise having the godowns at the district centres and elsewhere away from villages is not good. If you are having godowns for market-ing etc., at the district centres, where is the purchase to be completed? It is at the village or is it at your godowns 30 or 40 miles away? That will involve a lot of transport charges and all that. All these points must be considered.

If one is to confine oneself, to the Bill, one will simply say that the bill is very good. There is nothing objectionable in it. How can anybody say that the constitution of a Board is bad or the setting up of a corporation is bad?

[Shri Seshagiri Rao] But, when one goes to the actual working of the Bill, one has to come to the conclusion that all that we have said here is not to be called irrelevant. The only way I can express it is by quoting an example. After a marriage, the father of the girl usually gives some advice to the boy to take all necessary care. In the same way, we are entitled to tell you, Sir, that it is not merely a question of constitution of the Board, but the problem is to see that it is properly worked so that the villager gets the maximum amount of benefit.

- Agricultural Postuce

Shri Velayudhan (Quilion cum. Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was very patiently listening to the introductory speech of the hon. Minister and I was sometimes prompted to interrupt him during the course of his introductory remarks on this Bill. I have my valid reasons for the same.

When I read the Bill, I thought it had completely ignored the background of the functioning of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Centre, as well as its counterpart in the States. In the very beginning of the Statement Objects and Reasons, it is said that this Bill is the product of the advice given by Rural Credit Survey Committee sometime ago.

That report is a very useful document. But when we look at the Bill as such, we have to weigh the conditions prevailing as a background for the functioning of this particular Bill.

Sir, warehouses are not new to civilised or advanced countries. In the United States of America, warehouses are private organisations and huge business is transacted by these organisations. This system has been working very well in the United States of America, Canada and other countries. Though this Bill is practically copied on the plan of the west, I should say that the situation obtaining here is something very opposite or very different from that obtaining in those countries.

What about the functioning of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture? As far as the States are concerned, it has got regional directorates. The regional directorates are looking after the States where there are depots and food distribution and other things are taking place. There are various godowns in the country. During war-time we had built up thousands of godowns in the country. If the history of these godowns is taken into consideration, it will reveal that the country has had loss worth crores of rupees because of the mismanagement in many of these godowns. The Government of India, after getting a lesson from these godowns, are now trying to introduce this plan of starting warehouses.

This scheme of starting warehouses in

the form of godowns, as is envisaged now, will not alone solve the problem of storing food. My own apprehension is this. When we are giving only a new name to the godowns which we are having today, with all kinds of sentiments, aspirations and ideals behind it, we are not going to carry out the functions that we desire through these warehouses. It was, therefore, my feeling that there was no need of this Corporation at all, because warehouses can be started even by the Centre or the State Governments and when the Centre wants them they can subsidise the State Governments. There subsidise the State Governments. There ends the function. That was my impres-

When it is now explained here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the functions included in this warehousing scheme are: purchase of goods, production, processing, marketing, storage, import and export of agricultural produce etc., I realise that there is some work to be done. But even today, without a corporation this can be done. We have got the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Food in different States. They are now storing grains in their own godowns. Take for example U.P., Punjab or some other State where there was surplus food products in the last 3 or surplus food products in the last 3 or 4 years. There, they are purchasing the stock from the agriculturists directly and storing it in the godowns. Therefore, I am unable to understand, why with a huge capital we are having this Corporation, when practically the co-operative aspect of it, the productive aspect of it is being performed by the States themselves.

The hon. Minister, Shri Jain, I should say, was mixing one aspect with the other aspect. He -was quoting things about many countries like USA, China and England in connection with the working of co-operative societies there. I should say that the co-opera-today, have tives as they exist not functioned for the uplift of the rural people, but for the vested interests alone. In my State, it is reported in the report of the Committee that we have got the largest number of co-operative societies, and perhaps the best co-operative societies. But, I should tell

performed by the States themselves.

you, Sir, as our friend who spoke be-fore me said, these co-operative socie-ties are now organised in a particular way with the result that it has never solved the problem of rural indebted-ness. It has never advanced the agricultural aspect of the country, even though we have everything there. Sir, we are in a country where we can idealise many things. Even vulgar things can be brought under idealisation. That is our habit, I think, a peculiar habit for Indians. When visited the Scandinavian countries about a year ago, I was able to visit many co-operative societies. I was happy to see there how these co-operative societies worked. I had the pleasure of meeting the Chairman of the Central Co-operative Society in Denmark. He was saying about the Indian co-operative system and what he told me at that time, I had written in my diary also. He said that there are several things done in the Indian co-operative system but the spirit is absent in the Indian co-operative system. That is what he said. My friend Shri A. P. Jain was saying yesterday that there is a philosophy behind co-operation. Of course, as I said, we could idealise or idolise it. But what is the actual functioning of this system? Has it in any way helped the country? My own personal opinion is that he could have brought this Bill after bringing a comprehensive legislation, a central legislation, like the company law legislation, giving therein a model of cooperative institutions and organisations as a whole. He has not brought that legislation yet. Now, every Shri A. P. Jain was saying yesterday that brought that legislation yet. Now, every State has got its own co-operative society. In the north, in the name of co-operative societies all kinds of things are happening today. All kinds of exploitation are going on and all kinds of money-lending business are going on. All kinds of expro-priation or deceiving the people are going on in the name of co-operative societies. on in the name of co-operative societies. To get Government grant, to get the favour of the Ministers, to get the favour from the capitalists or some other organisation, immediately a co-operative society with 10 or 12 members are formed. Thus there are millions of co-operative societies functioning in the country and we know how these institutions have functioned for operative societies. using the name of co-operative societies as such, in the same way as we are misusing many other things in the name of some philosophy or ideal.

Shri Bansal: In which country do you find millions of co-operative societies?

Shri Velayudhan: I should say that my friend Shri Bansal has not visited China. I know he will not like to visit China.

Shri Bansal: I am going there very soon.

Shri Velayudhan: I am very glad. I am happy over it. When I visited China I came to know of their system of cooperatives. Of course, I had occasion to go into many villages, because one important aspect of my study was the rural portlant aspect of my study was the Allian population there, and I belong to a village which is like that of the Chinese people themselves. My friend Shri A. P. Jain was yesterday telling us about the co-operative societies there. He said that the politics there and here is quite different from each other's and so we cannot adopt the same methods here. At the ame time, the functioning of the co-operatives in China has brought about an emancipation of the villagers there; and nothing else has brought about the emancipation of the villagers there than the good functioning of the co-operative system there. It is not the political system alone that counts. A political system can come from the top and even from the bottom, but at the same time, the exploitation of the millions of people living in any continent or any country can be changed only through the people themselves. The mutual aid co-operatives there have brought about a revolution, a great social, economic and psychological revolution in China. There is no need for any dispute about it.

Now. I would make a suggestion. I would like Shri A. P. Jain to send many of his officer or even some representatives of co-operative agencies to go to China and then they could come back and set right the co-operative organisation in this country.

### Shri A. P. Jain: I am sending.

Shri Velayudhan: I am very happy about it. Without bringing in comprehensive legislation regarding the co-operative societies, the warehousing corporations are brought in. Why the warehouses are mixed up with the other thing passes my comprehension. Warehousing corporations are simply institutions to construct building in a scientific way and storing the goods in them. He was saying about marketing. There is already a marketing organisation in the Ministry of Agriculture itself. Even in my State, we have got our State marketing organisation and similar business. So, what is this new thing about the warehouses? It is very difficult to understand it. He said they

[Shri Velayudhan] could distribute the loans. Well, the loans will be distributed through the State Governments. Loans cannot be directly distributed through the co-operative societies. Therefore, I cannot understand the overcrowing of these functions and mixing up of things with one another. Are these things of such a nature that the co-operative societies by themselves cannot do? I know of some societies which can be aided through the warehouses. But why not we have scientific structures of warehouses in India especially for such products as jack-fruit. In my State, we are growing large quantities of jack-fruit and it is being wasted there. Has the Government thought at any time of friuts like this? Take again tapioca. It is a perishable article. It can be kept safely in the warehouses of a scientific type. Take again the question of fish. When we come to Central India, we find there is a lot of oranges, and other fruits. Then there are potatoes. All kinds of things are here. These can be stored by the Government. But I know that the intention of the Government, in regard to these werehouses is that in regard to these warehouses is that only grains and other things that will be purchased from the Stares will be kept there under hygienic conditions and on a scientific basis. That is why I was wondering why he is mixing the two together and idealising all these

things. At the same time, you should realise that there are other organisations functioning in the States themselves. Therefore, it is only a waste of energy or it is only a kind of adding more Ministers to the existing ranks as my friend Shri Feroze Gandhi said yesterday, or adding more officers and more personnel in the States or in the Centre itself. Now, for example, there are cold storages in Delhi itself. They are storing the produce and so many things are functioning now.
Therefore, my own opinion is this. These warehouses need not be associated with all the co-operatives. All this kind of financing and all these things can be done by the Central Government by its own existing machinery today. That is why I object to the Bill. I have nothing objectionable about the ideas or the ideals. They were philosophising on this programme. I say it is only sloganmongering business and it cannot be brought into practice. The Government want to pursue slogan-mongering this legislation and I do not want to be a party to that. That is why I am objecting to this Bill.

Shri Kasliwal: I have heard Mr. More's tirade against this Bill. I have to join issue with him. I think Shri More did not go into the spirit of the Bill at all. I agree with the hon. Minister when he said that this Bill is going to rejuvenate the countryside. Shri Asoka Mehta was also very right when he said that the Bill

During the First Five Year Plan, the production of foodgrains went up by 20 per cent, that is, from 54 million tons to 65 million tons. In the Second Five Year Plan also, it is anticipated that the production of foodgrains would go up by about 15 per cent, that is to say, it will go up to about 75 million tons. I was reading in the papers that the Minister of Food and Agriculture has already moved the Planning Commission for a further allocation of funds for an increase in agricultural production. So far as commercial crops are concerned, there has been a steady increase, also. So, it is obvious that the question of storage for all these surplus crops comes in, and I am very happy that this Bill seeks to give all facilities is the matter of storage and in the methods of co-operation to our peasantry.

I remember last year having complained to the Minister that in a certain area of my constituency jowar had been selling at Rs. 3 per maund. When I went only a month back to that area, I found that jowar was being sold at Rs. 13 per maund. It was very shocking, and if this Bill had been there a year or two earlier and if there had been warehouses and storage facilities, I know this thing would not have come about. Therefore, I am very happy at this Bill. I do not want to repeat things which so many other hon. Members have repeated about this Bill. You know very well that brevity is my quality. I never speak much. But there is only one point to which Fshall make a reference.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I hope it is also the soul of wit.

Shri Kasliwal: There is only one point about which I have some serious doubts. I have tried my best to resolve it but I have been unable to do so. That is with regard to two corporations. This Bill envisages not merely a Central National Development and Warehousing Board but also a Central Warehousing Corporation, and also there is a third body known as the State Warehousing Corporation. Now, as

far as I know, the functions of these two bodies, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation are exactly the same, with the difference that the Central Warehousing Corporation will purchase half the shares in the State Warehousing Corporation. If this is the extra function that the Central Warehousing Corporation is going to perform, this can be as well performed by the Central Board. I think it is not at all necessary to duplicate the functions. The hon. Minister will say that the Central Warehousing Corporation is also going to have large warehouses. Large warehouses are going to be located in the States, and the States also are going to have State Warehousing Corporations. As I said, the functions of the two are the same and I would very much like that the hon. Minister will remove my doubts in this connection.

So many Members have spoken about co-operative credit societies and I do not want to go into those matters in detail. There is only one point I want to make in this connection that the credit co-operatives, the producers' co-operatives and the marketing co-operatives must be interlinked. That is to say, each peasant who is a member of one co-operative, has to be a member of the other co-operative. If he is a member of the marketing or producer's co-operative, he has to be a member of the credit co-operative, he has to be a member of the other co-operative, he has to be a member of the other co-operatives.

An Hon. Member: There may be multipurpose co-operatives.

Shri Kasliwal: This Bill does not seem to envisage any multipurpose cooperative. If multipurpose co-operatives are established, I shall be very happy about it.

I have read the literature about some countries and I find they have made it compulsory that a member of the credit co-operative must be a member of the marketing co-operative. I have seen it with my own eyes also in Turkey. Unless a kisan was a member of both kinds of co-operatives, they would not give him credit. They would not take his produce for marketing purposes, In this way, I am sure that both kinds of co-operatives will prosper.

There is only one small point which has already been mentioned by one hon.

Member, which I shall repeat. I would very much like the hon. Minister to give his personal attention to the matter of construction of warehouses. It is a very important thing. Warehouses can be built; contractors will be given contracts and they will build all kinds of warehouses. I have seen some warehouses with my own eyes; it is shameful to have such warehouses. Perhaps some more money may be spent and good warehouses may be built. It is worth while spending some more money on them.

About the location of warehouses, some hon. Members have already dealt with it. I hope that every possible care will be taken to locate the warehouses in the proper places away from all kinds of nallas and sullage which will be running in every village. Higher grounds should be selected for this purpose.

One more point which I want to submit is with regard to the question of insecticides. Insecticides are very important in storage. I would very much like that all these co-operatives have the knowledge of insecticides. Insecticides should be used in storing grain in the warehouses.

Dr. Jaisoorya: This idea has been given up as dangerous.

Shri Kasliwal: I do not know whether it is given up as dangerous or not. But, only the other day, the hon. Minister in replying to a question did say that insecticides were being used. When somebody asked whether it was dangerous to use those foodgrains for human consumption, he said, "not at all".

Shri Bansal: Radio-active process will be used.

Shri Kasliwal: There is nothing much left for me to say. I agree with Mr. Thakur Das Bhargava; it may all appear very good on paper, but unless the provisions of the Bill are implemented in the proper spirit dexterously, any number of Bills like this will not do any good to the peasantry. It is the people who are going to work it out and they are the people who will be responsible for giving all benefits to the peasants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Many Members have spoken on this Bill, but still there are about ten Members more. If we reduce the time-limit to 10 minutes, perhaps all of them can be accommodated. Moreover, there will be a compulsion upon the others not to repeat the arguments which have already been advanced; they should rely on their original

arguments. Have I the permission of the House for this?

#### Several Hon. Members: Yes.

श्री करण चन्द्र (जिला मथरा पश्चिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रूरल केडिंट सर्वे कमेटी (ग्रामीण ऋण सर्वेक्षण समिति) की सिफारिशों को परा करने के रास्ते में निस्संदेह यह विधेयक एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इसके लिये बघाई देता हूं। इस विघेयक के जरिये एक बोर्ड बनाने की तजवीज है मौर उस बोर्ड का नाम होगा नेशनल कोग्रापरेटिव डेवेलपमेंट ऐंड वेग्ररहाउसिंग बोर्ड (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास तथा भाण्डार-व्यवस्या बोर्ड) उसके नाम से साफ जाहिर है कि उस बोर्ड के दो प्रकार के काम होंगे। एक तो होगा कोग्रापरेटिव डेवलपमेंट ग्रौर दूसरा एक परिमित काम होगा, लिमिटेड काम होगा, वैग्ररहाउसिंग का । तो जैसा पहले कहा गया है कि डेवलपमेंट का पहला काम है, और डेवलपमेंट (विकास) भी कोग्रापरेटिव सोसायटीज (सहकारी समितियों) के द्वारा, यह काम बड़े महत्वे को है। ग्रीर इस काम को पूरा करने के लिये उस बोर्ड को एक फंड दिया गया है। इस विधेयक के द्वारा उस फंड की स्थापना की गई है। यानी जो सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड होगा उसके पास दो फंड होंगे। एक फंड होगा नैशनल कोम्रापरेटिव डेवेलपमेंट फंड (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निधि) ग्रौर दूसरा फंड होगा नेशनल वेग्ररहाउसिंग फंड (राष्टीय भाण्डार व्यवस्था निधि । जो नैशनल कोग्राप-रेटिव डेवेलपमेंट फंड है उसमें से बोर्ड स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस के जरिये से कोग्रापरेटिव सोसायटीज को रुपया कर्जे के तौर पर ग्रौर सब्सिडी (सहायता) के तौर पर बराबर देता रहेगा। दूसरे फंड के जरिये से, जैसा हाउस के सामने कई माननीय मेम्बरों ने कहा है, जगह जगह वेग्ररहाउसेज बनाये जायेंगे । एक वेग्ररहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन सेन्ट्रल लेवेल (केन्द्रीय स्तर) पर बनाया जायगा । श्रीर दूसरा कारपोरेशन स्टेट लेवेल पर बनाया जायेगा ।

इस बोर्ड के जो उद्देश्य हैं वह बहुत ऊंचे हैं। इस बोर्ड के उद्देश्यों में जैसा कि क्लाज ६ में दर्ज है:

"processing, marketing, export and import of agricultural produce"

यह सब शामिल हैं भौर उनके सामने लिखा गया है कि यह उद्देश्य पूरे किये जायेंगे या तो कोग्रापरेटिव सोसायटीज के द्वारा या वेग्नर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा । मेरा माननीय मेंत्री जी के सामने एक सवाल है घौर वह यह है कि जो वेश्वरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के फंक्शन्स (कृत्य) इस विधेयक के क्लाज २५ में दिये हैं भीर स्टेट कारपोरेशन के जो फंक्शन धारा ३४ में दिये गये हैं उनमें इन फंक्शन्स का कहीं भी कोई जिक नहीं है। न तो उनमें प्रोसेसिंग है, न मार्केटिंग है ग्रीर न एक्सपोर्ट श्रीर इम्पोर्ट है ऐग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्युस की । में जानना चाहता हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट, इस्पोर्ट, मार्केटिंग ग्रीर प्रोसैसिंग जो सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड करेगा वह कैसे करेगा, जब उसमें लिखा है कि या तो वह कोग्रापरेटिव सोसायटी के द्वारा करेगा या वेग्ररहाउसिंग के द्वारा करेगा।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह कमी इस में रह गई है।

माननीय उपाघ्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि इस सदन के सामने कहा गया है और जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी अपने भाषण के दौरान में कहा है कि कोम्रापरेशन एक जीवन का तरीका है। जब तक हमारे जीवन में सहयोग की भावना न होगी तब तक कितने भी उपाय हम ऊपर से करें कोग्रापरेटिव कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकता । हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि हम लोगों के दिमागों में सहयोग की भावना भरें श्रीर जब हम ऐसा करेंगे श्रीर जब लोग इसे ग्रपना लेंगें तभी हम सफल हो सकेंगे। मैं समझता हं कि यह जो इतनी बड़ी स्कीम बनाई गई है, देखने में तो यह भ्रच्छी लगती है लेकिन यह ग्रच्छी तभी लगेगी जब ग्रापको इसमें सफलता प्राप्त होगी। मैं उम्मीद करता ह कि माननीय मंत्री जी की देखरेख में यह स्कीम भवश्य सफल होगी। मैं भाशा करता हं कि इस स्कीस के द्वारा किसानों की तरक्की होंगी भौर पैदावार में इजाफा होगा। ग्राज किसान वक्त पर पैसा न मिलने की वजह से श्रपनी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस चीज की है कि उनको सस्ते सूद की दर पर रुपया दिया जाय । किसान की एक मुश्किल यह भी है कि जब उसकी फसल तैयार होती है उस वक्त उसके पास बिकी का कोई प्रच्छा साघन नहीं होता है और जब वह कभी भपनी फसल को लेकर मंडी में जाता है तो जिस भाव पर भी वह बिक सकती है उसी भाव पर वह उसे बेच

देता है। इस वास्ते बिकी की सुविघायें सुलम करने ी, वक्त पर उसे पैसा देने की तथा दूसरी जो चीजें हैंसे बीज, ग्रौजार इत्यादि हैं उन्हें उसके लिये सुलम करने की ग्रोर खास तोर से घ्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। इस बात की सबसे पहले कोशिश की जानी चाहिये कि उसको सस्ती दर पर रुपया उघार दिया जाए।

म्राज हमारी कोम्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज बहुत बदनाम हो चकी है। रूरल ऋडिट सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी यह कहा गया है कि यह जो मुवमेंट है, यह जो म्रान्दोलन है, यह हिन्दुस्तान में प्रसफल हुन्ना है स्रोर इसको कामयाब बनाने के लिए उसने बहुत से सुझाव पेश किये हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक लोगों के दिमांगों में इस मवमेंट के प्रति ग्रच्छी भावना पैदा करने में हम कामयाब नहीं होते, तब तक हम सफल नहीं हो सकते । स्राज बहत सी चीजें कोम्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरियें से हो रही है। म भ्रापके सामने एक मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हं। य० पी० में कोस्रोप्रेटिव के तौर पर ईंटें बनाने के लिये भट्टे चल रहे हैं। जब कंज्युमर कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाईटीज (उपभोक्ता सहकारी सिमितियां) वहां पर कायम हुई थीं उस वक्त कन्टोल का जमाना था ग्रीर तमाम चीजें कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से लोगों को मुहैया की जाती थीं ग्रौर कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को ही परिमट दिये जाते थे। इस तरह से उनके पास बहुत सा रुपया जमा हो गया। ले। कन जब ये कट्रोल हटे तो इन कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज ने ईटों के भट्टों का काम ले लिया और उसे ठेकेदारों के जरिये से करवाना शुरू कर दिया । इससे कोस्रोप्रेशन का जो मसली मकसद था वह खत्म हो गया। सरकार ने इस मवमेंट को सफल बनाने के लिये या कागजी तौर पर कामयाब बनाने के लिये यह फैसला किया कि ईंटें बनाने के लिये कोयला केवल कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को ही दिया जायगा भौर उसके द्वारा ही ईंटें बन सकती हैं। जो सूबे में भट्टे बनाने वाले लोग थे उन्होंने किसी कीम्रो-प्रेटिव सोसाइटी से मेलजोल कर लिया ग्रौर उससे तय कर लिया कि नाम तो तुम्हारा ही रहेगा लेकिन काम को हम करेंगे सौर इसके लिये हम तुम्हें इतना रुपया देंगे। जब इस तरह से कोन्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटी को चलाया जायगा तो जैसा की मंत्री जी ने कहा; उसको जो ग्रसली भावना है वह लोगों के दिलों में प्रवेश नहीं सकती और हम अपने मकसद में असफल रहते हैं।

की तरह से हमें भी लोगों को मजबूर करना चाहिये भौर एक तरह से कम्पलशन से काम बेना चाहिये। मंत्री जीने कहा कि जो आदमी कर्जा लेना चाहेगा उसको कर्जा इस शर्त पर मिलेगा कि पहले वह यह इकरार करे कि उसकी जो पैदाबार होगा उसकी बिकी कोग्रापरेटिव जरिये से होगी । सोसाइटी के भशोक मेहता जी ने कहा है कि यह तो ठीक है कि वह भ्रपनी फसल उसके जरिये से बे<del>चे</del> लेकिन इसके आगे भी एक और कदम हमें बढाना चाहिये और वह कदम यह है कि वह एक फसन की ही पैदाबार नहीं दे, इसी हद तक उसे मजबूर न किया जावे बल्कि श्रौर भी उसे मजबूर करें कि वह दो तीन साल तक अपनी फसले इस सोसाइटी के जरिये से बेचे । में माननीय मंत्री जी से अर्ज करता हं कि हिन्द्स्तान के देहातों में किसी को मजबूर करके कोई काम करवाने का वक्त ग्रभी नहीं श्राया है ग्रौर यह मजबूरी से काम लेना हमें तब तक शुरू नहीं करना चाहिये जब तक कि लोगों के दिलों में कोस्रोप्रेशन के प्रति ग्रच्छी भावना पैदा नहीं हो जाती।

थाज भशोक मेहता जी ने कहा कि डेनमाकं

करवाया तो मैं भ्रापको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मूवमेंट के श्रच्छी मूवमेंट होते हुए भी, एक सुन्दर मूवमेंट होते हुए भी, लोगों के दिमागों के ऊपर उसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा और वह फेल हो जावेगी।

ग्रगर ग्रापने लोगों को मजबर करके ही काम

सेठ प्रचल सिंह (जिला ग्रागरा पश्चिम) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है यह समय के अनुसार है। हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश हैं और इसकी ८० प्रतिशत ग्राबादी खेती पर निर्भर करती है। दूसरी वर्ल्डवार से पहले हमारे यहां जो खेती की अवस्था थी वह बहत ही ग्रच्छी थी ग्रौर जो बोहरे लोग होते थे, जो जमींदार लोग होते थे वे काश्तकारों को रुपया दे देते हैं ग्रौर जो उनकी फसल होती थी उसको वे लेलेते थे ग्रौर उसको खत्तियों में जमा कर लेते थे ग्रौर वक्त ग्राने पर उसको बेच देते थे। इस तरह से वे लोग हजारों लाखों मन गल्ला जमा कर लिया करते थे। लेकिन दूसरी लड़ाई के बाद गेहूं व दूसरे ग्रनाजों की कमी महसूस होने लग गई और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने ग्रो-मोर-फूड-कम्पेन चलाया। इस देश की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के⊦लए सरकार ने लाखों टन गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया भौर भव हालत यह है कि स्थिति काबू [सेठ अचल सिंह]

में है और बाहर से गल्ला कुछ कम कर दिया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी अब स्थित यह है कि काश्तकार जो गल्ला पैदा करता है, पहले तो उसकी खातिर बोहरे और जमीदार लोग रूपया लगाते थे लेकिन जब से यू० पी० में एनकम्बर्ड स्टेट एक्ट तथा जमीदारी एबालिशन एक्ट पास हुआ है उस वक्त से ये दोनों ही खत्म हो गये हैं, और अब रूपया लगाने वाला कोई नहीं रह गया है।

दसरी वर्ल्ड वार के दौरान में व बाद में काश्तकार को उसकी प्रोड्यस यानी जिन्स की ग्रच्छी कीमत मिल गई थी ग्रौर उसके फलस्वरूप उसके पास काफी रुपया जमा हो गया था श्रौर वह ग्रपना काम ग्रच्छी तरह से चला लेता था। लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों से फसल ग्रच्छी नहीं हुई है। पिछले वर्ष बाड़ों और अतिवृष्टि के कारण खरीफ की फसल बिल्कुल खराब हो गयी, किसान को रूपये की जरूरत पडी पर बोहरे तथा जमींदार जो पहिले से खत्म ही चके थे वे रुपया लगाने की स्थिति में नहीं थे। इसका नतीजा यह हुन्ना कि उसको बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ा। कई जगहों मर गवर्नमेंट ने तकावी बांटी वह बहुत कम थी श्रीर साथ साथ किसान को १०० रुपया मिलना चाहिये उसे केवल ६० रुपये ही मिलते हैं। साथ ही साथ बड़ी संख्वती से रुपया गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से वसूल भी किया जाता है। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हूं, भ्रच्छा ही किया गया है । काश्तकार को जो रुपये की स्रोवश्यकता होती है स्रगर वह रुपया उसको ऋडिट कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये से मिल जाय तो वह अपनी खेती का काम चला सकता है। पिछले साल रबी की फसल के बाद गेहूं का भाव ८-६ रुपया प्रति मन हो गया था ग्रौर चूंकि उस समय काश्तकारों को रुपये की ग्रावश्यकता थी इस वास्ते उसने भ्रपना गेहूं ८-६ रुपये मन ग्रौर चना जो पांच छ: रुपया मन पर ही बेच दिया। लेकिन उसके कुछ ही महीनों बाद गेहूं श्रीर दूसरे अनाज का भाव दुगना हो गया। ग्रगर, जब कीमत कम थी, उसं वक्त काश्तकार के पास पैसा होता तो वह ग्रपनी फसल को रोक कर रख सकता था भीर जब तेजी भाई उस वक्त बेच सकता था। ग्रब यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि जो बिल हमारे सामने ब्राया है इससे जो क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज कायम होंगी उनके जरिये से काश्तकारों को रूपया मिल सकेगा भौर वह इस से फायदा उठा सकेंगे । यह विचारणीय बात है कि सोसायटीज का काम जिस प्रकार चलता है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है । ज्यादातर लोग उनसे नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और इसीलिये जनता का सोसायटीज में विश्वास नहीं रहा है । जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है, सोसायटीज एक्ट में कुछ परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, जिससे मुमकिन है कि लोगों में यह विश्वास कायम हो जाय कि सोसायटियां ठीक काम कर सकती हैं।

जहां तक वेयरहाउस अर्थात गोदामों का

ताल्लक है, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि वेयरहाउस बनाने पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जाय, इसके बजाय जो खत्तियों गांवों ग्रौर मंडियों में हैं उन को सीमेंट से पक्का बनाया जाय। पहले खत्तियां कच्ची होती थीं। ग्रगर वे सीमेंट की बनाई जायें, तो उनमें बहुत कम खर्च में गल्ला सुरक्षित रूप में रखा जा सकता है। जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है उनमें ऐसी दवा डाल दी जाय कि अपनाज को घुन न लगे। इस तरह खत्तियों में बगैर किसी दवा के अनाज दो तीन बरस तक रखा जा सकता है ग्रौर वह खराब नहीं होता है। ग्राज हर एक गांव में दस बीस खत्तियां भ्रौर हर एक गल्ले की मंडी में कई कई सौ खत्तियां मौजूद है। हापुड़ श्रौर गाजियाबाद में बहुत सी खेत्तियां हैं। उनको पक्का बनाया जाय ग्रीर वहां पर माल रक्खा जाय । पहले हिन्द्स्तान में खत्तियां ही वेयर-हाउस का काम करती थीं ग्रौर करोडों मन गल्ला उनमें रखा जाता था, लेकिन लड़ाई के बाद चूंकि गल्ले में कमी हो गई, इसलिए उन खत्तियों की हालत खराब हो गई । माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव पर गौर करें कि वेयरहाउस के बजाय सित्तयों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाय। हर गांव में सोसायटी हो ग्रौर वहां का तमाम गल्ला ले लिया जाय और बाद में यथा-समय उसको बेचने का यानी भाव आने पर उसका बेचन का प्रबन्ध किया जाय। इससे काश्तकारों को बहत फायदा होगा श्रौर उनकी हालत सूघरेगी । काश्तकार हमारे देश की आबादी का ७५-८० प्रतिशत भाग है। इसलिए उनकी ग्रवस्था में सुघार का ग्रर्थ होगा सारे देश की अवस्था में सुधार।

माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं, वह बहुत उपयोगी है। मैं धाशा करता हूं कि मैं ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर विचार किया जायगा। इस प्रकार भारत के काश्तकारों को काफी राहत मिल सकेगी। Some hon. Members: rose-

Mr. Chairman: Shri Syamnandan Sahaya.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): I congratulate the hon. Minister...

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Syamnandan Sahaya.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Let him speak, he has begun.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Only five minutes. Then he can speak.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this measure which help the peasant a great deal. would Up-till now the position has been that the pea-sant produces and brings the produce from the field and sells it to the mahajan who knows no law of ethics and cency, abuys, and then he will buy. he buys, he will take eleven seers instead of ten seers. Keeping five maunds only for himself with a family of five and three bullocks he would give the entire produce to the mahajan who is without any scruple or any decency. That is Kacha bhav. Then he buys back. For ten seers he will get nine seers. That is Pucca bhav. The result was one-fifth of the produce went will take he eleven sult was one-fifth of the produce went to the mahajan without any justification whatsoever. That was the system under which the poor peasant was working. For keeping the produce and returning it back 25 per cent. was the interest. So, no human being with the best of efforts, even with the best of intelligence and the best means at his disposal can live under the circumstances.

So, he was pulling on under crumbling poverty, but now thanks to this Constitution, the vote has become the compelling factor. The Minister cannot afford to ignore it. So, something has to be done. But whether that something is enough and will do the job is a different question. For, one thing is sure. I do not doubt the bona fides of the Minister, I do not doubt his eagerness, his work, his effort. All credit to him. But the thing is there is no receptivity among those people. You should go to the village level and enlighten them.

As Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said, a young undergratuate with 300 bighas of land at his disposal would like a job on Rs. 100 in Delhi which is not sufficient to support the sort of living he is having in the village. Why? In the first place, the education we give has little link, has little association with the life and environment in which he is

born. There is dis-association and disconnection between the life of the village and the life the picture of which he gets from the books he heads. As I told the Agriculture Minister once, the first thing is that from the primary stage the village boy must know not only the process of agriculture, but something worth administration, worth liking,

worth administration, worth nking, worth having in the rural life itself. He calls his mother a fool, he calls his father simply a crude clown. How can he work among the village population?

It is impossible that agriculture can remain a subsistence occuration and you

he work among the village population?

It is impossible that agriculture can remain a subsistence occupation and you can get an intelligent man as a Member of Parliament. Remember it. Now you are playing on the ignorance of the peasant. Gandhi ki jai gets you the vote. But the moment he knows that his interest is diametrically opposed to that of the intelligent Indian, he would not vote for you. What would be the result? Can you run a democratic Government with 400 millions of population as we are likely to be because we grow so quickly? Can you govern without any intelligence, without any training, any equipment whosoever? And that sort of man who can run the Government efficiently would not be returned to Parliament, unless you turn this subsistence occupation into an industrial enterprise. You shall have to do it to enable him

to work and co-operate with you to build a new India. You shall have to do

it, and so that you can do it effectively,

you must take scientific measures. And the first scientific requisite is at the village level the children and the adult not only must know the process of agriculture, but better agriculture; seed, implement, cultivation warehousing, all these things they must know. They must be made to understand. They are the people who have to deal with it, not the babu or the clerk or the official. With all the goodwill, with all the good intention of goodwin, with all the good intended an officer, he cannot go and do everything himeslf. He can simply guide. But who is to take the guidance if there is neither the equipment, nor the receptivity. Therefore, the one thing that I emphasise is this, that the first thing. the most important thing is to give the information at the village level. There is no use giving us these things. I hate to receive all this Welfare, Kalyan etc. Do you think ten blind boys and ten young girls whom we are teaching will solve the

teaching them nothing about their life.

The first thing is you have to approach the child the adult, the man in the field, at the village level. Teach them what

problem of millions of India? We are

Agricultural Produce

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

they are doing, teach them that they can do it better, that it is worth while to do it better, make them receptive and well-equipped and then send the officer. The officer is an Indian. I do not believe that he refuses to do the work. I have done work myself in the riots days and under the zamindari abolition scheme, and I testify here that the average officer does his best. He is well-meaning and puts in the best labour, but despite all these things he fails or does not achieve what he means to achieve because the other partner is quite indifferent to the new ways of life, therefore, in order that that may be received and taken up seriously and worked out successfully, this is the first essential.

I make only this point and I hope with the receptivity, the intelligence and the good intention that the hon. Minister possesses—all honour to him, all praise to him-he will take up the job.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I rise to make a few observations on this Bill. Hon. Members are congratulating the Minister on his having brought forward this Bill. But the real occasion for con-gratulation was when the Reserve Bank of India Act was amended with a view to making some provision for financial aid in the matter of rural credit facilities the establishment of warehouses and so on

As a practical man interested in agriculture and in co-operation, I wish to make a few observations as to what are the real defects which this Bill is expect-ed to remove. That is the only point to which I shall address myself. So far as the co-operative movement is concerned, I do not wish to go into its foundations, and say why it has failed in India, and whether it will not succeed at all hereafter. I am one of those who believe that unless the people of a country hope that co-operation must succeed, there cannot be any future at all for that country. It might take some more time, but nevertheless, we have to work with this idea and make it a success.

The warehousing part of the activities of co-operative societies is attemped in our parts by what are called loan and sale societies. Those loan and sale societies have not functioned very happily, so far as experience goes. Now, by this Bill, you are providing only warehouses. In other words, you are providing storage facilities. Is that the real problem? If you provide a shed or a place where

things can be kept, the question is whether things do come in there. Is it because of want of storage space that the producer is not in a position to market his products profitably? I for one would submit that it is not a question of mere want of space but it is accurately as the storage of t want of space, but it is something else which really comes in the way.

The poor agriculturist in this country produces not one variety of grain. There is no standard variety of grain which he by the standard varieties of grain which he produces. He produces about twenty to two hundred varieties of paddy. In a warehouse, can you mix them together? Can you store them together? That is the real difficulty. These warehouses and storage godowns would be profitable only when there is a commercial crop produced on a large-scale, which you can store and then market at a later date.

Another difficulty is that the poor producer has got such small holdings that he produces only a few bags of paddy or grain, which is hardly suffi-cient for him. Even today, he is compelled to sell it away during the harvest season, because of his previous debts and so on. The result is that he has nothing left with him to put into the warehouse. So, the real problem is one of greater production. I am glad that clause 9 of this Bill does contemplate clause 9 of this bill does contemplate some schemes for greater production. From the observations made by the Minister, I take it that co-operative farming and things like that are contemplated. But the product the second that the second the second templated templated the second templated temp templated. But to my mind, things seem to be at cross purposes. On the one templated. But to my minut, tuning seem to be at cross purposes. On the one hand, you want to reduce the extent of land-holdings and on the other, you want to increase the production. Production can be increased only when there is a larger extent of land, and there are proper ceed and manufing and there are proper seed and manuring and other facilities and not when the land is in several bits and there is fragmentation. There comes the real difficulty. I am more interested in that aspect the matter.

It is not by merely providing some storage facilities that you can solve the problem. You have to attack the problem in its fundamental and foundational stages. And here, I would make bold to suggest one or two things. The Agricul-ture Departments in the various States are busy conducting various experiments and researches, but the trouble is that those things are never taken into the field. They say that they have discovered an improved seed. But that improved seed is hardly available to the recreations. an improved seed. But that improved seed is hardly available to the poor agriculturist in time.

Then, you have not got any seed farms which can supply good seed in time. If suddenly mosoon comes or rain comes and the agriculturist wants seed, some kind of stuff is supplied to him as improved seed, and the result is that the man loses all confidence in the department itself. I am myself an agriculturist, ment itself. I am myself an agriculturist, and I have purchased several bags of seeds which have proved an utter failure. This shows how things are functioning. Ultimately, the poor tenant has to purchase the seed in the local market and then sow it again. It is not that the department wants to give this inconvenience to the producer, but it is because they themselves are not in a position to have guaranteed seed from any seed farm.

What I would suggest is that you must go and make experiments in every village under the local conditions, with good seed on experimental farms. Cooperative farms must be encouraged with all kinds of assistance. If you can do that, then the agriculturist will take advantage of that. I can tell you that the poor agriculturist is not such a conservative as he is taken to be. The moment he finds that there is something good in any experiment which you have made, he will immediately adopt it. You need not carry these things to him, and think of educating him, training him and so on. If he observes the experiment, and he is convinced that he can get a few more rupees worth of produce, he will immediately adopt it of his own will.

Your warehouses and other things will be of some use only if the agriculturist is able to retain his crop, which at present he is unable to do because of his poverty. If he can retain it, them certainly he will come to you. Some hon. Members wanted to know whether there is any compulsion in his Bill. I for one believe that by sion in his bill. I for one believe that by resorting to compulsion, you cannot succeed in co-operation. The Minister also rightly stated, 'We give him a loan, and we expect him to sell it through us, and there is also a condition that he has to there is also a condition that he has to market his crop through our organisation. If by marketing his produce through a co-operative society, the agriculturist finds that he can gain about Rs. 10 or so in the end, I am sure he will come to you. Even in regard to warehouses you have your own experience. warehouses, you have your own experience as to how on account of improper storage conditions, things stored have become unfit for human consumption. That is also another difficulty.

Therefore, my sincere feeling is that by merely providing these things, you cannot expect to work any great change. The real change will come only when The real change will come only when you go to the villages and make experiment on his farms and show to the agriculturist that with better seeds, better methods of cultivation, better manure and so on, better and more standardised crops can be grown. That is the fundamental thing. Then, from his own experience, if the agriculturist finds that by taking his products to a warehouse or a co-operative society, he can get better price, then surely he will adopt that course.

Clause 9 of the Bill lays down the functions of the board. I wish to say in this connection that greater attention should be given to the question of co-operative farming. I took the trouble operative farming. I took the trouble of reading the pamphlet published by the Reserve Bank on co-operative farming. It has given an idea of the collective experience of different countries, and also of some experiments made in our own country. But unfortunately, these things have not proved a great success. The real solution to the problem would be that the Agriculture Department in the States should demonstrate in model farms with better agricultural methods suited to the local conditions that better crops can be grown and they can be more profitably marketed through the co-operative societies and warehouses.

I do not wish to take the time of the House, but I shall make just one more point, and that is in regard to nomination. I find that everywhere, it is nomination, and nomination only. It looks as if the whole power is vested in the Central Government, and they will nominate the members and the directors on the board. We do not know on what basis the members and directors of the board are to be nominated. When we point out this, we may be told that it is easy to criticise, and that we must wait for some time to see it function. But judging from the way in which these nominated boards have functioned, I am not very happy about nomination. Seeing that co-operation has not succeeded so far in our country to the desired extent, I am afraid that this power of nomination may not lead us to the desired goal.

Shri Morarka (Ganganagar—Jhun-jhunu): I rise to welcome this Bill. All those who know anything about the problems of rural economy of this country cannot disagree with the objects and

[Shri Moraka] purposes of this Bill. The need for providing some finance for the development of the co-operative movement in this country and also for marketing and processing our agricultural produce was a long felt one in this country. The Central Banking Inquiry Committee, as far back as 1931, made recommendations, and in partial implementation of these recommendations, many State Governments had started warehousing societies and warehousing corporations in their States. But those attempts have not been very serious and hence those warehouses have not achieved any mentionable success.

As the time at my disposal is so limited, that if I were to praise the provisions of this Bill fully, I would have no time left to point out certain defects and make some criticisms against this Bill. Therefore, while there can be said a lot in support of this bill and since there is hardly any difference of opinion about the purposes of this Bill, I will only confine myself at this stage to pointing out a few things which, in my opinion, should be improved in this Bill.

My first point is that such an important a Bill as this should have been committed to a Select Committee of this House. But as the legislative programme of the Government is so crowded and as this Bill has come before the House so late, somehow or other, Government could not refer it to a Select Committee. It is unfortunate that an important Bill like this, which would charge Rs. 30 crores from the public exchequer, and which contains so many provisions on a controversial subject like the cooperative society, an institution which has yet to succeed in this country, could not be referred to a Select Committee. A Bill of this type should have gone to a Select Committee for proper scrutiny. It would have received more careful attention there.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, first of all, I wish to know why the recommendations of the Committee of Direction have not been strictly adhered to. This morning an hon. Member who spoke first on this Bill said that the recommendation about an advisory committee being constituted had not been followed. I do not know why the Government did not find it convenient to have the advisory committee to advise the members of the Board for this purpose. The Committee has in unambiguous terms suggested that there should be an advisory committee, common

both to the Reserve Bank and this Corporation.

My next criticism is why an autonomous Corporation of this type is always staffed and overcrowded with government officials. You know that the very idea, the very philosophy, behind the proposal to have an autonomous corporation and not to have a government department for the purpose, is to keep it free from red-tape, to have some popular representation public man, man of experience in that field and to have some independent people on the Corporation. If in this Corporation we are going to have all government officials—Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and others—then whether you have a government department or whether you have an autonomous Corporation, it is not going to make any difference; the modus operandi would be just the same. Their method of work and their approach would be always bureaucratic.

[SHRI RAGHAVACHARI in the Chair] It may be that from the point of view of administrative convenience and accountability, that system of management may be good. But it is certainly not going to help the needy agriculturist in time.

Another criticism which I want to offer is about the functions of the Board. I find that there is some difference betthe recommendations that the Committee made about the functions of the Board and the functions as actually incorporated in this Bill. The functions of the Board have been contracted to some extent, according to the provisions in the Bill. The Committee had, for example, recommended that this Board should also undertake projects like small irrigation schemes, supply of implements to cottage industries and things like that. We do not find such a provision in this Bill. I do not know why the Government could not accept this recommendation and could not include it in the Bill. I think the Committee of Direction very carefully went into this matter and made this recommendation for helping the agrithis recommendation for neiping ine agri-culturist, so that the help given to the agriculturist should be given in a com-plete form—not only to this aspect or that aspect of the activities. For the agri-culturist to be fully helped, he must also be helped in connection with small irrigation projects and also supply of implements for cottage industries.

So far as the drafting of the Bill is concerned, I find that there are a few

things to which I cannot reconcile my-self. I would point out one instance, and that is about the disqualifications of the members of the Board and of the directors. Now, there are three clauses in this fors. Now, there are three clauses in this Bill dealing with disqualification, one in clause 4, another in clause 22 and the third in clause 31. Clause 4 deals with the members of the Board. It prescribes only three disqualifications for them. Clause 22 has got six disqualifications. Pausing here for a mo-Clause 22 has got six disqualifications. Pausing here for a moment, if you read the first disqualification in clause 22, it says that if a person is found to be a lunation of because of the person is found to be a lunation. comes of unsound mind, he is disqualified. But this disqualification is not there in clause 4. What is the result? A lunatic person or a person of unsound mind can become a member of the Board. I am sure that this is not the intention of the Government. I can understand it if there is no disqualification stand it if there is no disqualification prescribed at all. But when one disqualification is prescribed in one clause and no such disqualification is there in another clause, what does it imply, as in this case? It means that a person of unsound mind or a lunatic can become a member of the Board, while he cannot become a director of the Central Ware-

Mr. Chariman: He is to be nominated. A lunatic won't be nominated.

housing Corporation.

Shri Morarka: Even then, it means that a person of unsound mind can be nominated on the Board (Interruptions).

Shri Punnoose: The presumption is that the person who nominates is of sound mind.

Shri Morarka: Take another instance. Sub-Clause (iv) of clause 22 says that a person who has been removed or dismissed from the service of Government on a charge of corruption or bribery cannot be a director of Corporation. But so far as the Board is concerned, he can be a member.

I feel quite strongly that the disquali-fications prescribed in all these cases must be uniform. In the company law must be uniform. In the company ian which we recently passed, we have given detailed disqualifications for a director even of an ordinary company. Here is a Government Corporation, a huge Corporation. poration. In the Bill, we are prescribing disqualifications. What are those disqualifications? Some disqualifications in one clause which are absent in the other clause without any justification. There is another recommendation

which the Committee made and which the Government have not accepted. That is so far as shareholding is concerned. 18 SO TAT as snareholding is concenius. The Committee had recommended that in the Central Warehousing Corporation, organised marketing associations like the East India Cotton Association must also be allowed to subscribe to the share capital. Among the list of associations who are entitled to subscribe to the share capital accepted by the Government. I do not find the name of the recognised forward market association. I do not know why the Government have not accepted that recommendation also.

Now Sir, so far as the Central Board is concerned, I can understand if it is constituted as a central authority under a special statute. But as regards the other corporations namely Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations, why are they not incorporated under the Indian Companies Act? In the Indian Companies Act, we have provided ample safe-guards for such Government Corporations i.e. whatever provisions the Government do not like to be appiled to these corporations may be omitted. In spite of that I cannot understand why these corporations are not incorporated or established under the Indian Companies Act.

The point I want to make is this if you have a corporation incorporated under a special law, then it is regulated only by the few regulations contained in that special law, while if it is a corporation—registered under the Indian Company Act, unless and until we exempt it from certain provisions, all the provisions of the company law would apply to it. I say this because in these corporations like the Central Warehousing Corporation, the public are going to be the shareholders, and therefore it was only in the fitness of things that the company law should have been applicable to them.

Another criticism I want to make is about clause 19. Many things are left out in this Bill to be prescribed by rules and regulations, and perhaps understandably so. But kindly read clause 19. ably so. But Clause 19 says: "The shares of the Central Ware-

housing Corporation shall be gua-ranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and the payment of the annual dividend at such minimum rate as may be fixed by the Central Government by notification ...."

[Shri Morarka]

The dividend on the share which the Central Government will guarantee is also to be prescribed by notification without any reference to us in Parliament. Then, what are we here for? Surely, we must have some say in the matter. This dividend which the Central Government guarantee would be a permanent charge and we must have a say whether it is or is not reasonable. Are they going to prescribe all these things by notification? I feel that so far as clause 19 is concerned, this power as clause 19 is contented, this power should not be taken by Government to declare by notification but it should be stated in the Bill itself as to what the rate will be and the House must know what the rate of dividend the Govern-

ment propose to pay. The last point I would like to mention is this. Clause 55 purports to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act. There is a Bill pending before this House for the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act. I feel that, in the fitness of things, this provision should find a place there and not here.

There are many other small points which I would like to make if I get another chance during the clause by clause discussion.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Looking at the provisions of this Bill, I have no doubt that when the Bill is enacted and action taken on it, it will open a new chapter in the history of the co-operative movement at least in this country. Friends have spoken of Denmark and Sweden and other countries. I have no doubt that they have gone through the procedure and the conventions adopted in those countries. But some friends here may feel surprised if I tell them that no law governing societies in Sweden there is no operative operative societies in Sweden of Denmark. We were talking about voluntary and compulsory co-operative societies. Things have grown on the basis of voluntary action of the people of the area. They have seen the benefits arising out of a co-operative institution and they have joined wholeheartedly.

The result has been that almost the entire country is a co-operative society.

It is difficult to visualise at this stage what will happen to the different provisions of this Bill or other measures that are being adopted for the improvement of the co-operative movement. But, I have no doubt in my mind that this Bill is a step in the very right direction. J, therefore, do not hesitate in congratulating both the Minister and the Government over the step they have taken. I am also glad that the Government are appreciating the urgency of this measure. As a Member of this House now for many years. I do not easily favour a Bill going through without being referred to the Select Committee. But, the fact that the Government are anxious to bring this measure into action at once and enforce its provisions gives me the added hope that they are very serious about it. That is the first requisite of any measure that we adopt for the improvement of the rural areas with which is connected the improvement of the co-operative societies as such.

Different suggestions have been made. But, I am glad to say that although suggestions for improvement have been made—and no one, not even the Minister can claim that this Bill is one which is not capable of further improvementit gladdens one to see that the House has, almost from all parts, agreed with the provisions and the principles involved in this Bill except, perhaps, my hon. friend, Shri Velayudhan. When he was speaking, I was reminded of an Urdu couplet which I wish to share with you and the rest of the House.

कलामे मीर समझे श्रौर जबाने मिरजा समझे। मगर इनका कहा या आप समझे या खुदा समझे।।

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala Simla): Translate it for his benefit.

Shri Svamnandan Sahaya: I tried to appreciate every point which he was making. I was very attentive but I admit my incapacity to understand the point which he was making out. Anyway, I am glad he was all for taking steps to improve the condition of the rural populations of the rural populations. lation and that is what this particular Bill

There is just one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Members of this House. I have heard speaker after speaker saying that the cooperative movement in the past has acted even more harshly than what the village even more harshly than what the village mahajan or village money-lender used to do. I am sorry I feel unable to accept this charge. After all, the method of operation, if I may use the term, was only through what was known as award or liquidation proceedings. And, I do not think I shall be far wrong if I state that there will be hardly 5 to 7 per cent. cases of award or liquidation. But, even so, I appreciate creates an impression and gives one the picture of misunderstanding the tree for the wood. I do not claim much for the co-operative movement for the last 50 years; I shall not be so bold as to do that. But, there is one outstanding feature and that is that while it has not been able to cater to the needs of the rural population to any appreciable extent, while there is still a lot that could be done to improve the general structure of the society and of the movement, it must be conceded that in such parts of the country where I have gone, the result of money being advanced by the co-operative society has had the same effect as when Government godowns and Government grainshop were opened when the prices were high. I will not admit that in the days of high prices when Government grainshops were opened, grain was selling at a reasonable price, but the tendency on the market naturally was to reduce the prices. I submit that the rate of interest charged by the moneythe co-operatives advanced only very small amounts, it has had a very salutary effect. It may be another factor that my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has had a sad experience of the movement in his place Gurgaon. But, taking the position as a whole, it will not be denied that there are not at all places or even many places in this places still an country where still an interest rate of 36 per cent. prevails. In my State, the ultimate borrower gets from the co-operative society loan at the rate of 6‡ per cent. and even Government today are getting loans at the rate of 4 and 4‡ per cent. This, I may submit, is no ordinary feather to the cap of the Government. However, I shall not be able to make any great claim for anything which we might have done. One thing is quite clear that, after all, we learn by experience. Surely, all that we are trying to do today is because we have found the direction in which we were proceeding was not, perhaps, the only direction and that we should have

Agricultural Produce

The co-operative credit movement was, as has been rightly pointed out, the movement for advancing loans and how so benevolent a money-lender and how so benevolent a tax collector, there is always something to say against him. Here is a provision in this Bill by which the agriculturist will be able to secure a reasonable price, a fair price to put it at the least for his crops and he will not

taken steps in other directions also.

only be able to repay his debts but will be able to take back something home from these new societies that will be started.

Some points have been raised and some doubts have been thrown up. I know I shall probably be traversing on the jurisdiction of the hon. Minister if I take up one or two of them, but perhaps I might because it will clear up my mind also and if I am wrong, the hon. Minister will correct me. For instance, it has been very rightly pointed out by several friends here. Dr. Jaisoorya in particular, that unless arrangements are made for the rural population to secure loan against their crops or against their to go to the warehouse and not to go to the ordinary village money-lender who is always available, day or night, to give him loan. Of course, there is no parti-cular mention here about it, but the general idea is that the loans will be advanced by the co-operative societies, and when the grains are sold by these marketing societies, after paying the debts to the co-operative credit society, the balance will be paid to the

Shri A. P. Jain: That is quite cor-

agriculturist.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: So far as the credit needs of the agriculturist are concerned, it will be different now. Yesterday, the whole procedure of enquiry into the assets of the particular member had to be gone through and, therefore, it delayed matters. Here he holds a receipt from the marketing society that he has stored ten maunds of wheat or paddy, he goes with that receipt to the paddy, he goes with that receipt to the credit society next door and gets an advance if he needs it. Therefore, the problem is in contemplation and will apparently be largely met.

Regarding the other points, some friends have said whether it had been considered how long it will take to reach the seven lakh villages in this country. I do not know whether my friends have seen the complete scheme of the community projects and national extension service areas. I myself had doubts about this matter, and last time when I had a discussion of this matter with the Director—perhaps he is called by that title—of the Community Projects Area, Shri Dey, I felt that the scheme is such that in a period of six to seven years the entire country will be studded with [Shri Syamanandan Sahaya] community projects and national extension service blocks. What are these community projects and national extension service blocks doing? From the point of view of co-operation, they are organising co-operative societies in their blocks. These co-operatives are getting affiliated to the Central Bank and the Central Bank in turn is getting affiliated to the State Bank. You will, therefore, see that a whole network of organisation from the primary up to the apex is being built up. It has to be conceded that after all we have not been able to go for long with this process. That we have succeeded even to this extent is a matter which

deserves our consideration. There is just one other point which has been made and that deserves clarification, that is, whether we should have begun this work from the top level or from the bottom level. Many of us have been workers in this country. We know the condition of the rural population. May I ask the friends who have made their suggestion whether they have thought of the long period that it will take if we really start organising primary marketing societies, then taluk rural societies, then district rural societies, then provincial rural societies and then the Central society. Who will bear the cost for them in the first instance? While, therefore, no one can deny the principle that the better method is to allow the thing to grow from the bottom, being strong in the foundation and then to build structure on it, our case is, however, different. In our case, if there is no Central organisation to begin with, if the Reserve Bank and the Central Government are not prepared to have this Rs. 5, 10 or 25 crores, it will be difficult to go to that level. One thing is certain in a democratic set-up. Whatever we may feel now, once this goes and permeates into the rural areas, the primary unit will assume more importance than even the Central unit.

The last thing which I wish to submit is that the whole basis of co-operative movement is to enlist the sympathy and support of the entire population. That is why we have all the time heard about official and non-official elements. The Government have the responsibility, but they have also their limitations. To improve a country, vast like India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, with a population of 36 crores or perhaps 37 crores, it is not possible that any agency entirely manned by Government official will be

able to achieve those objectives which we all have in view. Therefore, the desirability of enlisting the sympathy of the entire non-official world to this movement is there: I myself have a feeling that perhaps it might be possible to provide in the Bill as such a larger representation of non-officials. I have been a co-operator and, in that sense, a worker. I do not believe in mere criticism. I am content to work in any atmosphere in which I am placed. I have done so in the past and I have no doubt we shall all succeed in the future.

Before I resume my seat, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he has to train non-officials to take up this work from him and his Department some day or other. The day may be far yet, I fully recognise and appreciate that point, but that is the objective which has to be aimed at, and for that purpose it will be desirable for him to look into this aspect because the nomination part is in the hands of the Government. He has no restrictions except in one or two cases like the State Bank representative and the Reserve Bank representative. It will be desirable for him to train up through these organisations as many non-officials as he possibly can, and if he does that, I have no doubt he will have the support of the entire cooperative movement behind him. I am not very senior to him, but there are seniors in the co-operative movement and I have no doubt that the hon. Minister will have the blessings of all these old and senior members of the co-operative movement for the work he has initiated and more so when he finishes it and completes it to the satisfaction of

Shri N. Rachiah: Before Shri Punnoose begins his speech, may I raise this point? If the time-limit is extended to 15 minutes, from ten minutes, then some Members will not get a chance to participate in this discussion. The idea is that every Member should get not more than ten minutes. Is that not so?

Mr. Chaiman: Yes, that is so.

Shri Punnoose: I will finish in nine minutes if that is not out of order, Sir.

Very few Bills have received such enthusiastic reception in this House as this Bill. The objectives of the Bill have been applauded by everyone who spoke, even by those who may not like the pattern of things visualised in the Bill. I am sure they will not dare to speak it out because if the objectives of the Bill are properly implemented, it can certainly fulfil a very urgent and necessary requirement of our people.

It has been said that this Bill is a step in the right direction need not necessarily reach the goal. There are several steps in the right direction which may not sometimes lead us to the goal. For example, in this Bill and similar measures passed by State Legislatures, organisations are set up by the Centre or the State Governments, and they will remain futile, will remain simply on paper, if certain other conditions are not fulfilled. The question of cheap credit has been emphasised and re-emphasised here. Suppose that is not forthcoming then this Bill cannot serve the peasant at all. We create these organisations, but the peasant will have to go to the money-lender because he cannot get on without cheap credit. State Governments have got certain arrangements to give loans, but only people who have got land can avail of those loans. Therefore, we must have a system of giving credit on the basis of crop, and then alone the ordinary peasant will be able to take advantage of it.

Coming from a place where money crops are raised on a large scale, I have come across the practical difficulties experienced by the peasant. For example, a peasant producing pepper does not sell his commodity at the proper price because the money-lender is very often the merchant also. He takes a loan much before the pepper flowers. When the crop comes, he has to sell it at a low price to the money-lender. This co-operative movement and the warehousing facilities must be accompanied with arrangements for cheap credit on the basis of crops.

### [Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

There is what we call big business in most of these commodities. It would be almost impossible for our co-operative societies to compete with it. It controls large areas with large amounts of money and it will be able to smother the co-operative movement. We have seen the co-operative societies remaining defunct in the villages. It is so because of the firms which can command large amounts of money.

Take for instance tobacco. A single firm has got about eighteen factories at

its command. It can at any time increase or reduce the price. If the Government wants to make a success of this Bill, it should take a very stiff attitude towards the monopoly trader. The main reason for the failure of the co-operative movement in the past was that it was engaging itself in credit facilities only. It is true. It cannot succeed by this alone.

But in our State it was not the case. We had co-operative societies engaged in the production and distribution of commodities—multi-purpose societies. These were there for a long time but unfortunately the record is not very encouraging. Now, we have to take special efforts and see that the old notions about this movement are wiped out. We have got what is called the coir producers' cooperative society. It was intended to give the maximum price to the producer, men and women in the villages, who do the actual work. What is happening today? The thief whom we wanted to keep out is in the castle. The coir dealer, profiteer and others have taken charge of the co-operative society. They are the biggest people. I was at Alleppey. Our Finance Minister was visiting my constituency. We were taken to the co-operative society headquarters. The organisers there said that they had made so much profit. All the time I wanted to ask how they could make so much profit. But, the Finance Minister himself asked them as to how they could make so much profit if it was really a co-operative society. That is what is happening.

Sometime-back the tapioca price had fallen and it could not fetch economic price. The Government decided to purchase tapioca. The price was fixed a little higher than the market price and co-operative societies were formed. But the money-lenders, profiteers, merchants, etc. got in. They knew more about the rules than the peasants and they took charge of the situation. They went to the open market and purchased at the same low rate and sold to the Government at the higher rates.

I could not go into the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is up. It will be done afterwards.

Shri Punnoose: We have to see that we get sufficient guarantee against all these things. I am afraid that this is a very genuine fear. I find only four or two representatives of co-operative societies on the Board. Non-official representation.

#### [Shri Punnoose]

appears to be meagre. I am sure that men of unsound mind will not be appointed but am I to believe that men of sound mind will make the choice? This must be looked into.

श्री विभति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं ग्रौर इसमें जो बातें लिखी गई हैं. वे भी बहत प्रच्छी ग्रौर स्वागत योग्य बातें हैं, लेकिन हमें देखना तो यह है कि उन बातों पर वास्तव में ग्रमल किस प्रकार होता है। ग्रभी हमारे रायबहादर साहब ने कोग्रापरेटिक्स का स्वागत किया लेकिन में समझता हं कि जिस कोग्रापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है, ग्रगर वे लोग गांवों में जांय तो में समझता हुं कि किसान लोग उसको देख कर दूर भाग जायेंगे । में समझता हूं कि ग्रब तक कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटियों का जैसा काम रहा है, उस काम को भ्रगर गांवों में जाकर कहा जाय तो गांव वाले उस कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी से भाग जायेंगे।

यह जो हमारे फुड मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल को ला रहे हैं, तो इस बिल को लाने के साथ जो श्रादमी इसमें काम करने वाले हों, उनको पुरी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि श्राज तो जनता राज है लेकिन यह जो श्रापका पुलिस का मुहकमा है या कचहरी का मुहकमा है ग्रौर दसरे सरकारी विभाग हैं, ग्राज कितने लोग उन विभागों के श्रकर्मचारियों से खुश रहते हैं ? इस डिपार्टमेंट में जो काम करते हैं, वे कर्मचारीगण हमारी जनता को इस दृष्टि से देखते हैं कि जैसे बने उनको चबा जाय ग्रौर जितना पैसा घसीट सकें उनसे घसीटा जायें । हमने देखा है कि सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट वाले को लेवी के जमानें में जब किसान गल्ला देने ग्राते थे तो बजाय चार मन के साढ़े चार मन तौला लेते थे लेकिन वही गल्ला ग्रगर किसान को दिया जाता था तो चार मन के बजाय उसको पौने चार मन ही मिलता था। भलेही सरकार इस काम को साल या छे महीने बाद शरू करे, वह ग्रच्छा है लेकिन सरकार इसमें जो ग्रादमी रक्खे उनको ग्रच्छी तरह से टेनिंग देने के पश्चात रक्खें क्योंकि यह कोग्रापरेटिव का काम ठीक तरह चलाने की जिम्मेदारी उन पर ही आयेगी और इसलिए हमें यह घ्यान रखना होगा कि जो म्रादमी इसमें रक्खे जायें. उनका म्राचरण ठीक हो मौर वह

समझें कि हमको इसमें ईमानदारी से काम

करना है स्रौर ऐसा होने पर ही यह डिपार्टमेंट

श्रपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकता है नहीं तो

पुराना कोन्नापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट जिस तरह से अग्नेंजों के जमाने में चलता था कि कोन्नापरेटिक्स के द्वारा अंग्रेज लोग हिन्दुस्तान में घर्म प्रचार का कार्य करवाया करते थे, वही हालत इसकी हो जायगी और वह अपने मक़सद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा। आज हिन्दुस्तान स्वतंत्र हो गया है और देश में प्रजातंत्र स्थापित हो गया है इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि हमारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में ऐसे लोग रक्खे जाय जो सच्चे देशभक्त होने से साथ साथ इसाव हो जाता का शासक नहीं बिलक सेवक समझे।

इस विधेयक में जो प्रोडक्शन यानी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की बात लिखी गई है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस बात विचार करना है कि गावों में उत्पादन को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है । दसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने कहा है कि हमें १५ फ़ीसदी उत्पादन बढ़ाना है लेकिन ग्रखबार में देखते हैं कि ४० फ़ीसदी उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो में ग्रापसे कहता हूं कि किसानों की जो ग्रावश्यक मांगे हैं, जैसे र्फिटिलाइजर्स (उर्वंरक) ग्रौर एग्रीकलेचरल इम्पलीमेंट्स (स्रेती के ग्रौजार) वर्गेरह की, उनको, पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ? मैं ग्रापसे पूछता हूं कि जब पिछली दफा बाढ़ ग्राई थी ग्रौरे स्वर्गीय किदवाई साहब से किसानों को बीज देने की प्रार्थना की गई थी ग्रौर उन्होंने बीज देने की कोशिश भी की लेकिन पंजाब से किसानों को बीज नहीं मिल पाये ग्रौर किसानों की मांगे परी नहीं कर सके, तो ग्राप कितने ही अच्छे मंसूबे क्यों न बनायें जब तक वह ठीक तरह से अमल में नहीं आते, तब तक ग्रापको कामयाबी मिलने वाली नहीं है । फुड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को इस में अहर्निश काम करना होगा, तभी यह काम हो पायेगा ।

#### 5 P.M.

दूसरी बात यह है कि केन्द्र से लेकर सूबे तक जितने बोर्ड बनते हैं, उन सब में ग्राफिशलडम चलती है । में पुछता हूं क्या गांव का कोई किसान हिम्मत करेगा इस बोर्ड के ग्रफसरों के पास ग्राने की ? कोई नहीं ग्रा सकेगा । इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां तक हो सके इस बोर्ड को नान श्राफिशल बुनाया जाय । इस में सरकार के श्रादमी भी रहें, लेकिन जहां तक हो सके सरकारी ग्रादमियों की संख्या कमसे कम हो ग्रीर ज्यादा से ज्यादा नान-आफिशल हों।

के लिये गांधी जी ने कहा था कि उसे नीचे से पनपना चाहिये । ग्रभी हमारे मंत्री जी ने चाइना की बात बताई। कोई कोई भाई हमारे रूस की बात करते हैं। मैं कहता हं कि आप को रशिया ग्रौर चाइना जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ग्रगर ग्राप को जाना है तो हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में जाइये ग्रौर वहां देखिये कि किसानों की क्या प्राब्लेम्स है। ग्राप किसानों से मिल कर देख पायेंगे कि उन की हालत क्या है। म्राज किसान की हालत यह है कि उस के पास बीज नहीं है, बैल नहीं हैं, उस के पास फर्टिलाइजर . नहीं है, उस के पास पैसा नहीं है, यह सारी चीजें ग्रासानी से उस के पास पहुंच जायें, इस की जरूरत है, क्या ग्राप उसे पहुँचा देगें ? मैं नहीं समझता कि इस कानन के बनने के बाद यह चीजे पहुंच जायेंगी । ग्रभी यहां पर श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र ने कोग्रापरेटिव के काम के बारे में जो कछ कहा वह भ्रक्षरशः सत्य कहा। यहां कोग्रापरेंटिव का कोई काम ठीक से नहीं चलता है । हमारे राय बहादुर कोग्रापरेटिव में हैं, में एक बार खाद के लिये वहां गया । वहां मझको चार जगह दौडना पडा, जब पांचवीं जगह मैं गया तो मैं ने सोचा कि खाद मुझे नहीं मिलेगी, भौर मैं वापस म्रा गया । यह तो म्राप का डिपार्टमेंट है। इसी लिये गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जहां तक हो सके नान-ग्राफिशल श्रार्गेनाइजेन्स होनी चाहियें । मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश का सारा काम गांघियन मेथड से होना चाहिये, ग्रौर गांधियन मेथड यह है कि जहां तक हो सके नान-ग्राफिशल ग्रार्गेनाइ-जेशन देश में होनी चाहिये। उन को सरकार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये । भ्राज नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक ग्राफिशलडम है भौर इसी लिये यहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है। गरीब किसान को, जिस के पास खाना नहीं है, ग्रफसर लोग नहीं समझते कि वह हमारे देश के आदमी है, लेकिन उन से कौन पूछे। बहुत से हमारे साथी, जिन में से कोई एम०पी०हैं कोई एम० एल० ए० हैं, जिन्होंने स्वराज्य के लिये ग्रपनी जानें दी, ग्रौर ग्र-नेकों कष्ट सहे, जब भ्रफसरों के पास जाते हैं तो वह नहीं समझते हैं कि यह लोग भी इसी देश के आदमी है। इस लिये में आप से कहुंगा और मंत्री महोदय से कहुंगा, कि ग्राप का यह काम

बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण है और स्टाफ के जो आदमी

हें उन्हें गरीब किसानों के प्रति सहानुभृति चाहिये।

जब इस में नान-श्राफिशल्स रहेंगे तो लोगों को

उत्साह होगा। इस लिये इस बोर्ड को नीचे से

बनाया जाय न कि ऊपर से। देश की स्वाधीनता

म्राप को उन से कस कर काम लेना चाहिये ग्रौर उन को ग्रनुभव कराना चाहिये, उन को ग्रच्छी से ग्रच्छी ट्रेनिंग दिलानी चाहिये।

एक ग्राप का केन मार्केटिंग यनियन है.

साहब केन मार्केटिंग युनियन को लोग गन्ना दे देते हैं लेकिन गन्ना देने के बाद उन को एक एक ग्रौर दो दो बरस तक पैसे के लिये दौड़ना पड़ता है। जो उस के सेकेटरी हैं, वह पैसा नहीं देते हैं, पैसा खा जाते हैं, किसी की कोई बात मानने वाला वहां पर नहीं है । ग्राप बतलाइये इस का क्या इन्तजाम होगा। इस लिये में कहंगा कि जब हमारे फड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब यह डिपार्टमेंट बनाने जा रहे हैं, श्रौर वह काम भी बहत बड़ा करने जा रहा है, तो ग्राप अपने इस डिपार्टमेंट को जरा सोचे कर चलावें जिस में कि ग्राप का काम ठीक से चले। ग्राप को इस में सुधार करना होगा । मैं तो यह चाहता था कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाता और वहां पर इस पर पूरा विचार होता, उस के बाद यहां **ग्राता । क्योंकि ग्राप इस पर ३०, ३५ करोड़** रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं ग्रौर यह ७० फीसदी ग्रादिमयों के जीवन मरण का सवाल है। लेकिन ग्राप तो इस को प्रश्रौर ६ घंटों में पास करते जा रहे हैं। मै नहीं समझता यह कहां तक उचित है।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप किसान के ऋडिट की बात को देखिये। मान लीजिये, किसान के घर में कोई काम आ गया, उस का कोई बच्चा मर गया, या घर में शोदी विवाह पड़ गई, उस समय आप ने उस को कर्ज दे दिया,। वह पैसा ले लेता है और खर्च कर देता है, फिर जब उस के बस्ल करने का समय माता है तो किसान को अपने खेत को बेचना पड़ता है। इस लिये खेत में लगाने के लिये, उत्पादक कामों के लिये ही आप को उसे कर्जा देना चाहिये। जब तक आप उत्पादक कामों के लिये ही जात कर आप उत्पादक कामों के लिये ही मैसा नहीं हेंगे, तब तक इस से उस का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

उपाच्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन किसी के मरने पर वह कहां जायगा, क्या वह बाहरसाहूकार के पास जाय ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बात ग्रसल यह है कि किसान के पास जब होता है तो वह बहुत जल्दी उस को खर्च कर देता है। इस लिये केवल उत्पादक कार्यों के लिये ही कर्ज उस को दिया जाना चाहिये, ग्रनुत्पादक कार्यों के लिये नहीं।

## [श्री विमृति मिश्र]

श्रीप वेश्वरहाउसेज बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी आप को उन के लिये बिल्डिंग्स बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो देश में बड़े बड़े महाजन हैं, उन के घर आप किराये पर ले लीजिये। दो चार साल आप इस काम का अनुभव कीजिये। अनुभव के बाद अगर आप यह देखें कि आप को फायदा है तब आप बड़े बड़े गोदाम बनाइये। अगर आप से आप बड़े बड़े गोदाम बना देंगे तो आखिर उस का पैसा भी तो आप उन्हीं किसानों से ही लेंगे।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : गोदामों की रिक्विजिशन कर लीजिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जहां जहां ग्राप को गोदाम मिल जायें, ग्राप किराये पर ले लीजिये । कुछ दिन बाद ग्राप को मालूम होगा कि इस से ग्राप को क्या लाभ होंगे ।

साथ ही मुझे यह कहना है कि जिस झादमी को ग्राप रक्खें उस को ज्यादा तन्ख्वाह न दें। क्योंकि झाखिर इस का खर्चभी तो ग्राप किसानों से ही चार्ज करेंगे।

**एक माननीय सदस्य**ः तो वह चोरी करने लर्गेगे।

श्री विभृति मिश्र : चोरी नहीं करेंगे ।
गांधी जी कहते थे कि जो हमारे खादी भंडार
में काम वाले लोग है वही हमारे श्राई० सी०
एस० हैं श्रीर वह बड़ी खूबी से खादी भंडारों
को चलाते हैं । इस लिये में कहता हूं कि इन
में काम करने वाले लोगों को कम तह्य वह को
जाय । लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है उन की
परी ईमान्दारी की ट्रेनिंग हो । वह सममें कि हम
जिन का काम करते हैं वह हमारे देश के भाई
हैं श्रीर हम उन की सेवा कर के देश का काम
करते हैं । अगर आप बड़े बड़े वेतन पाने वाले
आदमियों को रक्वेंगें तो डिपार्टमेंट का सारा
पैसा उन की तन्छ्वाहों पर चला जायेगा श्रीर
किसानों को परा लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा।

इसी तरह से मैं वेअरहाउसेज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जो सरकारी महकमे के आदमी होते हैं उन की हालत मैं आप से क्या बताऊं। किसी जमाने में हमारे यहां एक प्रफीम का डिपार्टमेंट था। उस में किसान अपनी अफीम ले जा कर तौलाता था। जो प्रफीम अब्बुल दर्जें की रहा करती थी उस को घूस ले कर दुय्यम दर्जें का कर दिया जिता था और जो दुय्यम दर्जें का कर दिया जिता था असे अब्बल दर्जें का कर दिया जिता था उस को अब्बल दर्जें का

गई है। आज भी यह सरकारी महकमा खलने जा रहा है। इस लिये किसान जो अपना गेहूं और घान वहाँ ले जायेंगे उन को सरकारी महकमें के आदिमियों के ऊपर निर्भर करेगा कि वह जैसा चाहे कर दें। आज भी इस जमाने में कितनी घूस चलती है यह ग्राप चल कर देखिये। हमारे मंत्री महोदय तो खुद वकील हैं, वह जानते होंगे कि किस तरह से सब जगहों पर घूस चला करती है। इस लिये जो डिपार्टमेंट खुले उस में ख्याल रक्खा जाय कि किसान जो अपना गल्ला ले जाय उस के ऊपर उस की ठीक क्वालिटी लिखी जाय ग्रीर उस के ऊपर उस को पैसा मिले।

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय (रायसेन) .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल है वह इस मिसाल

कर दिया जाता था। यह बहुत पुरानी बात हो

को साबित करता ह कि देर ग्रायद दुरुस्त ग्रायद । इस को जल्दी ग्राना चाहिये था, लेकिन, खैर. देर में भ्राया । भ्रगर यह वक्त से भ्राया होता तो ज्यादा ग्रच्छा होता । यह खुशी की बात है कि हम ग्रब कोग्रापरेटिव मवमेंट को उस का ग्रसली दर्जा देने ग्रौर उस को भ्रागे बढाने की सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरी यह मान्यता है कि ग्रब जब कि हम कोग्रापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट ग्रौर कोग्रापरेटिव मुवमेंट (सहकारिता श्रान्दोलन) को ग्रागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ग्रौर कोग्रापरेशन के उसल पर काम करना चाहते हैं, तो पहली चीज यह जरूरी है कि हम ग्राफिशल श्रौर नान-श्राफिशल की बात को दूसरे नुक्ते नजर से सोचें। महात्मा जी के जमाने में, या पिछले जमाने में बात दूसरी थी, लेकिन अब आफिशल और नान-अर्फिशल का भेद मिटना चाहिये। इस में किसी को इन्कार नहीं कि कोग्रापरेटिव का जो बनि यादी उसल है वह परस्पर विश्वास है, अगर हम परस्पर अविश्वास को ही ले कर चलेंगे तो हम इस कोग्रापरेटिव मवमेंट को कामयाब नहीं बना पायेंगे। जो हमारे अफसर हैं वह हमारे टेक्नीकल हैंड्स (टैक्नीकल काम जानने वाले) हैं उनकी मदद के बगैर हम को कोग्राप्रेटिव मवमेंट के सिलसिले में परी मालुमात हासिल नहीं हो सकती हैं । लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी ठीक है कि म्राफिशल

तबके में नान-ग्राफिशल तबके के प्रति ग्रविश्वास

की भावना है और नान-भ्राफिशल तबके में

श्राफिशल तबके के प्रति ग्रविश्वास की भावना

है । इसको हटाना चाहिए । खुद मिनिस्टर

साहब ने अपनी तकरीर में भ्राल इंडिया कोभ्रोप्रेटिव

युनियन का जिन्न किया और उसके काम को

Agricultural Produce

सराहा और उसकी बहुत सी रिकोमंडेशेस की माना है। लेकिन जहां पर बोर्ड बनाने की बात श्राती है उसमें मैं यह नहीं पाता हं कि आल-

इंडिया कोस्रोप्रेटिव यनियन के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव को कोई स्थान उसमें दिया गया है । ग्रगर वह किसी दूसरे को नामिनेट करते हैं ग्रौर इसका

कोई नुमाइंदा नहीं लेते हैं तो इसमें बहुत फर्क पड़ जाता है। इसमें से किसी नुमाइंदें को न

लेकर एक प्रकार की ग्रविश्वास की भावना की झलक दिखाई देती है। जब एक नान-ग्राफिशल

बाडी मदद करती है तो हमें उससे मदद लेने में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए । इस वास्ते जब मैं इस चीज को देखता हंतो मुझे ऐसा लगता है जैसे हम ने यहां पर ग्रांकर गोता खाया है। में चाहता हं कि इस चीज को सुधारने की कोशिश की जाए । जब क्लाज बाई क्लाज डिसकशन होगा उस वक्त भी मैं इस पर ग्रपने विचार पेश करूंगा लेकिन इस वक्त तो मैं केवल इतना ही ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ग्राल-इंडिया कोग्रोप्रे-

है श्रौर जिसको श्राप भी तसलीम करते हैं श्रौर जिस के बार में ग्राप यह भी कहते हैं कि यह एक **श्र**च्छा काम कर रही है, उसका नमाइंदा भी जरुर इस बोर्ड पर लिया जाए।

टिव यनियन जो कि एक नान-म्राफिशल बाडी

मेरा विचार है कि कोभ्रोप्रेटिव मवमेंट इस देश में तब तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकती

है जब तक कि स्टेट्स तथा सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में

कोग्राडिनेशन न हो ग्रीर क्या वह कोग्राडिनेशन हो सकता है इसमें मझे शक है। यह तभी हो सकता है भ्रगर हम कोग्रोप्रेशन की भ्राइटम

को कनकरेंट लिस्ट में रखें। ग्राज ग्रापने लाखों श्रीर करोड़ों रूपया स्टेटस को दिया है लेकिन

उन पर भ्रापका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। स्टेटस ने ग्रच्छा किया है उनमें बम्बई, मद्रास, ग्रांझ, मध्य प्रदेश

श्रीर पंजाब के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं। लेकिन जब

हम दूसरी स्टेट्स की तरफ देखते हैं तो हमें ऐसा लगता है जैसे वहां पर कोई कामयाबी न मिली हो। कोग्रोपरेशन के मामले में जो कंट्रेडिक्टरी

चीज है वह प्राईवेट सैकटर भ्रीर पब्लिक सैकटर हैं। दूसरे पांचसाला प्लान में ग्रापने पबलिक सैकटर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) को भी रखा है ग्रौर

प्राइवेट सैकटर (गैंर-सरकारी क्षेत्र) भी रखा है। में चाहता हूं कि यह जो कोग्रोप्रेशन का सैकटर है इसे हमें खास तौरसे पंचवर्षीय प्लान में रखना चाहिए था भौर जब ऐसा होता

तभी हम इस के ऊपर ग्रच्छा खासा जोर देसकतेथे। ग्राजभी हमें इसकी तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए । मैं ग्रापको एक मिसाल बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से म्राफिशल लोग जो है वे इस मुवमेंट की जड़ को खोदते हैं। एक हमारे यहां कोस्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटी है जो कि खिलीने बनाने का काम

करती है । गवर्नमेंट ने उसे मदद दी, रुपया दिया। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ एक आदमी जो उस सोसाइटी के मुकाबले में वहां पर खिलौने बनाता था उसको भी गवर्नमेंट ग्राफिशल्स

ने रुपया उघार देदिया, उसको हर तरह की मदद दे दी इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह आदमी खिलौनं बनाने की मशीन भी ले ग्राया और इसके विपरीत जो वह कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटी थी वह मशीन नहीं ला सकी । ऐसी चीजों की तरफ हमें खास तौर से घ्यान देना चाहिए। इस

तरह रियासतों में प्राइवेट लोगों को जो कर्ज देने वाले हैं, उनपर किसी न किसी तरह से ग्रसर डाल कर कर्ज ले लिया जाता है ग्रौर बाद में किसी कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटी के मुकाबले में वे लोग काम शुरू कर देते हैं। यह चीज तभी खत्म हो सकती है जब हम कोग्रोप्रेशन को

कनकरेंट लिस्ट (समवर्ती सूची) में रख दें ग्रौर इस तरह की चीजों को खत्म करने की कोशिश करें। मैं चाहता हुं कि हमें न केवल बोर्ड के एकाऊंट्स को ही ग्राडिट करना चाहिए बल्कि स्टेटस में जितनी भी कारपोरेशेंस बनें उनके

एकाउंट्स को भी ब्राडिट करके उसकी रिपोर्ट हमें यहां पेश करनी चाहिये । इससे यह पता चलेगा कि ३० करोड़ के करीब जो हम रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उसका इस्तेमाल टीक हो

रहा है या नहीं और साथ ही साथ उसके ऊपर हमारा अधिकार भी रह सकेगा। ग्रब जो कर्जे ग्राप काश्तकार को देना चाहते हैं उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जब तक ग्राप काश्तकार को हर तरह से मदद नहीं

देते तब तक वह उठ नहीं सकता है। ग्राज वह कर्जे के नीचे दबा हुम्रा है। जब तक उसको सस्ती दर पर कर्जा नहीं दिया जाता वह अपने पांव पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। ग्रब तक पहले पांच साला प्लान के दौरान में ग्रापने काश्तकार की

जो कर्ज दिया है पम्पुस के लिये, ट्रेकटराइजेशन

के लिए या फरटिलाइजर्स के लिए वह कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से नहीं दिया है। यद्यपि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे क़र्जेजात कोग्रोप-रेटिव केडिट के दिये जाने की सिफारिश की किन्तु एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टरी ने इसको तसलीम नहीं किया, इस पर ग्रम्ल नहीं किया । खैर,

जो हो गया सो हो गया। ग्रब भी जो ग्राप प्लान बना रहे हैं, जो स्कीम ग्राप बना रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूं ग्राप इन कर्ज़ों को ग्राथोरिटीज के

Agricultural Produce पिंडित सी० एन० मालवियी जिरियें से बंटवायें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि इन कर्जो को ईमानदारी से बाटा जाए ग्रीर जो डिजर्व करते हैं उन्हीं को ये कर्जे दिये जायें। ग्राज देखने में यह ग्राता है कि जो जान पहचान वाले लोग होते हैं उनको तो कर्जे मिल जाते लेकिन जो दसरे लोग होते हैं उनको नहीं मिल पाते हैं। ग्राज हमारे काश्तकार लोग कई तरफ से कर्जों से घिरे हुए हैं। उसके ऊपर ट्रेकटर का कर्जा है, फरटिलाइजर का कर्जा है, सीड्स का

कर्जा है, पम्प का कर्जा है ग्रौर इसी तरह से दुसरे कर्जें हैं। ग्राज भी मनीलेंडर के कर्जे के नीचे वह दबा हुम्रा है। इन सब चीजों का हमें कोई इलाज ढंडना चाहिए और ग्रागे के लिये ग्रगर हम चाहते हैं कि कोग्रोप्रेटिव मुवमेंट हमारे यहां कामयाब हो तो हमें इसे ईमानदारी से चलाना चाहिए ग्रौर स्टेटस को परी तरह से

वेयरहाउसिंग की जो बात कही गई है, इसको मैं एक बहुत अच्छी चीज मानता हूं मैं उन मेम्बरों का समर्थन करता हूं जिन्होंने बने हये वेयरहाउसेस को इस्तेमाल करने की बात कही है। लेकिन मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि फैशन के तौर पर ही हमें रुपया नहीं खर्च कर देना चाहिए। ग्राफि-सर लोग यह देखते हैं कि रुपया लैप्स हो रहा है ग्रीर चुंकि इसे खर्च करना ही है, इस वास्ते स्वर्च कर दिया जाता है ग्रौर पानी की तरह बहा दिया जाता है। इस तरह रुपया खर्च करने से उसकी कोई युटिलिटी नहीं होती है श्रौर वह सिर्फ खर्च करने की गर्ज से ही खर्च कर दिया जाता है। इह वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि ग्राप ग्रच्छी तरह से रुपये की निगरानी करें स्रौर देखें कि

हमारे साथ कोओप्रेट करना चाहिए।

यह फिज्ल खर्च न होने पावे ।

साथ ही साथ हमारा जो इंडिजनस सिस्टम (देशी तरीका) ग्रेन स्टोर करने का है उसकी तरफ भी हमारा घ्यान जाना चाहिए 1 इस सिस्टम में इस तरीके से गल्ला स्टोर किया जाता है कि सात सात बरस तक वह ग्रज्छी हालत में रहता है। मैं भोपाल के बारे में ही ग्रपना ग्रनुभव ग्रापको बतलाता हूं। वहां पर मैं ने देखा है कि वहां पर बंडेलोग इस खूबी से गल्ला स्टोर करते हैं कि वह कई बरसों तक खराब नहीं होता है ग्रौर ग्रच्छी हालत में पड़ा रहता है। इस वास्ते में चाहता हूं कि इस इंडिजनस सिस्टम (देशी तरिका)

तरफ भी घ्यान दिया जाए और किफायतशारी के साथ रुपया खर्च किया जाए ताकि ज्यादा

से ज्यादा फायदा उठाया जा सके।

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I support this very important Bill which seeks to mobilise the co-operative movement. In a country like ours the success of our socialist pattern of society will really depend upon the success of the co-operative movement and as such I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

At the outset, I want to congratulate

both the Minister and the Deputy Minister for having efficiently managed the Ministry. They have been trying their best to solve the food problem, but at the same time, I want to make some observations which will go to prove that the Ministry has not taken sufficient care with regard to agricultural labour. So far many Members representing many States have spoken but no Member, I am sorry to say, has spoken about agricultural labour. Agriculture is the real source of wealth, and the agricultural worker is the real producer of the wealth in our land. There may be lands; there may be big landlords. But who is to work on the soil? Who is to produce and who is to manure the land and who is to sow the seeds? I am sorry that this Ministry has not given even a little attention or care towards the emancipation agricultural labourers.

Without effecting uniform land reform we will not be doing any good to the real farmer. During these days, in the name of the farmers, only the landlords are getting benefits. The other day the Agriculture Ministry held a farmers' forum, but I am sure not even one agricultural labour representative was there. Unless there is understanding and goodwill between the labour and the land owner, the labour will get no benefits.

The Minister and the Deputy Minister have been touring the country and they have not said that landlords should be fair with regard to the agricultural worrair with regard to the agricultural workers. Only the other day I read in the papers that the price of the foodgrains has gone up by 60 per cent. in Travancore-Cochin. The Deputy Minister himself has said that in Mysore, the price has gone up by 60 per cent, and so on. What is it due to? Either we are deficit in foodgrains or if we are surplus then in foodgrains or if we are surplus, then in foodgrains or if we are surplus, menthere is no proper storage and distribution. Why should the common man pay a high price for the foodgrains? Even from the point of view of the common man or the consumer, who gets the benefits. It is the big landlord not the real farmer in the absence. and not the real farmer in the absence of land reform.

If there is uniform land legislation, then the tiller of the soil will get some benefit. Yesterday, although sales tax is a State subject the Central Government brought forward the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, because they ed to remove some administrative difficulty or lacuna. Similarly, if State Governments are not coming forward with the necessary land reforms, why should not the Central Government bring an amendment to the Constitution, take up the responsibility of introducing uni-form land reforms all over the country and gain the confidence of the people, whom all of us represent here? Ministers attend big functions like the farmers' forum where the landlords come. must openly say there that the landlords must be fair and they must be liberal towards the agricultural labourers. We pay Rs. 50 for one palla of rice today and we pay Rs. 100 tomorrow; but, the agricultural worker who is getting 6 annas today will get 4 annas tomorrow. Is there any minimum wage fixed for the agricultural worker? No. He has no other source of living, but yet he is not cared for. He is not given sufficient wages. Still, people say that this is a democratic Government—the people's Government.

According to this Bill, there is no representation for agriculture labour on the Board. In the case of the Coffee Board, Tea Board or the Rubber Board, there is a specific section in the Act itself that there would be representation to labour on the Board. But in the case of this Board, the teeming millions who are the real producers, who produce food, cloth and everything for us are not represented. I know that the Food and Agriculture Minister is not like other Ministers. He is not like the Commerce and Industry Minister; he is very good.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Comparisons are not very fair.

Shri Rachiah: I only say that he is charitable with regard to the common man. When the Constitution provides equal opportunities for all, why should not the agriculture labour also get equal opportunities? I am sure, if agricultural labour has been neglected or ignored, it is because of their non-organisation. In the rubber industry or in the plantations, labourers have organised themselves and their voice is heard and they are given representation. The agricultural labourers who are the teeming millions, have not organised themselves and their voice is not heard. Even if they cry, nobody takes

notice. As such, I would only appeal to the Government. I am not accusing my own Government. At least some consideration should be given to the agri-cultural labourers. The Minister holds that portfolio. If he does not take up the matter, who else would do justice to them? I appeal to the Minister to see that at least four or five places out of the 20 should be given to agricultural labour. Even the other day in the Far-mers' forum, I know from the Mysore State only big landlords and coffee planters had come, but not the real common man. They may not know; if some of us had been asked, we would have given the names of agricultural labourers working on the land. I have been repeatedly urging and demanding on the floor of the House that proper attention should be paid to agricultural labour. I support this Bill.

पंडित डी॰ एन॰ तिवारी (सारन-दक्षिण): उपाघ्यक्ष जी, ग्राज की बहस के अन्तिम समय में ग्राप ने मझे बोलने का जो चांस (ग्रवसर) दिया है, उसँ के लिये में ग्राभारी हूं। इस बिल पर बोलने से पहले में ग्राप से यह ग्रर्ज करना चाहतां हूं कि जो पहले बोलने वाले होते हैं, उन को बहुत ग्रधिक समय मिलता है, लेकिन जो पीछे बोलते हैं, उन को बहुत कम समय मिलता है। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि हम को बोलने में दिक्कत हो जाती है।

इस बिल को यहां पर लाने के लिए मैं मंत्री महो-दय को बधाई देता हूं और इस बिल का स्वागत करता हं-सिर्फ इस लिए नहीं कि यह एक स्टेप इन राइट डायरेक्शन है, बल्कि इस लिए भी कि इस में जो प्राविजन्ज है, उन से जो बहुत गरीब हैं, उन की भलाई होने वाली नहीं है, लेकिन मिडल क्लास की भलाई हो सकती है। ऐसे समय में जब कि चारों स्रोर से मिडल क्लांस को खत्म करने के लिये उस पर वार हो रहे हैं ग्रौर कानून बन रहे हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने यह बिल ला कर मिडल क्लास के लोंगो की मदद की है और इस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हं।

इस बिल में दो बातों को तरजीह दी गई है-एक वेयरहाउस ग्रर्थात् गोदाम बनाना ग्रौर दूसरी को-ग्रापरेटिव े मार्केटिंग सोसायटी ू क़ायम करना । जहां तक वेयरहाउसिज का सवाल है, मैं उन से कहूंगा कि वेयर हाउसिज शहरों में न बना कर देहात में बनाए जायें।

[पंडितडी॰एन॰ तिवारी]
जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा है, शहरों
में, तो बड़े बड़े मकानात मिलेंगे जिन को किराये पर
लिया जा सकता है और उन में गोदाम बनाये जा
सकतें हैं, लेकिन देहात में ऐसे मकानात नहीं होते ।
बहां सिर्फ गृहस्थों के मकान होते हैं, जहां गल्ले
को सुरक्षित नहीं रखा जा सकता है और
जहां गल्ला रखने से काफी नुक्सान होता है ।
इस लिए देहात में ही गोदाम बनाए जायें, ताकि
श्रगर गोदाम बनाने पर रुपया खर्च हो, तो
उन से श्रिषक से ग्रिषक फायदा तो हो सके।

जैसा कि इस बिल में प्राविजन है, एक सौ गोदाम सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से सैंट्रल प्लेसिज में बनाए जायेंगे। ग्रौर वे सैंट्रल प्लेसिज कौन सी हें? वे बड़े बड़े शहर, जैसे कलकत्ता बम्बई, दिल्ली ग्रौर पटना वगैरह, जहां लोगों को हर एक सुविधा प्राप्त है। लेकिन जो २५० गोदाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से बनेंगे गरीब लोग शायद उनसे भी विशेष लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे, क्योंकि उन को वहां गल्ला साने में भी डिफ़कल्टी (कठिनाई) होगी।

They should be rat-proof.

श्री टेकचंद: वहां चूहे नहीं खायेंगे ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member's time is very limited. Therefore he should not enter into controversies.

पंडित डी॰ एन॰ तिवारी : ग्रभी हमारे लायक दोस्त ने कहा कि ग्राप रैट्स से कैसे बचायेंगे । तो क्या शहरों में रैट्स नहीं होते ?

Shri Tek Chand: Not riots but rats.

पंडित डी॰ एन॰ तिवारी : केवल शहरों मैं ही चूहे नहीं होते । देहातों में भी चहे होते हैं । शहरों में तो मोटे चूहे होते हैं ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह: शहर में तो श्रादमी भी चूहे बन जाते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, Let the hon. Member proceed. What kind or species of rats there are is not the issue now. He can proceed direct with the speech.

पंडित डो॰ एन॰ तिवारी: आप जो बिल लाये में उसका मकसद यह है कि आप गरीबों की भलाई कर सकें। आप जानते हैं कि गरीब किसानों में अपना गल्ला रोककर रखने की वाक्ति नहीं होती और न वह अपने गल्ले को दूर ले जा सकते हैं। अगर आप गोदाम दूर बनावेगें तो परिणाम यह होगा कि बीच के दलाल किसानों के गल्ले को गोदामों में भर देंगे और लाभ उठावेंग और आप जो मदद किसानों को देना चाहते हैं वह उनको नहीं मिल सकेगी । इसलिए मेरा अनुरोघ है कि आप इन गोदामों को देहातोंं में खोलें।

लेकिन केवल गोदाम खोलने से ही गरीब

किसानों का मसला हल नहीं होगा । श्रापको

उन्हें क्रेडिट भी देना होगा, केवल उसी वक्त नहीं जब कि उनको गल्ला बेचने की जरूरत होती है, बल्कि उस वक्त भी जब कि उनको खेत में बीज या खाद डालने के लिए रुपये की जरूरत होती हैं। उसके बदले में ग्राप किसानों से कुछ गल्ला ले सकते हैं या मामूली सूद के साथ ग्रापना रुपया ही वापस ले सकते हैं।

गयी हैं। में जानता हूं कि इस देश में और खासकर हमारे सूबे में कोओपरेटिव का अनुभव अच्छा नहीं हैं। जिस तरह से यह काम चलाया गया हैं उससे लोगों को दिक्कतें अधिक हो गयी हैं। लेकिन हमको तो इस को बनाना है और इस तरह आगे ले चलना है जिससे कि लोगों को फायदा हो। इससे बचने से काम नहीं चलेगा। बहुत से लोगों ने आफिशियल्स की आलोचना की है, बहुतों ने कहा है कि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन इस विभाग में भी तो हमारे ही भाई काम करते हैं। में उनकी तरफ

से नाउम्मीद नहीं हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि म्रगर कुछ सुधार के साथ इस काम को चलाया जाये

कोग्रोपरेटिव के बारे में बहुत सी बाते कहीं

तों वे लोग ग्रन्छा काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए
में कहूंगा कोभ्रोपरेटिव को कुछ सुधार के साथ
चलाया जाये।

एक बात में यह देखता हूं कि जो बोर्ड बनाया
जायेगा उसमें भ्राफिशियल्स की संख्या बहुत
ज्यादा है। इसको बहुत लोगो ने किटिसाइज
किया है। में चाहता हूं कि भ्राफिशियल्स केवल
एक्सपर्टस की तरह रहें भ्रौर उनकी मनोवृत्ति

एप्सन्यत्य का तरह रहे आर उनका कार्यन्ति बदली जाये । हमको आफिशियल्स की मनोबृत्ति बदलनी चाहिए । कोई भी श्रादमी बेहाल होगा वह श्राफिशियल होगा श्रौर श्रगर हम सारे श्राफिशियल्स को निकाल देंगे तो हमारा काम कैसे चलेगा । इसलिए हमको चाहिए, कि हम उनको रखें लेकिन उनकी मनो-वृत्ति को बदल दें । वे एक्सपर्ट के तरीके से रह सकते हैं । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वे नान-धाफिशियल्स पर विश्वास रखें और उनको अधिक संस्था में ोई में लावें और धाफि-शियल्स उनको गाइड करें। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि प्रिपांडरेटिंग मैजिरटी धाफिशियल्स की रख दी जाये। में ने देखा है कि इस बोर्ड में दो तरह के मेम्बर होंगे। पहले तो इसमें यह दिया हुआ है:

"ten members to be nominated by

"ten members to be nominated by the Central Government."

फिर कहा गया है:

"seven members to be nominated by the Central Government." मैं दोनों का फर्क नहीं समझ पाया । दोनों को सेंटल गवर्नमेंट नामिनेट करेगी । इसमें यह नहीं

लिखा हुम्रा ह कि दस म्राफिशियल मेम्बर होंगे। इसमें सिर्फ यह लिखा है: "ten members to be nominated by

the Central Government". इनमें नान-श्राफिशियल्स होंगे या नहीं यह नहीं मालम होता।

Shri A. P. Jain: Representing the Central Government.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को तो हम भी रिप्रेंजेंट कर सकते हैं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय**ः ग्रगर ग्राप कर सकते हैं तो जरूर उसमें रहेंगे।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: इसमें यह साफ होना चाहिए कि इन दस मैम्बरों में पालियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हो सकते हैं। या यह कर दिया जाये कि इनमें से ५ पालियामेंट के मेम्बर होंगे ग्रीर पांच ग्राफिशियल्स होंगे। ग्रगर ऐसा कर दिया जायेगा तो लोगों को शिकायत नहीं रहेगी। बहुत लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्रिटिसिज्म किया है ग्रीर उसको महेनजर रखते हुए ग्रापको ऐसा

तीसरी बात जो मुझे भ्रापसे कहनी है वह यह है कि भ्राप इन गोदामों को बनवाने पर इतना रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, इनको ऐसे स्थानों पर बनवावें ताकि इनमें बाढ़ का पानी न भर जाये भीर गेहूं को पांच भीर छ: भ्राने मन न बेचना पड़े। कंट्रोल के जभाने में बहुत से ऐसे गोदाम

बनाये गये थे लेकिन बहुतों में गल्ला सड़ गया ।

इससे बचने के लिए साइंटिफिक ढंग से इन

कुछ कर देना चाहिए जिसमें कि लोगों को

म्रन्देशान रहे।

गोदामों को बनाना चाहिए।

श्री शिवसूर्ति स्वामी (कृष्टगी): उपाष्यक्ष
महोदय, कल से इस बिल पर जो बहस चल रही
है उसको गौर से सुनने से मालूम होता है

लाते तो बेहतर होता । मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट को बघाई देता हूं। लेकिन एक बात साफ जाहिर है कि ऐसा कोई ही मेम्बर होगा जो इसके इम्पलीमेंटेशन में शक न रखता हो। हम बाज कल देख रहे हैं कि हमारे बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट जो कि बहुत ऊंचे ख्यालात को लेकर शुरू किये जाते हैं उनमें उन ख्यालात के इम्पलीमें- टेशनमें दिक्कत पेश आती है। मुझे इस बातसे शिका

यत नहीं है कि इन्सानमें एक खुदगरजीकी कमजोरी

है । मुझे उन अफसरों से शिकायत नहीं है

जो कि कोग्रापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट का मैनेजमेंट

कि तमाम मेम्बरान दो बातों पर मत्तफिक हैं.

एक तो यह कि यह बिल इस मुल्क के लिए ग्रशद

जरूरी है और दूसरे यह कि अगर इसको और पहले

कर रहे हैं। मुझे खास तौर से गवर्नमेंट से शिकायत है कि वह वक्त पर काम नहीं करती। मुझे खुद इस मामले में आपना अनुभव है। तकरीबन पांच साल से हमने अपने जिले में कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट शुरू किया है। लैकिन रजिस्ट्री तक के लिए महीनों लिखापढ़ी करनी पड़ी। रजिस्ट्रेशन (पंजीयन) के बाद उसको जो एनकरेजमेंट मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं

मिला । हमने अपने जिले में मार्केटिंग सोसाइटो कायम करने के लिए दो साल कोशिश की और बिजेनेस कम्युनिटी और कैपीटिलस्ट लोगों के हाथ से उसको निकाला और इलेक्शन के साल दो साल बाद भी इस बाड़ी को चलाने में गवर्नमेंट मदद नहीं करती । हम देखते हैं कि वह अभी भी साहुकारों और कैपीटिलस्ट लोगों की मदद करती है । ऐसी हालत में हमारा कोआपरेटिव का काम कैसे बढ़ सकता है । यह हमारी शिकायत है। अब हम तो ला को हाथ में लेकर कोआपरेटिव हो। अब हम तो ला को हाथ में लेकर कोआपरेटिव हो। अब हम तो ला को हाथ में लेकर कोआपरेटिव हो। अब हम तो ला को हाथ में लेकर कोआपरेटिव हो। अब हम तो ला को हाथ में लेकर को आपरेटिव सोसाइटी के दरवाजे पर बैठ नहीं सकते कि हमें चार्ज दो । इस तरह की मुक्किलात

को दूर करने के लिए ही कोशिश की जानी

चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा अनुभव है कि कंट्रोल के जमाने में गवनंमेंट कम्पलसरी लेवी लेती थी। अब हमको वालंटरी तौर पर देना पड़ेगा। हमने पिछल जमाने में देखा है कि किसानों को इन सरकारी कोआपरेटिक्स में कितनी दुश्वारियां और दिक्कतें पेश आती थीं और उनकी अपना माल तुलवाने में काफी देर लगती थी और एक वक्त ऐसा भी आया कि गल्ले का कंट्रोल रेट ज्यादा था और बाजार का कम था लेकिन कम रहने पर भी वह गल्ला साहुकार के पास चला जाता था और इस रेट कें कारण गल्ला कंट्रोल्स की मंडियों में नहीं आता था। मैं समझता हं

7971

श्री शिवमृति स्वामी] कि इस तरह की खामियों और दिक्कतों को भागे के लिए दूर करना होगा।

रिज़र्व बैंक बिल पास किया गया ताकि केंडिट लिया जा सके लेकिन हमने देखा कि रिजर्व बैंक से केडिट हासिल करने के लिए एक एक साल भ्रौर ६, ६ महीने तक दरस्वास्तें लटकतीरहती हैं और उन पर फैसला नहीं हो पाता श्रौर यह प्रोसीज्योर इतना खराब है कि जिसके कारण हमारे लोगों में इस चीज को लेकर बड़ी बेजारी फैली हुई है। देखने में यह भ्राया है कि क्रेडिट की दरह्वास्त ग्रगर किसी ग्रफ़सर की सिफारिश उसे दस्तयाब हो जाये तो वह मंजूर हो जाती है वरना लटकती रहती है ग्रौर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इस सम्बन्ध में कोई क्लीयर डाइ-रेक्शन (साफ हिदायत) न होने की वजह से यह सारी गड़बड़ फैली हुई है और ग्राखिर में लोगों. को झख मार कर महात्मा जी के बताये हए मार्ग का अनसरण करना पड़ा श्रौर खुद वहां के मैनेजमेंट के जो सेकेटरी थे, कोग्रापरेटिव सेंटल बैंक को नोटिस देना पड़ा कि ब्राठ दिन के अन्दर अगर आप हमारी लोन एप्लीकेशन सैटिल नहीं कर देंगे तो हम भुख हड़ताल शुरू कर देंगे स्रौर उनके साथ सैंकडों स्रौर लोग भी शामिल हो गये तब हमने देखा कि उनको फौरन पैसा मिल गया ग्रौर करीब देढ़ करोड़ रुपया तक़सीम किया गया । में समझता हूं कि अगर हमारे देश में कोग्रापरेटिव मूवमेंट ग्रभी तक कामयाब नहीं हो पाया है तो उसकी ख़ास वजह यह है है कि स्राफ़िश्यल्स का उस मुवमेंट में कोस्रापरेशन नहीं रहा, जैसे कि ग्रक्सर कहा जाता है कि कोग्रापरेटिव मूवमेंट इसलिए कामयाब नहीं हुम्रा क्योंकि लोगों में कोम्रापरेटिव स्प्रिट र्पैदा नहीं हुई है, मैं इसको नहीं मानता, श्राज हमारे लोगों में कोग्रापरेटिव स्प्रिट तो मौजद है लेकिन जो खास कारण कोग्रापरेटिव मवमेंट के नाकामयाब होने के रहा है वह ग्राफ़िशियल्स का नान-कोग्रापरेशन ही रहा है । मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि जनता में कोई खामियां नहीं रहीं होंगी, ग्रवश्य छोटी मोटी रही होंगी, लेकिन मुख्य कारण जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया सरकारी ग्रॅफ़सरों द्वारा इसके प्रति उदासीनता दिखलाया जाना रहा है। मैं तो समझता ह कि ग्रब वक्त ग्रा गया है जब हमें इस कोग्रापरेटिव मुवमेंट को देश में सफल बनाने के लिए उसी तरह बाहर

धाकर स्रोथ लेकर इस काम में जुट जाना पड़ेगा जैसे कि महात्मा गांधी की पुकार पर देशवासियों ने इस देश को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए कमर कसी थी और स्वतंत्रता के संग्राम में कद पडेथे।

ग्राज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार को ग्रपने नीचे के विभागों को इस प्रकार की हिदायत करनी चाहिए कि वे जनता के पास से ग्रथबा उनके जो स्टेटस लेजिस्लेचर्स ग्रथवा पालियामेंट में मेम्बर्स हैं, उनके जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन्स ग्रायें, उन पर चप होकर बैठ न जायें ग्रौर जल्दी से जल्दी उन पर ऐंक्शन लेकर उनको सैटिल करें। मैं ग्रापको ग्रपने ग्रनुभव की बात बतलाता हं कि पांच वर्ष से मैं इस पालियामेंट का मेम्बर हूं ग्रीर कितने ही केसेज़ के बारे में मैंने सम्बन्धित विभाग की लिखा तो यही उत्तर प्राप्त हुम्रा कि दी मैटर इज ग्रंडर कंसिडिरेशन ''इमिजियेट ऐक्शन'' (तुरन्त कार्यवाही) कभी नहीं लिया गया स्रौर या तो यह जवाब ग्राया कि कंसिडिरेशन" है या एकनालेजमेंट ग्रागया । में चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस तरह की ढीली चाल को छोड देना चाहिए ग्रौर तरन्त प्रापर ऐक्शन लेकर उसके अनुसार जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को जवाब भेज देना चाहिए। ग्रगर एक महीने के ग्रंदर ग्रंदर कोग्रापरेटिव सम्बन्धी मा~ मले को हल नहीं कर पाया जाता है तो उससे जन-ता में बड़ी निराशा पदा होती है भौर उसका परि-णाम यह होता है कि उसका विश्वास उठ जाता है भौर यही कारण है जब भ्रभी तक स्रापका कोग्रापरे-टिव मुबमेंट इस देश में सफल नहीं हो सका है।

यह जो ग्राप बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिए श्रापको नान-ग्राफिशियल एलिमेंट ग्रौर ग्रधिक रखना चाहिए ग्रीर उनको ग्रीर ग्रधिक पावर्स देनी चाहियें श्रीर इसके लिए एक ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड कायम किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें पालियामेंट भौर ग्रन्य विधान मंडलों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को रखा जाना चाहिए जो इस कोग्रापरेटिव मवमेंट की प्राग्रेस को वाच करते रहें ग्रौर सरकार को उसको बढाने के लिए उपयक्त सझाव समय समय पर देते रहें।

मैं ग्राखिर में चंकि मेरा समय खत्म हो चका है इसलिए केडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट के यह चंद जुमले श्रापकी सेवा में पढ कर बैठ जाउंगा:

"Honesty and efficiency: On these it is needless to dwell. There is evident in India today a sad lack of honesty in different degrees and at different levels of administration and governance."

Agricultural Produce 10 MAY 1956

उनको भी खुद इस तरीके से मालूम हो गया: "To exchange the landlord for

the tax-gatherer, the merchant for the agent of state monopolies and the moneylender for the State Bank official may prove to be not progress but enslavement."

त्राज सरकारी अधिकारियों और उनके ह्वारा चलाये गये प्रशासन की यह अवस्था है।

श्री दिगंबर सिंह (जिला एटा पश्चिम व जिला मैनपुरी पश्चिम व जिला मथुरा पूर्व ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने काफ़ी कष्ट उठा करके इस विषय पर जो कि एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय था और जिस के कारण किसानों को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है, एक बिल रखा है। जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, जहां तक इस बिल को रखने वाली भावनाओं का सम्बन्ध है और जहां तक इस बिल को सफल कराने की जो एक इच्छा हमारे मंत्री महोदय को हो रही है, इन सब बातों को सोचते हुए तो में जरूर खुश होता हूं लेकिन जब में व्यवहारिक रूप में सोचता हूं लेकिन जब कराने की बहुत सी आशाएं निराशा

रूप में बदल रही हैं।

एक विशेषज्ञ के नाते नहीं जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा था, मैं एक ग्रामीण होने के नाते इस बात की कहना चाहता हूं कि कोग्रापरेटिव (सहकारिता) के ग्राधार पर जो हम ग्रागे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो में ग्रापको जाती ग्रनुभव के ग्राधार पर बतलाऊं कि हमारे मथरा जिले में कुल मिला कर ७०० क्रेडिट कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज (क्रेडिट सह-कारिता समितियां) हैं जो जिला बैंक से सम्ब-न्धित है। जिला बैंक का मैं मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हूं। सुपरवाइजर्स उन सुसाइटियों को चलाते हैं, . उन ७∙० सोसाइटियों में से केवल एक ही सोसाइटी जो मेरे गांव की है, ऐसी सोसाइटी है जिसमें कि लोगों ने ग्रपनी खुशी से रुपया इनवैस्ट (लगाया) किया है। वही एक ऐसी सोसाइटी है जिसके कि कागजात सुपरवाइजरों के पास नहीं रहते। वही एक ऐसी सोसाइटी हैं जहाँ कि कर्जा लेने भीर बांटने में पर्णत: संपरवाइ कर्स मालिक नहीं हैं। वही एक ऐसी गोसाइटी है जो कि एक लाख से काम कर रही

है ग्रौर वह उत्तर प्रदेश की सबसे बड़ी सोसाइटी है । जहां कि सैंकड़ों ग्रौर हजारों रुपये तक की तनस्वाह पाने वाले इस विभाग के ग्रघिकारी काम करते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश की तो मैं नहीं कहना

चाहता लेकिन मथुरा की बाबत कहना चाहता हूं कि ७०० सोसाइटियां कायम हुईं, उनमें से इसके अतिरिक्त एक भी ऐसी सोसाइटी नहीं बन पाई जिस पर कि जनता विश्वास करके भ्रपना रुपया जमा करती । अन्य सोसायटियां बिल्कुल कर्ज के भ्राधार पर चलती हैं । वह कर्ज भी

किस प्रकार से चलता है कि लोग कर्ज लेते हैं। उस कर्ज को इस्तेमाल कर चुके हैं। ग्रब जब कर्ज ग्रदा करना पड़ता है तो उस को दूसरे बोहरे के पास जाना पड़ता हैं, वहां से वह रुपया लाता है ग्रीर सोसाइटियों में जमा करता है। फिर दुबारा सोसाइटियों से ले कर फौरन साहुकारों दुबारा सोहरों को है हेता है। हम तरह से कुमाए

ग्रीर बौहरों को दे देता है। इस तरह से की प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटियों का जो काम इस वक्त हो
रहा है, वह ऊंचे दर्जे का नहीं है। यह में प्रपने
निजी तजुबें के ग्राधार पर कह रहा हूं। ग्राज
कल तो केवल यह हो रहा है कि को ग्रापरेटिव
सोसाइटी रुपया जरूर कर्ज देती हैं लेकिन वह
ग्रपने उद्देश को पुरा नहीं कर रही है।
इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात में ग्रीर निवेदन कर
दे कि उन सोसाइटियों दवारा भी जो कर्जा

मिलता है, प्रधिकतर उस का क्या होता है।
गांव के जो प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति पंच वगैरह होते
हैं, वे ग्रापस में इस कर्जे को बांट लेते हैं, फिर वे
किसानों को ग्रधिक व्याज पर देते हैं, भौर वह
ग्रधिक व्याज यही नहीं कि दूना या तिगुना हो,
बिल्क पांच ग्रीर छ: गुना तक होता है। यानी
कोग्रापरेटिव सोसायटियों का जो कर्ज गांव में
दिया जाता है उस में करीब ६ ग्रा० प्रति सेकड़ा
प्रति महीना तक लिया जाता है, लेकिन जब
वह किसानों को दिया जाता है तो वह छ: ग्रीर
सवा छ: रुपये के हिसाब से होता है।

में यह कह रहा था कि जब सरकार कोई योजना बनाती है भीर उस को जनता के सामने रखती है भीर कहती है कि हम भेड़ों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो भेड़िया भी भेड़ों की खाल मीढ़ कर झा जाता है कि हम भी भेड़े हैं भीर हम को भी फायदा पहुंचाओ । जब सरकार कहती है कि हम घोड़ों को मदद देना चाहते हैं तो वहीं भेड़िया घोड़े की खाल मोढ़कर चला माता है भीर कहता है कि हमें फायदा पहुंचाओ । इस लिये जो स्कीम भ्राप बना रहे

हैं कहीं उस का परिणाम यह न हो कि जो विशेष

व्यक्ति पहले फायदा उठाते थे वही कम ब्याज

## श्री दिगम्बर सिंही

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पर रुपया श्राप से ले जायें । जो व्यापारी-वर्ग शहर में ग्राप से फायदा उठाता था वह वहां पर भी चला जाये ग्रौर इस योजना से फायदा उठाये । वह किसानों से गल्ला खरीद ले कम दामों पर और दाम बढ़ा कर ग्राप को बेच र्दे । इस लिये मैं चाहता था कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरतापर्वक विचार करे कि ग्राखिर कारण क्या है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हम बनाते हैं उन में हम को सफलता नहीं मिलती। अक्सर मुझ को इस प्रकार की बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं। खुद मैं ने भ्रपने नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के सामने भी इन बातों को कहा था। वह मझ से नाराज हो गये श्रीर कहा कि मालूम होता है तुम व्यक्तिगत कारणों से सरकारी कर्मचारियों से नाराज हो। व्यक्तिगत कारण तो हो ही जाता है। एक बार में यहां था तो मुझे पताचला है कि जिस युनियन का मैं प्रेजिडैंट हूँ उस के सुपरवाईजर ने गड़-बड़झाला कर दिया। जब मैं इस की ग्रालोचना करता हं ग्रौर ऊपर के ग्रंधिकारी ग्रादमी उस का समर्थेन करते हैं तब यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत मामला बन ही जाता है। व्यक्तिगत कारण से जब में किसी मिनिस्टर के पास जाता हं तो कहता है कि तुम इसी तरह के झगड़े लाते हो । ब्राज पालियामेंट के मेम्बर होते हुए मुझे द:स भरी भ्रावाज में भ्राप के दवारा यह बात सरकार तक पहुंचानी पड़ती है कि इन कमियों को महसूस करते हुए, जानते हुए और देखते हुए कि इस तरह की चीजें हमारे सामने हो रहीं हैं, मुझे कोई उपाय दिखाई नहीं देता है कि हम किस तरह से उन को दूर कर सकें।

में एक छोटी सी मिसाल कल की रखना चाहता हूं। मैं मथुरा स्टेशन पर था। श्रीलाल बहादर शास्त्री, जो कि रेल्वे मिनिस्टर हैं, बन्दावन गये थे। वहां पर एक स्टेशन का नाम छठीकरा है। जनता की मांग पर उन्होंने कह दिया कि उसको वन्दावन रोड कर दिया जाये। जब वह फिर एक दफा उघर से जा रहे थे तो उन्होंने पूछा कि वहां पर अभी भी छठीकरा लिखा हुआ है ? वहां के एक ग्राफसर ने उन को बताया कि कार्रवाई हो रही है दो दिन हए वहां वे फिर गये **ऋौर इसी प्रकार उत्तर मिला। मैं गया तो कर्म**ः चारियों से पूछने लगा कि यह क्या बात है यहां मथरा रोड क्यों नहीं लिखा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि काम हो रहा है। कुछ ही समय बाद में वहां पर बैठा हुआ था, एक अफसर मजाक उहा रहा था कि सरकार को और सरकार के मिनिस्टरों को पता नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट कैसे चला करती है। कानून बनाते हैं, पार्लियामेंट में ऐनाउंस कर देते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं जानते कि वह किस प्रकार से व्यवहारिक रूप में ग्राये। वह नहीं जानते हैं कि एक स्टेशन का नाम बदलने में क्या क्या कार्रवाई होती हैं। पर यह सून कर मझे ग्राश्चर्य हुन्ना । मैं कहता हूं पार्लियामेंट में कानून बना देना ग्रासान है, पास कर आसान है यहां बिल रखें जाते हैं, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, एक एक, दो, दो, और कभी कभी तो काफी संख्या में लोग विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन बिल पास हो जाता है लेकिन यहां से पास हो जाने के बाद भी जब वह जनता के सामने जाता है तो यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि वह व्यवहारिक रूप में नहीं ग्रा पाता है। इस लिये में यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यहां पर बिल न बनाये जायें, जो कानून बन चके हैं, पहले उनको ही व्यवहारिक रूप देने की कोशिश की जाये। में तो यहां तक कहंगा कि जो यह वेग्रर-हाऊसिंग की स्कीम है उस को न रखा जाये यह अपेक्षाकृत अच्छा होगा। बजाय इस के कि जिस के लिये बनाई जाये उस को इस से सुविधा न हो। इस लिये मैं ग्राप से कहंगा कि समय ब्रागया है कि हम इस पर र्घ्यान दें कि हमारे देश के लिये यह खतरे की बात है विशेषकर प्रजातंत्र के लिये कि जनता ग्रसन्तष्ट होती जा रही है भौर उस का परिणाम यह होंगा कि जनता कुछ नहीं समझेगी। जनता जो कछ विरोध जाहिर करती है वह किसी पार्टी के प्रभाव के कारण नहीं, या खाली बहस के लिये नहीं, बल्कि असन्तुष्ट हो कर श्रीर खास तौर पर इस लिये कि जो नई नई योजनायें सरकार बनाती है उन को वह समझ नहीं पाती ह श्रौर उन को उससे लाभ होता है।

ग्रन्त में दो शब्द कह कर मैं खत्म कर दंगा। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं ने निवेदन किया था पिछली दफा कि किसान की हालत खराब है तो उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार के पास कोई पैनेशिया नहीं है । किसान की हालत हजारों वर्ष से खराब है। मैं कहता हूं कि हां हजारों वर्ष से खराब थी किन्तु केवल चार वर्ष में किसानों की हालत अपेक्षाकृत अधिक खराब हुई है प्रत्येक गुजरे हुये वर्ष से । ग्रीर बराबर खराब होती चली जा रही है। इस बात का भ्रष्ययन किया जाये। इस लिये इस बिल के द्वारा हम किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं उस को भ्रागे बढ़ाना चाहतेँ हैं, तो उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हम इस पर गम्भीरतापर्वक विचार करें कि इस समय जो बिल का रूप है उसको हम किस प्रकार से व्यवहारिक रूप में लायें और उस को लाने के लिये जब हम दसरे देशों को ग्रादमी भेजते हैं ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के

लिये, तो ऐसे ग्रादिमयों को वहां भेजें जो व्यव-हारिक तरीकों से ठीक से कामों को ग्रागे चला सकें, जो यह जानतें हों कि व्यवहारिक रूप में

गांव वालों की क्या दिक्कतें हैं। ऐसे ग्रादिमयों को नहीं भेजना चाहिये जो सिर्फ एक जगह बैठ कर, दूसरी जगह बैठ कर, तीसरी जगह

बैठ कर अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार कर लेते हैं और यह नहीं जानते हैं कि गांवों के अन्दर की-ग्राप-रेटिव का काम क्यों नहीं बढ़ता है ग्रौर कैसे बढाना चाहिये । इस लिये मैं ग्राप से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विभाग में इस चीज को वास्तविक

रूप से समझने वालों को ग्रीर विशेषकर स्वतंत्र

ग्रादमियों को लिया जाये। Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only one hon. Member, Shri Suriya Prashad. He is desirous of speaking. I do not think hon. Member swould disappoint him. We may site for your disappoint

him. We may sit four or five minutes after 6 p.m.

भी सूर्य प्रसाद ( मुरैना भिड रक्षित ग्रन्सचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो समय ग्राप ने मुझे दिया, उस के लिये घन्यवाद ।

गोदाम बोर्ड ग्रौर राष्ट्रीय सरकार विकास संस्था का जो विधेयक मंत्री जी ने पेश किया

है, उस के लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं। मुझे ग्राशा है कि इस से किसानों की तरक्की होगी। हम लोग यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किसान

लोग किस तरह पैसे वालों के जरिये परेशान हैं। पिछली फसल की बात है, गेहं = रु० मन बिका है। किसान ने बेचा, किसान के पास पैसा नहीं

था, उस को साहकार को देना था, शादियां करनी थी, कछ भाइयों को तीर्थ यात्रा के सिलसिले में रुपया चाहिये था । इस लिये उन को इस

बात की जरूरत पड़ी कि वह जा कर ग्रनाज को मंडी में बेचें। जब मैं जनवरी श्रौर दिसम्बर के महीने में म्रास पास घम रहा था तो मालम

को सहता है भौर हर तरह के खतरे सह कर

अपने अन्न की रक्षा करता है। उसे तो केवल

हुग्राकि गेहंका भाव १६ रु० मन है। ग्रब ग्राप भ्रन्दाजा लगाइये कि पहले तो ५ रु० मन बेचा गया ग्रौर उस के बाद १६ रु० मन का भाव

हो गया। ग्राप सोचिये कि एक किसान मय बीबी बच्चा के, ग्राठ या दस महीनों तक खेत में मेहनत करता है, जनवरी की सर्दी और जन की गर्मी प रु० मिलते हैं। लेकिन एक बीच का आदमी पैसे के बल पर तकिया तोशक पर पंखों के

नीचे बैठकर, किसान के ग्रन्न को कुछ दिनों रख बड़े ग्राराम से बिना परिश्रम के ८, है रुपया फी मन पर कमा लेता है ग्रब देखिये किसान की कमाई का उदाहरण इस मझे तो खशी है कि इस बिल से किसानों को

कर्जा देने की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, इस से किसानों को राहत मिलेगी, किसान जो पैदा करेगा उस का उस को सही मुम्रावजा मिलेगा, उस की सही कीमत उस को मिलेगी ऐसी **ग्राशा** की जाती है।

लेकिन ग्रो मोर फुड (ग्रधिक ग्रन्न उपजाग्रो ग्रांदोलन) के सिलसिल में जो तकावी लोन पिछली दफा दिये गये, मुझे डर है कि कहीं वहीं बात इस में भी न हो जाये। मुझ को मालूम है कि तकावी लोन्स किस तरह बाँटा गया ग्रौर

किन किन लोगों को वह रुपया दिया गया । मैं ग्वालियर में रहता हूं, वहां से गिर्द डिस्ट्रिक्ट लगती है, मुझे मालूम है कि जिन लोगों के पास खेत नहीं थे जो लोग खेती करना नहीं जानते थे. उन को तकावी लोन दिया जा

रहा था ग्रौर हम लोग देहात में प्रचार करते थे कि भाइयो किसानों की हालत को सुधारने के लिये तकावी लोन दिया जा रहा है। अधिक ग्रन्न उपजाम्रो म्रान्दलन के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है। पहले एक ब्रादमी को फार्म भरना पड़ता है और उस फार्म को ले कर वह कलेक्टरेट में जाता है। वह बेचारा सारे दिन की खराक

ग्रपने साथ ले कर दफ्तर में घुसता है। एक दफतर से दूसरे दफतर वह मारा मारा फिरता है ग्रीर तब बड़ी मश्किल से उस को पता चलता है कि कर्ज कहां मिलता है। उस को पांच सौ रुपए मिलते हैं, लेकिन उस को प्राप्त करने में उस के लगभग डेढ सौ रुपए खर्च हो जाते हैं ग्रौर ग्राठ रुपए के जो जते घिस जाते हैं, वे ग्रलग। यह है नमुना भ्रापके सरकारी कर्जे का।

करना चाहते हैं, तो उन को मौका पर कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। हमारे यहां एक मेला लगा था. जिस में अच्छी ग्रच्छी नस्ल के बैल इत्यादि आए थे। उस मौका पर कर्ज देने की जुरूरत है । को-ग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटियां श्रौर को-ब्रापरेटिव बैंक कर्ज देने में इतनी देर लगा देते हैं कि कोई भी व्यक्ति उस रुपए से लाभ नहीं उठा सकता है। किसान को मौका पर कर्ज मिलना चाहिए । जिस समय वह बैल

खरीदे, बीज खरीदे ग्रौर खेती के दूसरे साधन

ग्रगर ग्राप किसानों को कर्ज देने की सही व्यवस्था

# [श्री सूर्य प्रसाद]

प्राप्त करे, उस समय उस को रुपया उपलब्ध होना चाहिए, ताकि वह उससे लाभ उठा सके। 6 Р.м.

यह ठीक है कि जमीदारी को खत्म करने

से किसानों को काफी राहत मिली है। जुमींदार किसानों को बहत शोषण करते थे और किसान उन के म्रत्याचारों से बहत दखी मीर परेशान थे। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि ज़मींदारी को स्वत्म कर के सरकार ने लोगों को बहत राहत पहुंचाई है । लेकिन सुदखोरों से किसानों को बचाना सरकार का पहला कर्तव्य है। मुझे याद है कि एक बार मझे अपनी कांस्टीच्यएन्सी भिड में एक पलिस स्टेशन पर जाने की जरूरत पड़ी। वहां एक ग्रादमी रपट लिखवा रहा था। उस ने बताया कि मेरे गांव का एक मालदार ग्रादमी मझे जबरन काम पर लगाता है, ग्रौर मेरे नौजवान लड़के को भी जबर्दस्ती अपने खेत पर ले जाता है ग्रौर काम करवाता है। जब सब-इंस्पैक्टर ने पुछा कि इस की ग्राखिर वजह क्या है, तो उस ने बताया कि मेरे बाप ने एक गाय पच्चीस रुपए में मेरी बहिन की शादी के लिए खरीदी और स्टाम्प लिख दिया गया था। काम करते करते मेरी उम्र पचपन साल की हो गई है, लेकिन मैं अभी तक वह पच्चींस रुपया नहीं ग्रदा कर पाया हूं। इस तरह की घटनायें देहात में प्रायः होती हैं। में ग्राप से अर्ज करना काहता हूं कि किसान को सदस्रोरी से बचाना इस वक्त सब से बड़ा काम है। उस के होने पर ही किसान की वास्तविक तरक्की होगी ग्रौर तभी देहात का वास्तविक सधार होगा । हमारे श्री श्री मन्नारायण ने कांग्रेस के जनरल सेकेटरी जो इस सदन के एक सदस्य हैं पिछले समय बजट पर बोलते हए बताया था कि जितने भी बजट बनाए जाते हु, वे दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर में बिजली की रौशनी में, जहां चमचमाती हुई मोटरें दौड़ती है, बनाए जाते हैं । बजट किसान की झोंपड़ी में, देहात में, जहां कि देश के वास्तविक ग्रवस्था का ज्ञान हो सकता है, बनाया जाना चाहिए । में ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर

हम वास्तविक ग्रयों में किसान की हालत को ठीक करना चाहते हैं, तो पहले हम उसकी हालत को ठीक प्रकार से देखें ग्रीर उस के बारे में बिल इत्यादि बनायें।

सहकारिता ब्रान्दोलन के सिलसिले में भी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि मध्य भारत में सहकारिता ग्रान्दोलन का जितना काम हो<del>ना</del> चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुम्रा है । सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि इस विषय में रूल्ज ग्रौर बाई-ला इतने क्लिष्ट हैं कि किसान क्या, हम भी उनको श्रच्छी तरह नहीं समझ सकते हैं। मझे इस बात का ग्रनुभव है। मैं ने दो सहकारी संस्थाग्रों का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया और इस के लिए मुझे एक साल तक डेवेलपमेंट कमिश्नर के श्राफिस के चक्कर काटने पड़े। किसानों के लिए ग्रपनी खेती और घर-बार छोड़ कर कर्जे और रजिस्टेशन के लिए फिरना ग्रत्यन्त कठिन है। इस लिए इस बात की ग्रावश्यकता है कि बाइ-लाज में संशोधन किया जाये ग्रौर कोई सरल व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिए ताकि किसान को समय पर ग्रौर सविधा के साथ कर्ज़ मिल सके ग्रौर वह इस में राहत का अनुभव कर सके।

हमारी सैकंड फ़ाइव ईयर प्लैन (द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना) में सिद्धान्ततः यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि हम को देहात के किसान का सब से ज्यादा सुधार करना है, क्योंकि उसी सूरत में देश से गरीबी मिटाई जा सकेगी श्रौर लोगों का जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठाया जा सकेगा।

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am grateful to the Chair for extending the time for this Bill. The interest.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. We may adjourn now.

6.05 р.м.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Friday, the 11th May, 1956.