

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** First thing on Monday?

**Mr. Speaker:** Consideration cannot be done on that day.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** When will it be done? Will you please indicate it to me?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let them consider it.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE  
(DEVELOPMENT AND WARE-  
HOUSING) CORPORATIONS  
BILL—concl.**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. P. 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 considerations.”

Shri A. P. Jain may continue his speech.

**Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari):** Before the Minister begins his speech, may I know how much time has been allotted for the third reading of the Bill?

**Mr. Speaker:** We never took that into consideration at all. Let us get along with the clause by clause consideration, and if hon. Members want time for the third reading, I will curtail the three hours allotted for the clause by clause consideration.

**Shri Bansal:** This is a very big piece of legislation and has not been referred to a Select Committee. Therefore, the House did not have full opportunity of going into the pros and cons of the Bill. Some hon. Members like me would like to make some observations on the manner in which it should be worked after the Bill is passed. I would therefore request that I should be given some time to speak during the third reading of the Bill.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal):** There are a large number of amendments to the clauses and so we cannot afford to reduce the time so far as the clauses are concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are differences of views and some Members say that the clauses must have precedence over the

third reading. So, if there is time, there will be a third reading; otherwise not.

**Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada):** Before taking up this Bill, we thought we would be told about the dates for the election to the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** They will all be announced in the Bulletins. That is the practice.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):** I am grateful to hon. Members of this House for the interest which they have exhibited and the support which they have given to this Bill. I do hope that this interest will not lack and hon. Members will continue to keep me and themselves on the alert for the implementation of the scheme laid down in the Bill. Let me hope that the hon. Members who have had the opportunity of expressing themselves in this House yesterday and others who had not the opportunity of expressing themselves but who are equally interested in the Bill will constitute themselves into a cell for the propagation and popularisation of the co-operative scheme laid down in the Bill.

It was very rightly observed yesterday that the success of the Bill depends not so much on the provision contained in it but on their implementation, and I do hope that hon. Members will attach as much importance to the successful implementation of the Bill as they have done for discussing the provisions of the Bill.

Broadly speaking, the scheme of the Bill has been accepted by all hon. Members. The three important organs set up by the Bill are the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, the Central Warehousing Corporation, and the State Warehousing Corporation. So far as the setting up of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board and its objectives are concerned, there has been no difference of opinion expressed in this House. The only one point on which some difference has been expressed by hon. Members on the provisions of the Bill is the constitution of the Board. Hon. Members should be aware that the Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended that this

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Board shall be made up of fourteen members. Their break-up is as follows:

The Minister of Food and Agriculture was to be the Chairman. The Secretary for that Ministry was to be the Vice-Chairman. There was to be one representative each of the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry (Economic Affairs), the Railway Board and the Ministry of Transport. These six were the officials. There was to be a representative of the Reserve Bank and another representative of the State Bank. The others are the Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission, one economist, two co-operators and two other non-officials. During the course of the examination of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the Government felt that this Board required some more representation and six more members were added, as recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The break-up is: one additional member from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, one from the Ministry of Finance (Revenue and Expenditure), one from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, one from the Ministry of Production and two more co-operators. The House will realise all the Ministries and departments of the Government which are intimately concerned with the development of co-operative activities in one form or another are represented on this Board. For instance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is handling the organisation of the hand-loom industry, on a co-operative basis. The Ministry of Production is dealing with Khadi and Village industries and it will organise them on a co-operative basis.

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A view was expressed that the Board had too many officials. I feel that too much of this emphasis on differentiation between the officials and the non-officials is a thing of the past. Both have to implement certain national policies. If one does not see eye to eye with those policies or if one does not fully implement them, one is no good. The distinction is not on the basis whether he is an official or non-official but how far he is interested and can help the implementation of those policies. This over-emphasis on this differentiation, instead of helping, retards the development and the growth of these schemes. We must all join hands together.

Some proposals have been made during the course of the debate that the number of non-officials may be increased. I am prepared to consider that. I know that any scheme can be successful only with the wholesome co-operation of the non-officials. I also know that the medium and small farmer, whose interests are very vitally connected with the scheme of this Bill, should be represented on this Board. I shall bear in mind that only persons who represent the rural interests, particularly the interests of the medium and small farmers, are nominated to this Board.

A suggestion has also been made that there should be greater representation of the non-officials on the executive committee. I am also prepared to accept that.

An hon. Member: I think it was Shri Morarka—who objected as to why lunacy was not made one of the disqualifications for a Minister. But, nonetheless, I hope that no lunatic has so far been appointed as a Minister and no lunatic will ever be appointed. (Interruptions.)

Shri Punnose (Alleppey): We are not quite sure.

Shri A. P. Jain: Perhaps, the hon. Members on the opposite side may make an exception when they make appointments.

So long as a Minister is not a lunatic, he is not going to appoint a lunatic. Nobody need have any fear on that score.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): May I ask the Minister one question? The Rural Credit Survey Committee has reported that the Food and Agriculture Minister must be the Chairman of the Board. You have provided for selection from among the members. What is the reason for this change?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have not provided that the members shall elect the Chairman.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Clause 3(4) says that there shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Board, who shall be chosen from among the members of the Board in such manner as may be prescribed.

Shri A. P. Jain: Who will choose? The Minister of Food and Agriculture.

With regard to the two Corporations to be set up, two important questions have been asked. The points raised by

Shri Velayudhan had been very properly answered by Shri Syamnandan Sahaya. In fact, I could not understand what his objection to the creation of the warehouse was.

Another hon. Member, Shri Kasliwal wanted me to tell him as to why we had decided to set up two Corporations. This question came up for consideration during our deliberations at a very early stage. After examining all the aspects of the matter, we have felt that it would be not only proper but necessary to set up two Corporations. The examination of the capitalist structure of the Central Warehousing Corporation will show that the Government is going to contribute Rs. 4 crores initially and that institutions like the insurance companies, State Bank, scheduled banks, joint stock companies, recognised institutions, co-operative societies, etc. are going to contribute Rs. 6 crores. We felt that it would be possible to secure the contribution of Rs. 6 crores if the Central Corporation was set up by the Government of India. But, if sixteen or twenty corporations are set up in the States, it may not be possible for these commercial concerns to invest money in all these sixteen or twenty corporations. On the basis of this Rs. 6 crores, we can borrow Rs. 60 crores. If we do not set up the Central Warehousing Corporation, we would be deprived of this borrowing power.

It has also been mentioned in the Bill that the bonds and debentures issued by the Central Warehousing Corporation will be guaranteed by the Government of India. I do not mean any insult to the State Governments, but it is a fact that the guarantee of the Government of India means much more than the guarantee of a State Government. Therefore, any bonds guaranteed by the Government of India have a much greater chance of being quickly subscribed than any bonds guaranteed by the State Governments.

On the operational side also there are advantages. The Central Warehousing Corporation will provide co-operation on the operational level. Hon. Members would be aware that there are certain parts of the country, which are deficit areas and which consume large quantities of foodgrains and other agricultural produce grown in the surplus areas. The establishment of a Central

Warehousing Corporation will facilitate both the movement and marketing of those commodities.

It may be said that we might have set up only a Central Warehousing Corporation and not a State Warehousing Corporation. Hon. Members will agree with me that it would have introduced much more of rigidity and difficulties of administration if we had only one Central Warehousing Corporation operating all over the country. Taking everything together, I think the scheme of setting up two corporations—the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation—is a good scheme. None the less, I want to assure the hon. Members that so far as acquisition and setting up of warehouses are concerned, I would like to limit the activities of the Central Warehousing Corporation to the minimum and, so far as possible, we will be encouraging the setting up of warehouses by the State Warehousing Corporation. I hope, Sir, that substantially meets the view-point of the hon. Member.

A number of suggestions have been made about arising the capital of the Warehousing Corporation from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 50 crores. Some suggestions have also been made to change the capital structure of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations. I regret, it will not be possible for me to accept any change. Hon. Members are aware that the subscribed capital of the Industrial Finance Corporation is only Rs. 5 crores. In fact, the whole scheme of this Central Warehousing Corporation is to keep the subscribed capital at a comparatively low level and mainly to finance its operations by borrowing. Those powers have been amply given to the Central Warehousing Corporation in the Bill. It can borrow from the Reserve Bank, it can borrow from State Bank, it can borrow from the Central Government and it can borrow from the Development and Warehousing Board, apart from the guarantee which the Central Government will extend to the bonds and debentures issued by this Corporation.

Some hon. Members expressed themselves rather strongly about the location of these store-houses (godowns) and warehouses. I tried to explain it in quite an amplified form in my opening speech. I regret, Sir, it must have been due to some fault in my expression that I could not convey the correct picture

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to the hon. Members. We propose to build a large number of small store-houses in villages. They will be owned by the large-sized co-operative societies. As I said, each of these societies will cater to the needs of 5 to 10 villages. The small producers in those 5 to 10 villages, who are members of the co-operative society will store their produce in these small store-houses (godowns). That is the collection part of it.

Then, there will be a pipe-line which will run through co-operative marketing societies, State Warehousing Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation. That will collect the agricultural produce stored in these small village store-houses and convey that through this pipe-line to the big markets, where full price for the foodgrains and other agricultural produce may be realised, which, ultimately, will go back to the primary producer.

There is also the financing part of it. An hon. Member—I think it was Dr. Jaisooriya—and...

**Mr. Speaker:** What does he mean by 'pipe-line'?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** We will collect the produce first in these small village store-houses maintained by the primary credit societies. The pipe-line I mean is the passage or the channel through which these stored foodgrains are passed on through the marketing co-operative societies, the State warehouses, the Central warehouse and then sold in the big markets. It is a continuous chain.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right. I thought there was really a pipe.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** It was in a figurative sense that I used it. I think it is a well-known term. The term 'pipe-line' is used in that context.

**Mr. Speaker:** In some of the granaries in Canada, there is a device—I think they are called escalators—.....

**Shri A. P. Jain:** That is to carry grains from the eastern coast to the western coast.

**Mr. Speaker:** Foodgrains are brought, they are graded and with a certain amount of moisture they are escalated.

**Shri Bansal:** He used it in a metaphorical sense.

**Mr. Speaker:** I thought there was an actual pipe.

**Shri Bansal:** I also thought so.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Great men think alike.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I was saying about the financing part of it. When the produce is stored in the village store-houses (godowns), the co-operative society can advance money to the agriculturists against the produce. When the produce passes on from the village store-house to the warehouse owned by the marketing co-operative societies, warehousing receipts will be issued. These receipts can be pledged with the bank and money can be raised. So, it is not only a system of storing the agricultural produce, but there is a regular system of providing finance and marketing the produce. It is for that reason that the Imperial Bank of India was nationalised, made into the State Bank of India and it is being expanded.

After dealing with these broad pictures, I want to deal with certain other questions of comparatively minor nature, which have been raised by the hon. Members. During the course of the debate as also in the amendments, a large number of suggestions have been made for including a number of articles in the definition of "agricultural produce". It has been suggested that gur, sugar, vegetables, spices, tobacco, hemp, turmeric, coconut, coir and coir products, copra, tea, fruits including fruit products and silk waste may be included in this definition.

**Shri Velayudhan** (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Not 'cobra' but 'copra'.

**Shri Kamath:** It is 'p' and not 'b' as in 'cobra'.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I think it is only the imagination of the hon. Member which is reflecting itself.

**Shri Velayudhan:** Absolutely not.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** In passing this law we are bound down by item 33 in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. It lays down thus:

"Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,—

I am leaving portions which do not concern this Bill—

"foodstuffs including edible oil-seeds and oils;

cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates;

raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed; and raw jute".

We are not authorised to enact about other things.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** This is an enabling legislation. There is no question of encroachment to the State field.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** We have consulted the highest legal authority—the Attorney-General—and he is of the opinion that this legislation has to be confined only to Entry 33.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** There is no compulsion in this matter. It is open to anybody to participate in this or to partake in the benefits conferred by this Board and the Corporation. What is the difficulty?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** It is not a question of compelling anybody or not compelling anybody. This is a question of legislative powers and the legislative powers of the Centre are confined only to these articles.

Here, I may add that 'foodstuffs' has been very liberally interpreted as to include anything that is eaten for nourishment to the organic bodies. It includes sugar, gur, flour, salt, mustard, pepper and a number of other things.

**An Hon. Member:** Tobacco ?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I am afraid it will not be possible for this House to extend the arrange of the articles, beyond what are contained in Entry 33 of List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon):** May I know whether oilcake and concentrates are also included?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Yes, they are included.

**Shri Rane (Bhusaval):** Chilly ?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Yes; all the spices are included.

**Shri Velayudhan:** Will they be stored in the Central warehouse or in the State warehouses?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Both.

Now, **Shri K. C. Sodhia** objected as to why we have not provided for the setting up of the advisory body which

was recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. I would like to read out the recommendations which the Rural Credit Survey Committee has made at page 402 of the report.

"...we would recommend the formation of an Advisory Council which is representative of all or most of the States and, besides, includes economists, co-operators, etc. This Council should meet once a year, and may meet twice if necessary.... This Council might well be common to the activities of the Reserve Bank and those of the Government of India in its Food and Agriculture Ministry in connection with the discharge of its own relevant functions as well as the wider and more important ones connected with the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board under it. In other words, there might be a common Advisory Council for the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board and the Reserve Bank."

We have accepted the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee and we propose to set up an advisory body, but we did not provide for it under this law because this advisory body will function not only in relation to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and of the Development Board set up by this Bill but also of the Reserve Bank. So, the hon. Member need have no apprehension. The advisory committee or body will be set up although it has not been provided in this Bill.

Some hon. Members cautioned about the Government's participation in the co-operative movement. There was no very serious objection. In fact, today there is a greater realisation that if the co-operative movement has to be given a real fillip, if it has to be made a success, then the Government must fully participate. The Government have decided to participate in the share capital but, as I mentioned before, it is not our intention to participate in the share capital of the primary societies permanently. As soon as the members of the co-operative societies are in a position to subscribe their own capital, we shall return the Government capital, and the primary society which is by far the most important thing will be entirely in the hands of the members themselves. Even

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when we happen to be there, there is no intention that we should interfere in the day-to-day working. Our role would be one of assistance and we participate only when question of policy or of any major financial improvements are involved. Otherwise, the rest of the working will be left to the other members.

Some hon. Members also raised the question of compelling the farmers to become members of the co-operative societies. Co-operation depends upon volition. It essentially means the development of one's own self. Hitherto we have understood co-operation to be a voluntary movement and in fact it was for that reason that when the Government wanted to come in a little too much, there was objection from the side of non-official co-operators. Even China, which has got a different type of set-up boasts in saying that the co-operative movement there is voluntary. Now, if we introduce some sort of compulsion, I think that instead of developing the movement there might be a general apathy against the movement. Nonetheless it does not mean that we should not give encouragement to the movement in the distribution of credit, in the supply of seeds, fertilisers and other things, in allotting land which is available as a result of ceiling and otherwise. We must give absolute preference to the co-operative societies. But I think it would be fatal for the co-operative movement if the element of compulsion is introduced.

Some mention was also made about the NES and the Community Projects and their relation with the co-operative movement. Under the scheme of NES and the Community Projects it is aimed that each family should have a programme of increased production for itself and each family must be a member of one of the co-operative societies. That is the ultimate aim. It will take sometime to achieve it, but the development of the co-operative pattern of enterprise is one of the major responsibilities of the National Extension Service and the Community Projects. Without setting up an integrated and well-designed network of the co-operative societies full progress of the countryside will not be possible and the Community Projects Administration is taking special interest and directions have been given to that Administration that it must take an active interest in

the development of the co-operative form of production, marketing, processing, etc., in the countryside.

Some hon. Members raised the question that the Bill does not give details of the working of the Corporation. That is very natural. It is not possible to give details of the working of an autonomous Corporation while the broad policy is being laid down and the structure is being provided by law. The details will have to be worked out by the Board and the Corporation.

Some very valuable suggestions have been made and I will forward those suggestions to the Board and to the Corporation. I hope they will take them into account.

The hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, pressed and rightly pressed that the cost of storage in warehouses must be kept at the lowest level. He also stressed the importance of transport and communication facilities. They are all the things which are necessary and it is for that reason that both the Railway Board and the Transport Ministry are represented on the Board. We shall take note of all those things.

Before I conclude, I may refer to one objection raised by Mr. Morarka. He said, "we are being asked to allocate large funds; yet, we are not told what is the dividend which the Government will guarantee". Young Morarka comes from the class who are in the habit of opening bank accounts in the name of minor children. But, I have not known of any person of that class opening the bank account in the name of an unborn child. This Board is now coming into existence and the details will be worked out. There is also the precedence of the Indian Finance Corporation where 2½ per cent dividend has been guaranteed by the Government. There should be sufficient time; all these details will be worked out.

**Shri Morarka** (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu) : My objection is not that the Government has guaranteed the dividend. My objection is that the rate of interest is not mentioned in the Bill.

**Shri A. P. Jain** : That is exactly what I have said. The account is opened after the child is born; not before that. This Board is coming into existence and all these details will be worked out later on.

**Shri Morarka:** In the case of the Indian Finance Corporation, it was mentioned in the Bill itself.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are methods of doing it. Sometimes it can be provided in the Act itself and sometimes not.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** In any case, as I have said, we shall take note of all the suggestions that have been made by hon. Members in this House and I will depend upon the co-operation of all the hon. Members as also the people outside. I promise that so far as my Ministry is concerned and so far as the Board and the Corporation are concerned, it will be always a matter of pleasure and honour for us to enlist the non-official co-operation to the largest extent possible.

**Shri B. K. Das (Contai):** The hon. Minister said that the State does not contemplate financial partnership in the primary societies.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I said, initially we shall have to, but we shall retire our capital as soon as conditions are suitable.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) :** विलेज स्टोर हाउस (गांव के गोदाम) में जो किसान अपना गन्ना ले जायेगा उस को किस रेट (दर) से गन्ने की कीमत मिलेगी ? जो लोकल एरिया (स्थानीय) का रेट होगा वह मिलेगा या कि सरकार का कोई डाइरेक्शन (निर्देश) रहेगा कि इस हिसाब से किसान को मिले ।

**श्री ए० पी० जैन :** यह तो मैं कह चुका कि सब को सब बातें हर इलाके के वास्ते तय होगी । जो जो भाव होंगे उन्ही के हिसाब से कीमत दी जायेगी ।

**श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) :** क्या जो कंट्री के किसान हैं वह अब बड़ी बड़ी मंडियों जैसे कलकत्ता और बम्बई, के गोदामों में अपना जनाज रख सकेंगे ?

**श्री ए० पी० जैन :** चौधरी साहब तो बड़े किसान हैं, उन को हम यह सहूलियत देने की जरूरत कोशिश करेंगे ।

**श्री० रणबीर सिंह :** यह गाली देने का अच्छा तरीका है ।

**श्री बंसल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे ब्याल में श्री विभूति मिश्र का सवाल यह था कि जब कोई

किसान किसी बेयर हाउस में अपना गन्ना ले जायेगा तो उस को उस की कीमत का कितना भाग मिलेगा ।

**श्री ए० पी० जैन :** यह तफसील तो बनाई जायेगी, अभी मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

**Mr. Speaker :** It will be worked out by the Corporation or by the Board.

The question is :

"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."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 2—(Definitions)**

**Mr. Speaker :** The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The following amendments to clause 2 will be moved : Amendments Nos. 6, 112, 32, 34, 55, 56, 57 and 58.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central) :** I have not tabled any amendment; but there are one or two verbal changes I would like to suggest. I will suggest them when the particular clause is under consideration.

**Mr. Speaker :** All right.

**Shri Rane:** I beg to move:

after line 2, add :

"(vi) vegetable such as onions and potatoes;

(vii) spices such as dry chillies, ginger, pepper (black), turmeric; and

(viii) tobacco (unmanufactured);"

**Shri Seshagiri Rao (Nandyal):** I beg to move :

Page 1, line 14—

add at the end :

"and edible oils".

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 1,—

after "raw jute" insert "and hemp"

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(ii) Page 2,—

after line 2 add :

“(vi) potato, tapioca, cashewnut, tamarind, onion, garlic;

(vii) spices, including pepper, cardamom, ginger, cloves, arecanut.

(viii) coconut fibre, coir and coir goods, copra;

(ix) tobacco; and

(x) gur;”

Sardar Iqbal Slagh (Fazilka-Sirsa): I beg to move :

(i) Page 1, line 14,—

for “edible oil-seeds” substitute—

“shelled or unshelled”.

(ii) Page 1, line 14—

add at the end :

“and shelled or unshelled foodstuffs”.

(iii) Page 2—

after line 2 add :

“(vi) gur;

(vii) oil-seeds, including edible and non-edible oil-seeds;

(viii) tea”.

Page 2—

(iv) after line 2 add :

“(vi) gur;

(vii) tea;

(viii) oil-seeds, including edible and non-edible oil-seeds;

(ix) vegetable, including perishable and non-perishable vegetable;

(x) fruits and products of fruit industry including perishable and non-perishable fruits.”

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments are now before the House.

I will first give chances to those hon. Members who have tabled amendments. Hon. Members will be as brief as possible.

Shri Rane: Practically the purpose of my amendment is achieved by the assurance given by the hon. Minister. I was doubtful about the meaning of “foodstuffs”; and what it includes and what not. I have been assured by the hon. Minister few minutes back that potatoes and onions, turmeric etc. will be treated as foodstuffs under the Act. The only question now is about tobacco.

In my State in Gujerat, in Kolhapur and some other districts, agriculturists grow tobacco. Personally, I have nothing to do with tobacco—I am neither a smoker nor do I chew. But because it is a commodity produced by the agriculturists, I am placing this point. The House will note that tobacco brings to our nation foreign currency as follows: In 1952-53, tobacco worth Rs. 13 crores were exported outside our country, in 1953-54 the amount was Rs. 11 crores and in 1954-55 it was about Rs. 10 crores. The point I am driving at is this. Tobacco is a commodity produced by the agriculturists. It is not a perishable commodity as some other commodities. Therefore, I submit that this commodity also should be included in clause 2.

Mr. Speaker: The point raised by the hon. Minister is that that tobacco is not under the jurisdiction of the Central Government according to the Concurrent List.

Shri Rane: Sir, I will deal with that point also. The Government experts have advised the Government that if some commodities are included, it will be *ultra vires*. In that connection I would like that the hon. Minister should get examined the point.

I have looked into the Concurrent List and I find an entry 20, which is “Economic and social planning”. I take it that this is a Bill to implement our Second Five Year Plan. You will find Sir, on page 72 of the Draft of the Second Plan, warehouses have been mentioned. There is no reason why Parliament cannot pass any legislation to implement the First Five Year Plan or the Second Five Year Plan.

An Hon. Member: Parliament is a sovereign body.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it can cover any subject in the State List.

Shri Rane: It is in the Concurrent List.

Ch. Ranbir Slagh: The Constitution may be amended.

Shri Rane: There is no necessity to amend the Constitution. That point should be got examined by the hon. Minister.

Shri Velayudham: Even now tobacco requires warehousing. We have warehouses. We cannot use them unless it is put in here.



**Shri Rane:** The point is this. The Bill, I take, is brought in to implement the Five Year Plan, First or the Second. In the First Five Year Plan, we have mentioned warehouses. In the Second Plan draft also on page 72, we have specific mention of programme of warehouses etc. The point I am making is that it cannot be held to be *ultra vires* because item 20 in the Concurrent list specifically says that legislation regarding economic and social planning can be passed by Parliament. What is the Five Year Plan if it is not economic and social planning? There is no reason why the experts of the Government should hold the view that it is *ultra vires*.

**Shri Syammandan Sahaya:** The States will bring in legislation to include tobacco in the State warehouses. What is your difficulty? That can be settled in the States.

**Shri Rane:** They cannot override the laws made by Parliament.

**Shri Syammandan Sahaya:** It is not overriding.

**Shri Rane:** Let the hon. Minister say that he will advise the State Government to accept this commodity.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I will advise.

**Shri Seshagiri Rao:** My amendment No. 112 is very simple. It does not require any argument or explanation. I only want to include edible oils. Just now, the hon. Minister read from entry 33 from the Concurrent List saying that it includes edible oils. I request the hon. Minister to consider this and include edible oils also.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is also included in vegetable oil.

**Shri Seshagiri Rao:** I say edible oil.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are they different from vegetable oil?

**Shri Seshagiri Rao:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Vegetable oil is already included among foodstuffs.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** There is specific mention of vegetable oil.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants edible oil. I am asking what is the difference between vegetable oil and edible oil.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Foodstuffs only include Oilseeds?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Vegetable oils are edible and non-edible. All edible oils are included in vegetable oil.

**Mr. Speaker:** Vegetable oil is more comprehensive than edible oil. This does not seem to be necessary.

**सरदार इकबाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी अमेंडमेंट नम्बर १८ की बाबत कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक टी (चाय) का सवाल है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंदर कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत जो सबजेक्ट आते हैं उनके मुताबिक वह इस पर लेजिस्लेट कर सकती है। जहाँ तक गुड़ का सवाल है, अगर हम कांस्टीट्यूशन को ठीक तरह से इंटरप्रेट कर तो उसको भी हम इस बिल में स्थान दे सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि

oil-seeds, including edible and non-edible oil-seeds;

vegetable, including perishable and non-perishable vegetable;

fruits and products of fruit industry including perishable and non-perishable fruits.

इन चीजों को भी इस क्लॉज २ में शामिल कर लिया जाए। अगर हम ने ऐसा किया तो मैं समझता हूँ हम किसी तरह से भी कांस्टीट्यूशन की प्रोब्लिम्स को बायोलिड नहीं करेंगे। इस बास्ते में आशा करता हूँ कि यह जो मेरी अमेंडमेंट नम्बर १८ है, इसको मंजूर कर लिया जाएगा।

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants the inclusion of fruits?

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Fruits, vegetables, tea and oilseeds.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I have not much to say after the clarifications made by the hon. Minister. I also wanted to include other articles. But, I think some of these commodities will come under foodstuffs. Regarding potato I wanted to have some specific information whether this also will be included. In regard to this amendment, there is a spelling mistake. It is said here "spices in cluding paper". It should be "pepper" obviously.

I have also sought to put in hemp along with jute. That is also a fibre. Only the other day we had a question here and the hon. Minister of Commerce said in reply that there was declines in the export of this commodity.

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

Because of that, there is some difficulty in certain quarters. Although hemp is not grown in such large quantities as jute, it is as important as jute and it is also a fibre just like jute. I do not think there will be any very great difficulty in including this along with jute.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, I am not impressed at all by the argument of the hon. Minister that we have got only powers to enact a legislation of this kind concerning the articles mentioned in the Concurrent List. We are not passing any laws for the regulation or control of these articles at all. What are the functions of the Board? According to clause 9, the functions are:

"In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Board may—

- (a) advance loans or grant subsidies to State Governments for financing co-operative societies;"

There are others. These bodies are set up with a view to give primarily credit and allied facilities on the lines of the facilities that are given in the industrial sector by the National Industrial Development Corporation. Some of these functions are already being done by the State Bank. I do not think that we would be in any way violating the provisions of any article of the Constitution or any item in the Lists if we also provide other articles within the definition of the word agricultural produce. As Shri Rane has referred to, tobacco is a very important item and it is an agricultural produce. As far as my State is concerned, pepper, ginger, lemon grass oil, tapioca are cash crops and they are very important items. If we do not also bring these items within the definition of agricultural produce, there may not be any useful purpose served by this legislation at all, as regards such States which may be deficient in food, but which may be rich in the matter of cash crops.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya pointed out when Shri Rane was moving his amendment that the State can bring within its legislation any agricultural produce. But, that is not possible because under clause 34 you will find, that a State also will have power to enact legislation under this Act only as far as agricultu-

ral produce which is defined in this legislation, is concerned. Clause 34 says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, a State Warehousing Corporation may—

(b) run warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures and fertilizers;

(c) subscribe to the share capital of co-operative societies engaged in the storage or warehousing of agricultural produce;"

The word agricultural produce would mean only those articles which come within the definition of that word under clause 2. I would like the hon. Minister to explain whether, if the States enact legislation concerning the constitution of warehousing corporations, they will have power to include these articles because these are in the State List also and whether credit facilities will be forthcoming from the Central Board as well as from the Central Warehousing Corporation. Otherwise, the State Boards and the State Corporations may not be in a position to take advantage of the facilities that are given under this enactment.

So that, it is a very serious matter and I should think it is not enough if the States of their own volition just enact legislation including any item of agricultural produce. Only if we have a provision in this enactment that in such cases also the Warehousing Corporation and the Board will come to their aid, we would be carrying out the objects under this Bill.

Suppose there are storage facilities for pepper in a Warehousing Corporation. I do not know whether pepper would come within the meaning of the word "foodstuff".

Some Hon. Members: It will.

Shri A. P. Jain: It will.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Take lemon grass oil. It is not a perishable article, but at the same time it is a very valuable hill produce and cash crop. It will not come within the definition. We know there are hundreds, even thousands I would say, of societies formed for storage of tapioca and sale of tapioca in my State. It is not possible for these societies to take advantage of the provisions of this Act. So that, I would respectfully submit there would

not be any infringement of the provisions of the Constitution at all if we widen the scope of the definition of the words "agricultural produce". One of the amendments states: "any other article that may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette". If that is accepted, such contingencies can be met. I would respectfully ask the Minister to consider it. Otherwise, there is certainly bound to be difficulty.

I do not know what exactly the Attorney-General has said. If the House can be taken into confidence about that opinion, we will be better advised also. If the advice of the Attorney-General is in the possession of the hon. Minister, let him enlighten us, because as far as I am concerned, warehousing is within our competency. If that is so, provision can also be made for anything which can be warehoused. Why should they restrict?

**Shri Velayudhan:** Why should they restrict?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** May I add a word? I feel the effect of the provisions of this Bill will be very much minimised and at the same time many of the States and many of the articles will not get that benefit which the hon. Minister has in mind to extend to all agricultural produce.

Therefore, if it is found by the Ministry that it is not possible to include those articles within the meaning of the words "agricultural produce", some way must be found whereby the Central Government can extend this benefit to other articles and States.

For instance, if a provision is made that on the advice and with the concurrence of the State Government certain articles can be included, there is no harm. But we are all very anxious that all the States and all such articles as are really agricultural produce, though they may not come within the definition as countenanced by the Law Ministry, must be anyhow included. For instance, tobacco is a very important article. I do not know why the same facilities should not be extended to it.

If it is not possible so far as the law is concerned, then we should change the law. We should say that on the advice and concurrence of the States such articles may be got included in the definition of agricultural produce, or under article 252 one or two States may agree and by resolutions authorise the Central Government to make laws

about that. So that, my view is that such articles and such States as produce particular articles should not be excluded from the benefit of this enactment.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The relevant Provision would be clause 9 sub-clause (1).

"... the functions of the Board shall be to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing, export and import, of agricultural produce through a co-operative society or a Warehousing Corporation."

It is not merely confined to warehousing. It includes production, processing etc., and therefore we have to confine ourselves to Entry No. 33 and Schedule VII. I appreciate the point of view of the hon. Members. Shri Thomas has mentioned tapioca. Tapioca will come within the definition of food-stuffs. Pepper will also come within the definition. But three important commodities, viz., hemp, tobacco and lemon grass...

**Shri Kelappan (Ponnan):** Is it not vegetable oil?

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** It is. What else? It is purely vegetable oil.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** These two, tobacco and hemp will not come under this definition, and we have been definitely advised about these two things. It is not possible for us to include these commodities in the definition of agricultural produce at the moment, but the door is not shut for all time. We can request the State Governments to enact law. This is a subject on the Concurrent List. The States can add or take away any of the articles mentioned in the definition of agricultural produce. The State can legislate with our concurrence. We will not only give our concurrence, but we will ask the State Governments to pass the law so that the particular State where any of these particular commodities is of importance may include that commodity in the definition of agricultural produce. Or, we can take step under article 252 of the Constitution, and we can enact for more than one State. But I am afraid it is not possible for me to accept anything except what is contained in this clause at present. I can assure the House that I will take every possible step to include as many of the agricultural commodities as possible.

**Shri Kelappan :** I wish to know from the Minister if lemon grass oil is not a vegetable oil.

**Shri A. P. Jain :** I think it will be so, but, it will depend . . . .

**Shri A. M. Thomas :** Though it is processed from vegetable, it is an essential oil.

**Shri Bansal :** It is not an edible oil at all.

**Shri A. P. Jain :** It includes both edible oil and non-edible oil. I think it will come within the definition of vegetable oil, but I am not competent to give any very authoritative opinion.

**Shri A. M. Thomas :** It is an essential oil, it will not come.

**Mr. Speaker :** The only point that can be said is that under Entry No. 33 in the Concurrent List it is only trade and commerce that is prohibited and not warehousing.

**Shri A. M. Thomas :** That is right. That is what I said.

**Mr. Speaker :** Therefore, facilities may be provided for all those articles which have got such an enormous value as tobacco etc. The Corporation need not purchase or trade in them, but give them facilities and keep them, preserve them. There is no question of trade. They can charge some fee for keeping it, for curing or rendering some service to them. This may be considered.

Another difficulty seems to be, if this is the definition and it is only the Centre that has to form a Corporation, this will be binding upon the States. The State legislatures have no right to add to this law. A Corporation has to be established here and the details of the functions of the Corporation are given here. All that the State legislature seems to be entitled to is to say, by notification that they bring it into existence from such and such a date. The question has been rightly asked whether the definition of the words "agricultural produce" will be binding on the States also and tie down their hands. The Hon. Minister will kindly consider this matter.

**Shri A. M. Thomas :** The State Corporations are governed by Chapter IV. I would suggest that in the definition the words "except for purposes of Chapter IV" may be included. Then there may not be any difficulty.

**Mr. Speaker :** Therefore, the State may be free at any rate, though the Centre may not take it up. The hon.

Minister may consider and we can add an exception there, and say that for the purpose of this definition it includes or does not apply to something else.

There is another point also. Shri Rane has brought to the notice of the House the functions of the Board under clause 9:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Board shall be to plan and promote . . ."

He says this must be brought under Entry No. 20 referring to economic planning. Possibly it is a little far-fetched. We will assume, if they are embodied, all this planning for production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing etc., may be done on an all-India basis. The functions of the Board are not only trade and commerce, but other things also. Production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing, export and import of agricultural produce. Export and import may come under trade, the other items do not necessarily refer to trade and commerce, namely increase in production, giving facilities for marketing etc.

**Shri A. P. Jain :** Entry No. 33 also contains production.

The item reads: "Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of . . ."

1 P.M.

**Shri Rane :** That is for essential commodities.

**Mr. Speaker :** I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House.

**Shri Rane :** I am not pressing my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

*The amendment was by leave withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker :** Shri Seshagiri Rao is not present. Nos. 32 and 34 of Shri Chowdhury.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury :** They may be put.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is:

Page 2, line 1—

after "raw jute" insert "and hemp".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is:

Page 2—

after line 2 add—

"(vi) potato, tapioca, cashewnut tamarind, onion, garlic;

- (vii) spices including pepper, cardamom, ginger, cloves, areca nut;
- (viii) coconut fibre, coir and coir goods, copra;
- (ix) tobacco; and
- (x) gur;"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** I withdraw my amendments Nos. 56 and 58.

*The amendments were by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall put the other amendments.

The question is :

Page 1, line 14—

for "edible oil-seeds" substitute :  
"shelled or unshelled".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

after line 2 add :

"(vi) gur;

(vii) oil-seeds, including edible and non-edible oil seeds;

(viii) tea".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 1, line 14—

add at the end :—

"and edible oils".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Caluse 2 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 3—(Establishment of the National cooperative Development and Warehousing Board).**

**Shri Rane:** I beg to move:

Page 3—

(i) line 12, for "seven" substitute "ten"; and

(ii) after line 18, add :—

"(c) five shall be agriculturists."

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 3, line 2—

for "ten members" substitute "six members."

(ii) Page 3—

after line 18 add :—

(vi) four members representing All

India associations or organisations of co-operatives".

**Shri N. Rachiah:** I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 18, add.—

"(c) five shall be agricultural workers".

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 4 add :—

"Provided that preference shall be given in nomination to persons belonging to rural areas, as far as can be."

**Shri Madiah Gowda** (Bangalore South): I beg to move :

Page 3, line 12—

for "seven non-officials" substitute :

"ten non-officials".

**Mr. Speaker:** All these amendments are now before the House.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** I have tabled a new amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has notice of it been given at least now?

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall come to it later.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** The Board as it is proposed to be constituted would consist of fourteen officials and seven non-officials. The hon. Minister was good enough to say that now when we are working in a democracy we should make no difference between officials and non-officials. I fully agree with his views. But all the same I wish to draw his attention to the fact that most of our officials have not given up their bureaucratic tendencies. In most of the committees that I have seen the officials there act as brake applying agencies. They raise all sorts of technical objections and very often it is rather very difficult to move to the happy implementation of any project. So I feel it is necessary particularly in a measure of this kind which is meant for the welfare of the rural population to have more non-official agencies. If the non-officials are to safeguard the interest of the public, I submit that they should be at least equal in number to counteract any of the technical objections that may be raised by the officials. But instead of proposing a large number we have proposed in this amendment only ten and I hope that he will kindly accept this amendment.

**Shri N. Rachiah** (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The strength of the Board as already announced by the hon. Minister consists of twenty members. The Rural Credit Survey Committee had recommended according to him fourteen members. But I would request Government to enhance the number to at least twenty-five so that proper representation may be given to agricultural labourers.

In all branches of the industrial sector there are many boards constituted and the industrial labour which is after all very small in number in our country, is given representation because if they are organised have a voice in them. So, they are getting more and more benefits and amenities. I am one of those who sympathise and support the cause of industrial workers. But the bulk of the agricultural labour population in our country is very poor and they are a neglected lot. The emancipation of the agricultural workers will really go to add to the progress of the country.

Any further exploitation of the agricultural workers of this country by the landlords in the name of farmers in these days of democracy is a potential danger to our democracy. This board when it is constituted will be the first one giving protection and encouragement in a real sense to agriculture which is the most important and primary industry in our country.

Our economy itself is an agricultural economy. There may be lands, and there may be people also with money, but how can there be agricultural production without agricultural labourers? In the course of his reply to the general discussion, the Minister said that he would really take some steps to help the medium and small holders, but he has not said anything about the landless workers.

According to the present policy of our Government, namely the bringing about of a socialistic pattern of society, the tiller of the soil will get the land, and ultimately the landlords or the big estate-owners will be abolished. To some extent, the tiller of the soil will also become a land-owner. When that is the uniform policy of land reform that is being put into effect, I would request Government not to ignore the agricultural labourers, because it is they who actually work on the fields, and it is they who actually are responsible for agricultural production.

With regard to the membership of the Board, I fully support the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Madiab Gowda, which seeks to increase the number of non-officials on the Board. Sir, these are the days of democracy. I do not want that this democracy should be only an official democracy. It should be a non-official democracy, and the people's will should prevail. The people know their rights. The people know that they are for the entire country, and they labour for the entire country. So, it is their will that should be allowed to prevail.

So far as the officers are concerned, whether it be in the agricultural branch or the administrative branch or any other, they have got good brains and intelligence. I might even say that our officers are more intelligent than the officers of other countries, and to some extent, they are also efficient. But to be very frank, I would say that they are soulless, they are heartless, so far as their relationship with the poor man is concerned. They have no consideration for him. They have no sympathy towards him. Supposing an officer belonging to a particular caste goes on inspection, he only goes to dine with a person belonging to his own caste. He never tries to be cosmopolitan in this respect, and he never tries to be democratic in his approach.

As the Minister has pointed out, in these days of democracy, there cannot be and there should not be any difference between an official and a non-official. If that is the case, then why should not the Minister nominate all the twenty members from among non-officials? If you look into the constitution of the executive committee of the board, you will find that it is an officer who will be its chairman. So far as the board is concerned, it will only be a policy-making body. Although the board will have a chairman of its own, actually it is the vice-chairman who will be executing the policy laid down by the board. If Government have any confidence in the people in the first instance, and secondly in the representatives of the people, they should give more representation to them. It is not that we have a prejudice against the officers. But the fact remains that the attitude and behaviour of the officers towards the common man have not changed.

**An Hon. Member:** Not all.

**Shri N. Rachiah:** I am only saying that the majority of our officers have not changed. Even in these days of demo-

cracy, they are following still the old bureaucratic methods, and they feel that they are a class apart from the poor people. They think that because they have the Minister to back them, they need not worry about the public. But that sort of attitude should go.

I would emphatically urge the Minister to consider this reasonable suggestion, and accept my amendment. If necessary, Government can even raise the membership of the board from 20 to 25, but at least five should be from among agricultural workers. If they are there they can serve to popularise the provisions of this Bill and thus achieve the real objective that we have in view. So, I would request the Minister to be so good as to accept my amendment and give at least five seats to the agricultural workers, who form today an unfortunate and neglected lot in our country.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** The purpose of my amendments is very simple. According to the Bill, the board shall consist of 20 members. I do not want to disturb the scheme of Government, so far as the number is concerned. I only want to change the number 'ten' in item (i) of sub-clause (2) of clause 3 to 'six' and then make a provision for four members representing all-India associations or organisations of co-operatives.

Out of the 20 members, according to item (v) there will be seven non-officials nominated by the Central Government, of whom—

"(a) one shall be a person who has special knowledge of rural economics; and

(b) four shall be persons who have experience of co-operative societies, one being a person who has also special knowledge of Co-operative Education."

So, there will certainly be some persons who have knowledge and experience of co-operative societies, according to the Government's scheme. But along with that, if provision could be made to have four persons representing all-India associations or organisations of co-operatives, there is no harm in that. Still, Government can have six representatives of their own, such as the chairman of the Forward Markets Commission, the representative of the Reserve Bank, the representative of the State Bank and so on. But if they have four members to represent all-India co-

operative organisations, there will be no harm. After all, they are also to be nominated by Government. I am not suggesting any election at this stage. So, I do not see any difficulty in the way of accepting my amendment.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रमैजमेंट नम्बर ६१ बड़ा साधारण है और वह इस प्रकार है :

Page 3, after line 4 add :

'Provided that preference shall be given in nomination to persons belonging to rural areas, as far as can be.

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड में यह जो कुल मिला कर आप २० आदमियों को नामिनेट करेंगे, तो जाहिर है कि आप उनमें अपने अफसरों को ही रक्खेंगे, खैर, इसमें कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर चाहूँगा कि आप ऐसे अफसरान को उस बोर्ड में रखिये जो विलेज माइडेड हों और जो गांववालों की जिन्दगी और उनकी समस्याओं से परिचित हों क्योंकि जो सिटी माइडेड लोग होते हैं वे देहात वालों की जिन्दगी और उनकी विभिन्न समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों से बिलकुल अपरिचित होते हैं और मैं उदाहरण देकर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं कालिज में पढता था तो मेरे एक सहपाठी थे जो कि शहर के रहने वाले थे और वह देहाती जिन्दगी से इतने अनभिज्ञ थे कि उन्होंने मुझे से एक बार पूछा था कि धान का दरख्त कितना बड़ा होता है, वह धान के पौधे को दरख्त बतलाते थे। मेरे वे मित्र शायद रायबरेली या बरेली के रहने वाले थे और चूँकि वे शहर में रहते आये थे इसलिए उनको गांवों की जिन्दगी के बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं था। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस बोर्ड में जो गैर सरकारी सदस्य लिये जाय वे गांव के बारे में जानकारी रखने वाले होने चाहिये और जो अफसरान आप इस बोर्ड में रखें वे भी विलेज माइडेड होने चाहिये और गांवों के रहने वाले होने चाहिये क्योंकि जैसा कि मैंने आपको बतलाया अगर वे शहर के रहने वाले हुए तो उनको यह पता नहीं होगा कि खेत क्या होता है और गांवों की कठिनाइयों और समस्याओं के प्रति वे बिलकुल अनभिज्ञ होंगे और उनके उस बोर्ड में रहने से गांव वालों को कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं पहुंच सकेगा। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट नामिनेशन करते वक्त इस बात का विशेष तौर से ध्यान रखें।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लज ३ पर जो मैंने नया अमेंडमेंट दिया है वह इस प्रकार है :

In page 3, in line 12, for 'seven' substitute 'nine'.

क्योंकि इस बोर्ड में हर तरीके के इंटररेस्ट्स का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए, इसलिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि इसमें हिन्दुस्तान के अलहिदा अलहिदा रीजन्स से और मुस्लिफ मुस्लिफ चीजें पैदा करने वालों के प्रतिनिधि लिये जाय और इसीलिए मैंने अपने ऊपर लिखे अमेंडमेंट द्वारा नान आफिशियल्स की तादाद ७ की जगह ९ करने का सुझाव दिया है। इस बात को सामने रखते हुए कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बोर्ड में सात आदमी रखने की जो बात कही है, उन में से एककरल एकानामिस्ट होगा, एक ऐसा आदमी होगा जिसे कोआपरेटिव एज्युकेशन का तजुर्बा हो, एक दो आदमी ऐसे होंगे जिन का कोआपरेटिव लाइन का तजुर्बा हो, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस बोर्ड के मेंबर ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाये जा सकते तो कम से कम सात के बजाय नौ आदमी कर दिये जायें ताकि जितने भी इंटररेस्ट हों वह इस बोर्ड में आ सकें। आफिशल और नानआफिशल का सवाल छोड़ते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप चाहे जो भी पालिसी इस बोर्ड के लिये बनायें, लेकिन उस में हर एक इंटररेस्ट की नुमाइन्दगी होनी चाहिये ताकि वहां पर हर एक इंटररेस्ट की आवाज हो सके। हर एक इंटररेस्ट की आवाज वहां होने से, बेहतरीन नतीजे निकल सकते हैं। साथ ही मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो आदमी चुने जायेंगे उन को कम से कम देहात का तजुर्बा होगा। इस तरह से होने से बहुत अच्छे ढंग से आपका काम चल सकेगा। यही मेरा अमेंडमेंट है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को गवर्नमेंट संजूर कर लेगी।

**Shri Rane:** My amendment is to the effect that there should be 10 non-officials and out of them, 5 shall be agriculturists.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri N. Rachiah's amendment also says that 5 shall be agriculturists.

**Shri Rane:** I do not agree with my hon. friends, Shri N. Rachiah and M. Gowda and Shri Bibhuti Mishra, that all the Government servants and high officials are bureaucrats, soulless, unsympathetic or callous. I had the good fortune to represent the growers of cotton on the Indian Central Cotton

Committee. I can say from my experience that I have found them most sympathetic to the interests of the growers. To say that all the officials are soulless is, I think, most incorrect.

I also happen to be a member of the Export Advisory Council.

**Shri K. K. Basu** (Diamond Harbour): Therefore, he says they are sympathetic.

**Shri Rane:** They are sympathetic. I will cite one instance. In 1954, in Nasik onions were sold at Annas 8 per maund. When I went from the Export Advisory Council meeting to my district, I read a statement in the Press that in Nasik the markets were so glutted that onions were selling at Annas 8 per maund. You might be remembering that last December in Delhi, we purchased onions at Annas 8 per seer. But in Nasik it was sold at Annas 8 per maund. So I wrote a letter to the Commerce Ministry to permit export, it was immediately allowed.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya** (Hazaffarpur Central): Was it because nobody takes onions in Nasik?

**Shri Rane:** No. It was because of the peak season, and dumping in the market.

When the President of the Onion Co-operative Society met me three days ago, I asked him about the current rate of onion in Nasik. He said it was Rs. 3 per bag. There is a peak period after the harvest. That is why this Bill is very important from the point of view of the agriculturist. The point I am making is that to say that all these officers are soulless, unsympathetic etc. is not correct.

My amendment says that 5 agriculturist representatives should be there on the Board. I say this because they are the best persons to know their interests. Many problems and questions will arise in the implementation of this Act and the agriculturists will be the best persons to tackle those difficulties. Therefore, I have moved my amendment to give due representation to the agriculturists.

**Shri B. K. Das:** Although I have not tabled any amendment, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point. I find that there is no member who is a whole-time officer in this Board. Only the Secretary,



who is not a member, is working whole-time. I think at least the Vice-Chairman, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, should be made whole-time. There should be at least one person who should be able to give his whole-time attention to the work. I think there will be many problems arising and in a work of such a dimension, there should be at least one person who should be whole-time.

**पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय (रायसेन) :**  
मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि इस क्लोज पर जो अमेन्डमेंट मूव किये गये हैं उन में ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को रखने की बात कही गई है। मेरा विचार यह है कि अगर उन में ऐग्रिकल्चर और कोऑपरेटिव्स के एक्सपर्ट्स रखे जायें तो बेहतर होगा। सिर्फ ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को रखने का मतलब यह होगा कि उन को ऐग्रिकल्चर का तजुर्बा हो सकता है और वह उस में एक्सपर्ट हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जो हमारा कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट है अगर उस से वह वाकिफ न होंगे तो उन को रखने से कोई फायदा न होगा। बड़े बड़े ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स और छोटे छोटे ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स दोनों ही कभी कभी कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के खिलाफ होते हैं। इस लिये सिर्फ इन अल्फाज को रखने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जैसा कि मेरे लायक दोस्त ने अभी फरमाया कि यह तो एक पालिसी मेकिंग और फाइनेंसिंग बाडी होगी जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट आफ आर्जेन्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स में भी लिखा है। इस में यकीनन एक्सपर्ट्स की जरूरत होगी, दूसरे यह कि लोक सभा का रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो, तीसरे यह कि इस में नान-आफिशलस की संख्या बढ़ाई जाये। तो नान-आफिशलस की संख्या बढ़ जाने से या लोक सभा का मेम्बर हो जाने से बोर्ड में नामिनेट होने की क्पैसिटी और एफिशिएन्सी तो पैदा नहीं होती। इस लिये मेरी तजवीज है कि इस दफा में जो भी अल्फाज रखे गये हैं उन में गुंजाइश है। लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब जब अमेन्डमेंट्स का जवाब दें तो इस चीज को थोड़ा साफ कर दें तो फिर जो एक किस्म की गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई, है वह दूर हो जायेगी। तो सवाल यह है कि जैसा क्लोज ३ के सब क्लोज २(१) में है :

“(i) ten members representing the Central Government to be nominated by that Government in such manner as may be prescribed.”

इस का मतलब यह है कि “प्रेसकाइन्ड बाई रूल्स” यानी जो रूल्स बनेंगे, उन रूल्स के मुताबिक दस आदमी नामिनेट होंगे, दस आदमी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रिप्रेजेंट करेंगे, लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं होगा कि वह सब आफिशलस ही होंगे। ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि उम में कुछ नान-आफिशलस हों जिन को गवर्नमेंट रिकग्नाइज करे कि वह अपनी लाइन के एक्सपर्ट हैं और वह उस को रिप्रेजेंट करें। ऐसे रूल्स हों जिन के जरिये से सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी हो लेकिन रिप्रेजेंट करने वाले अपनी लाइन के एक्सपर्ट हों। अगर उन में नान आफिशलस ज्यादा से ज्यादा नामिनेट किये जायेंगे तो यह गुंजाइश हो सकती है कि जो नानआफिशलस आर्गनाइजेशनस हैं वह अपने रिप्रेजेंटेटिव भेजेंगे। लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट रुपया लगायेगी तो ऐसे आदमी होने चाहिये जो उस के इन्टरेस्ट सामने रखते हुए काम करें। जो इस बोर्ड को कंडक्ट करेंगे उन को चाहिये कि वह नान आफिशलस भी हों और साथ ही साथ गवर्नमेंट उन को नामिनेट करे, और गवर्नमेंट का उन के ऊपर कांफिडेन्स हो।

में इस तजवीज को मुनासिब नहीं समझत कि बोर्ड बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा हो। मेरा ख्याल तो यह है कि २० मेम्बर भी बहुत ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन चकि इस वक्त २० आदमियों का बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है, इस लिये इस सूची में घटा बढ़ी करना में मुनासिब नहीं समझता। जो थू प्वाइंट यहां जाहिर किये गये हैं उन को सामने रखते हुए ऐसे रूल्स बनाये जायें जिस में कि जैसा मेरे लायक दोस्त ने फरमाया और कल में ने भी अर्ज कियी था, जैसे आल इंडियाकोऑपरेटिव यूनियन है, जो की आप की ही बोडी है, रिकग्नाइजड बोडी है, जिस को हम और आप ऐप्रिशिएट करते हैं और जो दूसरी नान-आफिशल एर्जिसियां हो सकती हैं, उन के आदमियों को आप अपनी तरफ से नामिनेट कर सकें।

साथ ही साथ जो आफिशलस और नान-आफिशलस का भेद है वह भी हटना चाहिये। मेरी दृष्टि से अब अगर हम इस तरह से उन में भेद करें और जनता के लोग आफिशलस की अविश्वास की दृष्टि से देखें तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है। जैसे हम बदलते जा रहे हैं, उसी के लिहाज में उन का आउटभूक भी बदलता जा रहा है। दूसरे कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के बढ़ने से उन का आउटलुक और भी तब्दील होगा। वह अपने आप तब्दील नहीं होंगे लेकिन आइन्दा ऐक्शन और रिपेक्शन ऐसा होगा कि जिस की वजह से आफिशलस

[पंडित सी०एन० मालवीय]

का आउटलुक बदलता जायेगा। जितने ही ज्यादा नान-आफिशल्स आने जायेंगे उतना ही उन के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा और मेरे ख्याल से उन को अच्छी तरह से ऐकॉमोडेट किया जा सकेगा। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर अपनी तकरीर के दौरान मैं मिनिस्टर साहब इस चीज को साफ कर दें तो बहुत सी गलतफहमी दूर हो जाएगी और बहुत सी एमेंडमेंट्स जो की मूव की जा चुकी हैं, उनको प्रेस करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह (जिला गाजीपुर-पूर्व व जिला बलिया-दक्षिण-पश्चिम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धारा १८ के अन्दर जिस का ताल्लुक शेयर कंपिटल इत्यादि से है मेरा एक एमेंडमेंट है जिस का नम्बर १२६ है और उसे मैं पेश करता हूँ। यह एमेंडमेंट बहुत ही साधारण सा है इसमें यह लिखा है :

"recognised associations and joint stock companies dealing in agricultural produce may subscribe for five thousand shares."

Shri A. P. Jain: That is not under discussion.

Shri Seshagiri Rao: Not under this clause.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : इसमें मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि ज्वायंट स्टॉक कम्पनीज जो हैं.....

Shri A. P. Jain: That clause is not under discussion.

Mr. Speaker: We are considering only clause 3.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): This clause, dealing the constitution of the Board is very important because the Board is the top body and it lays down the policy and finances the whole scheme envisaged in the Bill. I do not agree with the criticism levelled against the officers as fair and I also see that the Bill tries to make the composition of the Board as representative as possible. Even then, I feel it is not sufficiently broad-based. There are ten officers to be nominated by the Government. Then, again, there are three officers to represent special interests like the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the Forward Markets Commission. These special interests are there only for the sake of co-ordination and integration of work. But, for laying down policies, I feel it is necessary that representatives

who deal with agriculture in the various areas of the country should be on the Board because agricultural practices as well as land tenure vary from place to place. So, for the Board to know the actual conditions of the agricultural worker, there must be a sufficiently strong element on the Board representing agriculture in various sectors of the country.

I do not agree that special weightage should be given to workers as such, although I feel that they should also be represented. On the whole, I urge that greater representation should be given to agriculture or, at least, to the members coming under sub-clause (v), so that the Board may be broad-based and its policies may be sound and helpful in the implementation of the Act.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, यह बोर्ड जो कि क्लाज ३ के तहत बनाया जाएगा वह इस एक्ट को इम्प्लेमेंट (क्रियान्वित) करने के लिए बनाया जाएगा और जब मैं इस बोर्ड के फंक्शंस (कार्य) को देखता हूँ तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जितने वाइड (विस्तृत) इस बोर्ड के फंक्शंस हैं उनको डिसचार्ज (निभाने) करने के फलस्वरूप वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में छा जाएगा। उसके जो फंक्शंस हैं वे बेहूमार हैं। इस में तो यह कहा गया है कि इसका काम पारिलीसी को ले-डाउन (निर्धारित) करना होगा। लेकिन जब मैं क्लाज ६ को देखता हूँ और जो फंक्शंस इसके बहांपर दर्ज हैं उनको देखता हूँ और इसके साथ ही साथ दफा १० को देखता हूँ जिस का ताल्लुक कि इसको एग्जिक्यूटिव कमिटी (कार्य-पालिका समिति) से है, तो यह पाता हूँ कि जितने काम भी एक एग्जिक्यूटिव कमिटी के हो सकते हैं वे सब वहां पर दर्ज हैं। लेकिन इन सब कामों को करने के लिये जो नम्बर इस बोर्ड के मੈम्बरों का रखा गया है वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। वैसे आम तौर पर ऐसे बोर्ड में बहुत ज्यादा मੈम्बरस की जरूरत तो नहीं होती है लेकिन ताहम मैं समझता हूँ जितने मੈम्बर आप एक मामूली से मामूली कमेटी में रखते हैं जैसे कि कोमोडोटीज कमिटी (वस्तु समिति) में, तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस नम्बर को बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए। जितने वाइड इसके फंक्शंस हैं और जिस तरह से यह उन्हें डिसचार्ज करेगा, जिस तरह से कि यह सारे प्रामेस (विधायन) को देखेगा मार्किटिंग करेगा, उनको देखते हुए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इसके नम्बर को २० से बढ़ा कर २५ कर दिया जाये। यह नम्बर इतना ज्यादा नहीं

है जिस के बारे में कि यह शिकायत की जा सके कि हम नाजायज तौर पर इसकी सदस्य संख्या को बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह इस तरह का बोर्ड नहीं है कि जिस के केवल एग्जिक्यूटिव फंक्शंस ही हों इसका काम पालिसी ले डाउन करना है और दूसरे काम करना है। इस वास्ते में चाहता कि ज्यादा नहीं तो इसका नम्बर बढ़ा कर २५ कर दिया जाए। यह एक बहुत ही मुनासिब चीज होगी। अगर मेरी यह तजवीज मान ली जाती है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आपने जो तादाद नान-आफिशल्स की रखी है, उसको भी आप बढ़ायें।

अभी मालवीय जी ने बताया और मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी अपनी तकरीर के दौरान में कहा था कि यह जो आफिशल्स और नान-आफिशल्स में भेद भाव है, जहां तक देश की भलाई के कामों का ताल्लुक है, वह जाता रहा है। इन दोनों का सदा ही एक ही नुकतेनिगाह रहता है। लेकिन जहां पर यह लिखा है कि ten members representing the Central Govt. इस पर होंगे और नान-आफिशल्स होंगे, वहां कुछ गलतफहमी उठ खड़ी होती है। अगर आप-नानआफिशल्स का बोर्ड हटा दें और जिसको चाहें मुकर्रर कर दें, तब तो ठीक है लेकिन जहां पर आपने यह कहा है कि १० मैम्बर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के होंगे उससे तो यही पता चलता है कि ये सब के सब आफिशल्स ही होंगे क्योंकि बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आपको इसमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन (प्रतिनिधित्व) देना है। इस सारी चीज का ख्याल करते हुए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जो तजवीज श्री राने साहब की है या हमारे सरदार इकबाल सिंह की है कि नान-आफिशल्स की तादाद बढ़ाई जाए, यह ठीक है और अगर आप मेरी तजवीज को कि मैम्बरों की तादाद २५ कर दी जाए, एक्सेप्ट (स्वीकार) कर लें, तो नान-आफिशल्स तादाद को बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश बहुत आसानी से निकल आती है। अभी राचयूया साहब ने कहा कि उसके अन्दर एग्रिकल्चरल वर्कर्स (खेतिहर) के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव लिए जायें। आखिर हमें करना क्या है। हमें तो लोएस्ट रंग पर जो (निषलेस्तर) एग्रिकल्चरल वर्कर है, जो लैंडलेस लेबरर (भूमिहीन किसान) है, उसका ध्यान रखना है। इसमें शक नहीं कि जो डायरेक्टर्स होंगे वे इनके इंटिरेस्ट (हित) को भी देखेंगे और जो नान-आफिशल्स होंगे वे भी देखेंगे। लेकिन ताहम मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसे शूल्स हों जो उसकी खास तकालीक को समझते हों जो उनके बीच के ही आदमी हों तो बोर्ड

को अपनी पालिसी बनाते वक्त उनसे काफी मदद मिल सकती है और ये लोग अपनी नुकतेनजर बोर्ड के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं और अपनी मांगों पर खास जोर दे सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई हरज की बात नहीं होगी अगर कोई रिप्रिजेंटेटिव एग्रिकल्चरल वर्कर्स के और लैंडलेस लेबररर्स के इसमें लिए जायें। आज क्या हो रहा है? पिछले दिनों हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसके बारे में कुछ कहा था और हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कम्पनीस बिल पर जब बहस हो रही थी उस वक्त कहा था और यह बादा भी किया था कि वह दो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव वर्कर्स के भी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के ऊपर लेंगे। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि चीज भी बनें उसमें लोएस्ट रंग पर जो आदमी हैं उनको रिप्रिजेंट करने वाले भी बोर्ड के ऊपर लिए जायें। कई तरह के इंटिरेस्ट्स को आप इस बोर्ड पर रिप्रिजेंटेशन देने का विचार कर रहे हैं और अगर आप एक दो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव एग्रिकल्चरल वर्कर्स के भी ले लेंगे तो वे भी अपना कुछ इनफ्लुएंस (प्रभाव) उस पर एगजर्ट (डाल सकेंगे) कर सकेंगे और इस बोर्ड की पालिसी को कुछ लिबरलाइज (उदार) करा सकेंगे। आप इस हाउस में ही देख लीजिये। कई इंटिरेस्ट्स को रिप्रिजेंट करने वाले लोग यहां पर हैं। यहां ऐसे मैम्बर साहबान भी हैं जो छोटे आदमियों को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं और ऐसे भी हैं जो हाइएस्ट को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं और सब अपना अपना नुकतेनजर पेश करते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कम्पोजिट असर हो जाता है।

इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि २० की तादाद को बढ़ाकर २५ कर दिया जाए और साथ ही साथ नान-आफिशल्स मैम्बरों की तादाद को बढ़ा दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड को उसी तरह से काम करना चाहिए जिस तरह से कि नान-आफिशल्स बाड़ी काम करती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो काम-याबी नहीं मिल सकती है। मैं किसी आफिशल्स के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज अफसरों के बीच में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो कि लड़ कर भी ग्रीअर्ज (उत्पादक) को फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश करते हैं। कितने ही अफसर मैंने इस तरह से लड़ते हुए देखे हैं। आज आफिशल्स का नुकतेनिगाह बहुत चंज (बदला हुआ) है। लेकिन ताहम अगर जिन को आप फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं उनका नम्बर ज्यादा हो तो आपकी सारी पालिसी को

[पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव]

चार चान्द लग जायेंगे। इस वास्ते में भर्ज करता हूँ कि आप एक तो नम्बर बढ़ायें, दूसरे एग्रिकलचरल वर्कर्स को इसमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन दें और तीसरे नान-अफिशल एलिमेंट (तत्त्व) को और ज्यादा इसमें स्थान दें।

श्री बन्सीलाल (जयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस क्लॉज के अनुसार जो बोर्ड बनने वाला है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव यह देता हूँ कि इसमें जहाँ आपने नान-अफिशल का नम्बर ७ रखा है उसको बढ़ाकर आप तकरीबन १२ कर दें और उसमें और जो पांच मम्बर लिए जायें वे स्टेट बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशंस (भंडार नियम) के लिए जायें। जो सेंट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन है उसके डायरेक्टर तो होंगे मगर इस में स्टेटस के कोई रिप्रिजेंटेटिव नहीं हैं। मेरा ऐसा क्लॉज है कि

the State Warehousing Corporation plus the State Apex Co-operative Banks or any other co-operative bank working in the State

उन सब के कुल मिलाकर ५ नुमाइंदे कम से कम इस बोर्ड में होने चाहियें।

इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shri A. P. Jain: Broadly speaking, the proposals made can be classified as follows—that the size of the Board should be increased, that the proportion of non-officials should be increased, that certain provision should be made in the statute for specialised representation and some minor suggestions have been made. The House will agree that a Board of this size has to be one of manageable size. Several proposals have been made for increasing the size of the Board. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wants it to be raised to 25; that is the original proposal not contained in any of the amendments. Shri Gowda wants it to be raised to 23. The recent amendment of Sardar Iqbal Singh seeks to raise it to 22. Left to myself, I would not like to alter the size of the Board. There are already six members more than what was recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee, but bowing to the general opinion expressed here, I accept the amendment of Sardar Iqbal Singh to raise the size to 22. Both these additional members will be non-officials.

A clarification has been sought from me about the ten members representing the Central Government. I want to make it clear that these members will

be representing the various Ministries which are in one way or another directly or indirectly concerned with the development of co-operatives or with transport or communication. They will be officials. There is no possibility of any non-official being included in the ten members provided in item (i) of sub-clause (2). I think that so far as that is concerned, it should give a certain amount of satisfaction to the hon. Members who have spoken on that matter.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra has gone to the length of saying that only those officials must be appointed who come from the rural areas. I consider that the acceptance of that principle would vitiate the efficient working of the Government. An officer is an officer and he is charged with the discharging of certain functions. If any such discrimination is made, the running of the Government will become impossible. In appointing officers, of course, we will choose only those who are discharging the relevant function. So far as non-officials are concerned, there is no doubt that they must essentially represent the rural interest. I am using the term "rural interest" in a very wide sense. There might be an agriculturist who may be totally opposed to the co-operative movement. Should he come on this Board because he is an agriculturist? This Board has got certain functions, and only those persons who are more suited for the fulfilment of those functions must be put on it. Is there any law enacted by any civilised country where all these small fractional representations are provided for? We are developing ourselves into a nation, and it pains me to find that at every stage some very minor considerations are brought in.

I had said in my reply to the general discussion that all the non-officials must essentially represent the rural interest. They will represent the agricultural labourers. They will represent the farmer, particularly the medium and the small farmer. They will represent the co-operators who have been working all their life or at least for a sufficiently long time in developing this movement. I do not see any reason why a man who has been devoting all his life to develop the co-operative movement should be excluded from it merely because he is not holding a patch of land. All those considerations will be borne in mind, and only those persons who represent the rural interest and who can help in the

fulfilment of the objects of this Bill will be nominated on the Board.

I am afraid I cannot accept any amendment for the incorporation of any clause for the representation of this or that clause, but I have stated the general policy which we propose to follow.

Shri Das has raised a very relevant point that there must be one permanent man on this Board and on the Executive Committee. In fact, that was very much before the Rural Credit Survey Committee, and that Committee recommended that this Board must be a very high-powered Board and that the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, who is the highest official, should be the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and in his capacity as Vice-Chairman, he should be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Committee had further recommended that the Secretary of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture must be relieved of his routine administrative functions and that he should devote the major portion of his time to this work. Government attaches the highest importance to it, and what Shri Das has in mind is already before us and we are going to work upon it.

**Shri Bansal:** Then he will no longer remain as Secretary?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** He will remain as Secretary.

**Shri Bansal:** Only in name.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** He will remain as Secretary and will deal with the major policies, but routine matters would be transferred to another officer. He will devote the major portion of his time to this important work because this is also a ministerial work.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** The Agriculture Ministry will really become the Ministry of Agriculture after this Bill has been passed and implemented.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** That is all what I have to say on this clause.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will put Sardar Iqbal Singh's amendment No. 167 to the vote of the House. I understand the hon. Minister accepts it. He may formally move it.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** I beg to move:

Page 3, line 12—

for "seven non-officials" substitute "nine non-officials".

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 3, line 12—

for "seven non-officials" substitute "nine non-officials".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Rane:** I am not pressing my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Shri Bibhutl Mishra:** I am also not pressing my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

*The amendment was, by leave withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Rachiah is not here. What about Shri Gowda?

**Shri Madhah Gowda:** My amendment is practically accepted by the hon. Minister. I would like to withdraw my amendment.

*The amendment was, by leave withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put Shri Chowdhury's amendments Nos. 35 and 36.

The question is :

Page 3, line 2—

for "ten members" substitute "six members".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 3—

after line 18 add :

"(vi) four members representing All-India associations or organisations of co-operatives."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put the other amendment of Shri Rachiah to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 3—

after line 18, add :

"(c) five shall be agricultural workers."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

### NEW CLAUSE 3A

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुलुटगी) :** I beg to move :

Page 3—

after line 23, insert :

"3A. With effect from such date as the Central or the State Governments may by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf there shall be Central or State Advisory Boards consisting of members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assemblies, as the case may be, with other nominated officials and non-officials who are expert or have experience in the corporation to guide and advise the Board in the matter of policy and implementation of procedure to serve the purpose."

अध्याक्ष महोदय यह तथ्य है कि को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट ज्यादातर जनता की सहायता और सहयोग पर निर्भर रहती है। जब तक हम लोगों और गांवों में बसने वाले किसानों का सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं करते, उस वक्त तक हम इस मूवमेंट को ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूँ कि एग्जिक्यूटिव कमेटी और दीगर टैक्निकल कमेटीज में नान-आफिशियलज की संख्या बढ़ाई जायें। लेकिन जनता का सहयोग और सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के एडवाइजरी बोर्ड्स बनाय जायें। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो बोर्ड बनायें, उन में स्टेट असेम्बलीज के मेम्बर और गांवों के अन्य प्रतिनिधि हों। इसके अतिरिक्त एक सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाया जाये, जिस में काफी एम० पी० रखे जायें। उस में फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स भी हों उस मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी उस में हो सकते हैं या मिनिस्ट्र उस के चैयरमैन हो सकते हैं। दूसरे आफिसर्स को भी लिया जा सकता है। इस नई धारा को रखने से मेरा मतलब यह है कि इन एडवाइजरी बोर्ड्स में मूवमेंट की पालिसीज, प्रोसेजर की विभिन्न तकलीफ़ात, लोकल लेन-देन में पेश आने वाली मुश्किलात दूसरी रिजनल डिप्टीकल्टीज,

डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ लोन्ज और मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज की तकलीफ़ात इत्यादि समस्याओं के बारे में जो क्यूपायंट्स रखे जायें, उन पर विचार कर के एग्जिक्यूटिव और मैनेजिंग बाडीज उन को अमल में लायें। मूवमेंट को बढ़ाने के लिये जिस जरिये से भी सुझाव आवे उसे रिसेव किया जाये लेकिन स्टेट्यूटरी पावर देकर एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड कायम किया जाये और जैसा कि क्रेडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है वह कम से कम साल में एक या दो मर्तबा मिले। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि हो सके तो तीन चार मर्तबा मिले, लेकिन कम से कम दो मर्तबा तो जरूर मिले क्योंकि हमको मुल्क में इस मूवमेंट को काफी बढ़ाना है। यह एडवाइजरी बोर्ड सेंट्रल लेवल पर ही नहीं होने चाहियें बल्कि स्टेट लेवल पर भी होने चाहिये क्योंकि हम अपने सिस्टम को पुस्ता बनाना चाहते हैं। स्टेट्स के बोर्ड्स में भी १४ या १५ मेम्बर रखे जायें और उनमें से आठ असेम्बली के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं, या लोकल बाडीज के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं, या डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की तरफ से मेम्बर भेजे जा सकते हैं, या को-ऑपरेटिव के मेम्बरों को लिया जा सकता है। मेरा मतलब यह है कि सेंट्रल और स्टेट लेवल पर को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बढ़ाने के लिये मैशिनरी होनी चाहिये ताकि जनता की तरफ से भी सरकार को पूरा सहयोग मिले और जनता की तकलीफों भी सरकार तक पहुंच जायें। इस लिये एडवाइजरी बोर्ड का मलाज बहुत जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सहकार मूवमेंट का यह अशद जरूरी उसल है कि जनता की तकलीफों को जानने के लिये इस किस्म के बोर्ड होने चाहियें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस आमेन्डमेंट को कबूल कर लेंगे।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I have already stated that the Government has accepted the principle of appointing an advisory board as recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. It has recommended that there should be a common advisory board for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Reserve Bank and the Development and Warehousing Board. It was for that reason that the provision for the creation of the advisory board was not included in the Bill. The board will be set up as recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. But, I regret, I cannot accept this amendment. So far as the State Governments are concerned, it

will be up to them to create an Advisory Board. Many of them have some type of body which advises on matters connected with co-operation but I am afraid I cannot agree to the inclusion of the amendment in the Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 3—

after line 23, insert :

"3A. With effect from such date as the Central or the State Governments may by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf there shall be Central or State Advisory Boards consisting of members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assemblies, as the case may be with other nominated officials and non-officials who are expert or have experience in the corporation to guide and advise the Board in the matter of policy and implementation of procedure to serve the purpose."

*The motion was negatived.*

(**Clause 4—Disqualification for being a member of Board.**)

**Shri Seshagiri Rao:** I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 26 and 27. —

omit "or has suspended payment of his debts"

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I beg to move:

Page 3, line 30—

after "turpitude" insert :

"or has been found guilty of tax evasion".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These amendments are before the House.

**Shri Seshagiri Rao:** Sir, clause 4 says that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, or for being, a member of the Board who is or at any time has been, adjudicated insolvent or has suspended payment of his debts or has compounded with his creditors. I am not objecting to the principle behind this clause. Mine is a legal objection. I want to know why the suspension of payment of debts is considered to be an act of insolvency by the Minister. Mere suspension of payment of debts is not an act of insolvency. There are nearly seven or eight acts of insolvency mentioned in section 6 of the Provincial Insolvency Act. If he makes a

transfer of all or substantially all his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally, if he makes a transfer of his property with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, if he makes any transfer of his property which would, under certain enactments, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent, if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he departs from his usual place of business or otherwise absents himself or secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him or if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any court for the payment of money or if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of that Act or—this is important—if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts, then certain consequences follow. Mere suspension is not an act of insolvency. When he gives notice—and then only—he commits an act of insolvency. Otherwise, suspension may mean postponement also. Postponement of payment of debts is not an act of insolvency. Therefore, I have given an amendment to omit the words 'or has suspended payment of his debts'. It should have read :

"or has given notice that he has suspended."

Again, section 6 (h) of that Act says that a debtor commits an act of insolvency if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any court for the payment of money. There are nearly seven acts of insolvency mentioned there. I suppose the hon. Minister does not mind if a person is imprisoned in execution of the decree for the payment of money. He can come out and still be there. I think it is not his intention.

Then, the last portion of clause 4 reads "...or has compounded with his creditors.". I do not know in what way it is an act of insolvency. It is nowhere mentioned in the Provincial Insolvency Act. Section 38 of that Act speaks of compositions and schemes of arrangement. Where a debtor, after an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the court may consider the proposal. So, it is better to have only the words ".....

[Shri Seshagiri Rao]

is or at any time has been adjudged insolvent". I have not given an amendment to that effect but I suggest to the hon. Minister that this would cover the cases he has in mind.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** We are much behind schedule.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury :** That is what I was also going to say. I will be very brief.

The purpose of my amendment is to include a disqualification for tax evasion. We feel very strongly about it. I have put it here, after the words 'moral turpitude'. When the State Bank of India Bill was discussed here and in connection with some other Bills also, we wanted to include this as a disqualification, so far as the appointment of members for the Board is concerned. There are so many Boards in this country. We feel that when we constitute such Boards we must see that tax evaders do not find a place there. This point has gained more importance in recent times, because of certain revelations. You are aware, Sir, only the other day we have come to know from the findings of an eminent economist, Prof. Kaidor, wherein he has pointed out some facts about tax evasion, that there is tax evasion in the country to the extent of Rs. 300 crores, although the Finance Minister said that it is only to the extent of Rs. 30 crores. These people who evade payment of taxes, whose cases are found out later on, should not have a place in such Boards. It has been pointed out by this Rural Credit Survey Committee, that one of the reasons for the failure of co-operative movement is that there was dishonesty. Therefore, those dishonest people who do not pay tax to the Exchequer should not be included in this Board that is being formed.

2 P.M.

**Shri A. P. Jain :** So far as the first amendment is concerned, the three conditions, namely, adjudication as insolvent, suspension of payment and compounding with the creditors, are independent. The latter two conditions that is, suspension of payment of debts and compounding debts with creditors, are not necessarily connected with acts of insolvency. The hon. Member said that notice of suspension of debts is an act of insolvency. Suspension of debts follows notice of suspension; actually, suspension follows notice.

**Shri Seshagiri Rao :** I read the wording of the section. They are not my own.

**Shri A. P. Jain :** In fact, we have put it much milder; that is, we have only attached the qualification to an act which follows the notice of suspension. Actually, they are independent and I do not accept the amendment.

So far as evasion of tax is concerned, I fully share the abhorrence of Shri N. B. Chowdhury for tax evaders. I have consulted the Ministry of Law and they have advised me that a person, who has been convicted under the Indian Income-Tax Act for the evasion of tax, will be deemed to have committed an offence involving moral turpitude. Therefore, part of the object of his amendment is already covered in that clause. But, perhaps, a tax would be interpreted in a much larger context. It may be that a man may have evaded an octroi tax or he may have been convicted for evading an octroi tax. I do not think we can carry that thing so far. But, in view of the advice given to me by the Ministry of Law that persons who have been found guilty of evading income-tax are covered by this clause, I do not think that the amendment moved by Shri N. B. Chowdhury is one that should be accepted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** The question is Page 3, lines 26 and 27—  
omit "or has suspended payment of his debts"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** The question is: Page 3, line 30—  
after "turpitude" insert :  
"or has been found guilty of tax evasion".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** The question is: "That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*  
**Clause 5—**

(Term of office of member  
..... of Board) ..

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Now we take up clause 5. Are there any amendments?

**Shri Rao :** I am not moving my amendment.



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I will put that clause also to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 8—(Officers and other employees of Board)**

**Shri Krishna Chandra (Mathura Dist. West) :** I beg to move :

Page 4, line 28—

(i) *add* at the end "be such as may be prescribed"

(ii) *omit* lines 29 to 33.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** I beg to move: Page 4, line 25—

*add* at the end :

"and these officers shall preferably be from villages"

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So, these two amendments are before the House. I would request hon. Members to be very brief, giving only their points, lest we may lose to chance of discussing certain clauses.

**Shri Krishna Chandra:** Sir, I will be very brief. This clause refers to the appointment of Secretary of the Board, conditions of service and the method of appointment of other officers who will be employed in this Board. Under this clause, as regards the Secretary, all these things like method of appointment and conditions of service including the scale of pay shall be fixed by rules to be framed by the Central Government; and, as regards the other officers the power has been given to the Board to frame regulations on these matters. I wish to say that this Board is an important Board and as such it is expected that in this Board there will be a number of officers having very high responsibilities and drawing high salaries. Therefore, when in the Government of India for the appointment of such high officers there are rules framed by the Central Government, I do not understand why such high officers should be appointed in the Board as per the rules framed by the Board itself. I think the Central Government should have the power to frame the

rules for the appointment of officers employed in the board as also about their conditions of service.

**विभूति मिश्र:** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज (खंड) ८ पर जो मैंने अपना एमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) नम्बर ६८ दिया है वह इस प्रकार है

Page 4, line 25 —

*add* at the end :

"and these officers shall preferably be from villages."

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन है कि आज चूकि गांव वालों का कोई असर नहीं होता इसलिये उनके बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास लड़के बगैर काम के बैठे रहते हैं और अगर आप शहरों में दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले अफसरों का हिसाब लगाईये तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उनमें बहुत ज्यादा तादाद (संख्या) शहर वालों की होती है और होता यह है कि शहरों में जितने आदमी रहते हैं उन्हीं के रिश्तेदार और लड़कों वगैरह को जहाँ दफ्तर में कोई जगह खाली हुई, मिल जाती है और गांव वालों को चांस नहीं मिल पाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में जो स्टोर हाउसेज (भंडार) या मार्केटिंग हाउसेस सब डिवीजनों में बनेंगे, उनमें गांवों के पढ़े लिखे आदमियों को छोटे छोटे अफसरों की जगहों पर तैनात कीजिये और गांव के बारे में चूकि उनकी काफी जानकारी होगी और चूकि वे किसानों से अच्छी तरह मिलना जुलना जानते हैं और उनकी सारी कठिनाइयों को जानते हैं, इसलिये वे ठीक तरह काम कर सकेंगे और गांव वालों को राहत पहुँचा सकेंगे।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि संत विनोबा किस तरह से गांव गांव पैदल यात्रा कर रहे हैं और गांव वालों को हर प्रकार की राहत देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और वह बराबर यह कहते हैं कि शहर और गांव में बड़ा फर्क है और वह गांव और शहर के इस भेद और असमानता को दूर करने के लिये दस, दस, और बीस, बीस मील की पैदल यात्रा रोज कर रहे हैं और गांव वालों की हर प्रकार की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का वह नंगा फकीर अपने अनोखे ढंग पर प्रयत्न कर रहा है आपने भी कहा है हम एक नेशन (राष्ट्र) बनाने जा रहे हैं, ठीक है आप उसको बनायें और वह कहीं दसबीस वर्ष में जाकर आपकी नेशन बनेगी लेहै और ज तत्काल राहत पहुँचाने की आवश्यकता आप अफ इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें जो आप अफसर रखें वे जहाँ तक

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^N^

[ श्री विभूति मिश्र ]

हो सके गांव से रक्खें क्योंकि वे बलुबी उस काम को चला सकेंगे। और गांव वालों को सफलता-पूर्वक राहत पहुँचा सकेंगे। अब जहाँ गांव वाले मिल ही न सकें वहाँ पर लाचारी है लेकिन कोशिश आपकी यही होनी चाहिये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गांवों से अफसरान लिये जायें . . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या ऐसा करना कांस्टीट्यूशन (संविधान) के बरखिलाफ (विरुद्ध) नहीं होगा ?

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** संविधान का तो अर्थ आपको लगाना है और आपको इसको इस तरह इंटरप्रेट (निर्वचन) करना चाहिये। हमने देखा कि जब सन् १९३५ का एक्ट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया तो गांधी जी ने उसका ऐसा अर्थ लगाया था कि सारे अंग्रेज घबड़ा उठे थे, तो उनका इंटरप्रेटेशन करना तो आपके हाथ में है। दूसरी बात यह है कि एक किसान की २५ एकड़ जमीन की सीलिंग (अधिकतम सीमा) मुक़रर हो जाने के बाद उन किसानों के पास कोऑपरेटिक्स (सहकारी संस्थायें) में जाने के सिवाय दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि कम से कम इस विभाग में गांव वालों को रक्खें और शहर वालों को उसमें से हटा दें। इसमें जो अफसर रहते हैं वह शहर में ही रहते हैं, वह तो गांव में जायेंगे नहीं। गांव की छोटी छोटी कमियों को गांव वाले ही दूर कर सकेंगे। साथ ही गांव का आदमी काम बड़ी ईमानदारी से करेगा क्योंकि वह खेतहार है इस लिये बड़े परिश्रम से करेगा।

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** I have my amendments—38 and 39.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When I called upon the hon. Members who wanted to move their amendments, the hon. Member did not stand up. Anyway, he may move them now.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 4—

after line 21, insert :

“(1A) The Central Government shall in consultation with the Board appoint all other officers of the Board drawing a salary of rupees one thousand or more per month.”

(ii) Page 4, line 29—

after “Secretary” insert :

“and other officers drawing a salary of rupees one thousand or more per month.”

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These are also before the House.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** My amendment relate to the appointment of other officers of the Board. According to the Bill, the Board takes power for the appointment of all officers except the secretary. My amendment No. 38 as well as amendment No. 39 seek to provide that officers drawing salaries exceeding Rs. 1,000 should be appointed by the Government. It is not my intention, by moving these amendments, to fetter the hands of the Board. The Board is an autonomous body and it should have discretion in the matter of selection of officers. But even so, I feel that in the interests of the Board it is necessary that men for higher posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000 or more should be appointed by the Government. Otherwise, the Board is bound to be accused of nepotism, favouritism and of taking in inefficient people and thereby ruining the work of the Board. I agree that the Board is a high-powered body. But I would only request the hon. Minister to consider if it will not be in the larger interests of the Board itself to accept my amendments.

I would also suggest that if it is not possible to accept my amendment to sub-clause (1) of clause 8,—I would urge this point—at least in the matter of prescribing regulations for the appointment of officers carrying salaries higher than Rs. 1,000, Government should have the responsibility. The Bill provides that even for laying down the regulations the Board is competent to do so in respect of all officers except for the Secretary. My point is, at least in the matter of laying down the regulations and qualifications, etc, the Government should have the power to do so in respect of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000 or more. That will go a long way in infusing confidence among the people in respect of the working of the Board and also in respect of recruitment of personnel.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** This Board is going to be a high-powered Board. It is going to be an autonomous Board. The proposal is to entrust it with a sum of not less than Rs. 30 crores during the next five years. Should we start with diffidence or with want of confidence in the Board? I want to give the highest powers to the Board, so that it might achieve results. Any want of confidence on our part would, to that extent, militate against the efficient functioning of the Board. It is always the custom in

autonomous Boards that the power of appointment is given to the Board and the terms and conditions of service are laid down by the Board, so that the officers may look up to the Board and work efficiently. I have no apprehension that the Board will show any nepotism, and so I am afraid I cannot accept any of the amendments moved.

So far as the question of appointing people from the villages is concerned, according to the Constitution everybody will have equal rights. The hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, seems to be working under some misapprehension. This clause does not deal with the appointment of the officers of the primary credit society or of storage or warehousing at any level. It only deals with the employees of the Development Board whose number is by no means going to be very large. In any case, keeping in mind the provisions of the Constitution, I am afraid I cannot accept Shri Bibhuti Mishra's amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:  
Page 4—

after line 21 insert :

“(1A) The Central Government shall in consultation with the Board appoint all other officers of the Board drawing a salary of rupees one thousand or more per month.”

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I now come to amendment No. 68.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** I beg leave to withdraw the amendment.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:  
Page 4, line 28—

(i) add at the end “be such as may be prescribed”

(ii) omit lines 29 to 33.

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:  
Page 4, line 29—

after “Secretary” insert :

“and other officers drawing a salary of rupees one thousand or more per month”

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no other amendment to this clause. I shall put the clause to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 9—(Functions of Board)**

**Shri Rane:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 9—

after “implements” insert :

“including engines”

(ii) Page 5, line 10—

after “articles” insert :

“and working bullocks”

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 9—

after “implements” insert “iron and steel necessary for making agricultural implements”.

(ii) Page 5—

after line 10 add :

“(e) plan and promote crop insurance”.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** I beg to move:

Page 5—

after line 10, add :

“(e) plan and promote programme through co-operative societies, State Warehousing Corporations, State Co-operative Banks, and National Warehousing Corporation for the purchase and sale of the agricultural produce.”

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All the amendments are now before the House.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** The purpose of my two amendments is to include in the functions of the Board the distribution along with other things of iron and steel. It is necessary to include iron and steel because they are essential for making agricultural implements. There is already a provision for distributing agricultural implements. But we know that so far as the peasants in rural areas are concerned, they not only purchase the agricultural implements in the markets but also purchase iron and

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

steel in the market for making agricultural implements through the local blacksmiths. They purchase iron and steel for making tools, lathes and certain other things. In view of the very high price of these materials and the rather unhelpful price policy with regard to iron and steel, it is very necessary that these things should be made available at a reasonable rate to the peasants.

The next point that I wish to make is about the crop insurance. I want to include provision (e) as another paragraph. There is already sub-clause (d). Crop insurance should be one of the functions of the Board. I am aware of the observations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee in so far as this item is concerned. They have said that there are so many difficulties and have said that this would be unrealistic in view of the poor financial resources and other adverse conditions. But we know that in our country, in the past years and in fact every year, the peasants suffer due to drought, flood and many other natural calamities. Nobody comes forward to insure against such calamities although there is fire insurance and marine insurance and there are all sorts of insurance. The poor peasantry needs crop insurance and in other countries it has been found possible to establish this kind of insurance also. I find that there are not adequate crop protection measures in order to insure the crop within a very reasonable period of time. If crop insurance is established, the peasants will not face difficulties. I feel that this provision should, therefore, be included as one of the functions of the Board, so that the Board may also give increasing financial resources for the promotion of this programme. The Government should try to do something with regard to this item.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मेरा एमेंडमेंट क्लॉज ६ में है जिस का नम्बर ७५ है। इसके जरिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि क्लॉज ६ (डी) के बाद यह ऐड कर दिया जाए :

“(e) plan and promote programme through co-operative societies, State Warehousing Corporations, State Co-operative Banks, and National Warehousing Corporations for the purchase and sale of the agricultural produce.”

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It would be much better if support to the amendment is given in the form of points and not in the form of speeches.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : मेरा मंशा इस एमेंडमेंट को देने का है कि अगर बोर्ड जरूरी समझे तो वह कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को स्टेट हाउसिंग कारपोरेशंस, स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज वगैरह की मदद, एग्रिकल्चर प्रोड्यूस की खरीद में या उसकी बिक्री में ले सकता है। इसके अलावा अगर यह बोर्ड मुना सिव समझे तो कर्जें वगैरह भी इनके जरिये से भदा कर सकता है।

इसके अलावा एक मेरा एमेंडमेंट नंबर ७६ है जिसके जरिये से मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है कि हम बोर्ड की एक्टिविटीज पर पहले से ही किसी किस्म की पाबन्दियां लगा दें कि वह कोई ऐसा काम न करे जिस से कि झाल इंडिया खादी एंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड या हैडलूम बोर्ड के काम में कोई इंटरफीयरेंस हो। ऐसा करने से अगर यह बोर्ड कोई अच्छा काम भी करना चाहता है तो वह भी यह नहीं कर सकेगा।

इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मेरी एमेंडमेंट नम्बर ७५ और ७६ को एक्सेप्ट कर लिया जाये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member did not move amendment No. 76. He only told me No. 75. Now, he is arguing on 76 also. Does he want to move it also?

**Saradar Iqbal Singh:** Yes I beg to move :

Page 5—

omit lines 11 to 13.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This amendment is also before the House.

**Shri Rane:** I have moved amendments Nos. 10 and 11 to seek clarification. The wording here is 'agricultural implements'. I do not know whether implements will include engines. I am doubtful. Therefore I have given amendment No. 10 to say implements including engines. You know, Sir, that mechanisation of agriculture is growing and at least in my district, several agriculturists have purchased oil engines. I want these should be provided specifically in the Act. In my District, the Fruit Sale Co-operative Society has supplied about 30 or 40 oil engines to the agriculturists.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** For pumps?

**Shri Rane:** For pumps. The society itself has supplied. I want that the provision be clear. At least the hon. Minister should make it clear whether it could be done or not under the existing provisions. I have also suggested that the society should be allowed to supply bullocks by amendment No. 11 etc., if found necessary.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Sub-clause (d) is as follows :

"...for the supply of seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and other articles for the development of agricultural produce."

Oil engines are certainly included among other articles as is clear from what has been said before. We have, in this clause, drawn attention to certain articles which are of common use. Any other articles which are found useful for the development of agricultural produce are also included. It was not necessary to categorise all of them. Iron and steel as also oil engines are included there. I hope that hon. Members will agree with the explanation that I have given and will not press the amendments.

As regard the amendment of Sardar Iqbal Singh, I am afraid he has misunderstood the functions of the Board. This Board is not going to deal direct with the co-operative societies or co-operative banks. This Board will deal with State Governments. It will lay down policies for the development of certain types of co-operatives and it will also give finances to the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to deal with the co-operative societies and with co-operative banks inside the State. This Board will also deal with the Central Warehousing Corporation, but not direct with the State Warehousing Corporations. I think it will be infringing too much upon the appropriate function of the State Government that this Board should at all try to deal direct with the co-operative societies or the State Warehousing corporations. So far as his observations regarding sub-clause 3 are concerned, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has been set up by the Government. There is no use doing anything which may develop conflicts or which may develop duplication of working. Therefore, the development of

small-scale industries will be the function of that Board and not of this Board.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Crop insurance?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** So far as crop insurance is concerned, I thought the hon. Member had himself replied to his proposal in so far as he referred to the very careful and close examination done by the Rural Credit Survey Committee and the difficulties found by that Committee.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 5, line 9—

after "implements" insert "including engines."

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 5, line 10—

after "articles" insert "and working bullocks"

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 5, line 9—

after "implements" insert "iron and steel necessary for making agricultural implements."

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 5—

after line 10 add :

"(c) plan and promote crop insurance."

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 5—

after line 10, add :

"(e) plan and promote programme through co-operative societies, State Warehousing Corporations, State Co-operative Banks, and National Warehousing Corporations for the purchase and sale of the agricultural produce."

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 5—

omit lines 11 to 13.

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: "That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 10—(Executive Committee of Board)**

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 16—  
after "(a)" insert "the Chairman and"

(ii) Page 5, line 27—  
for "The Vice Chairman" substitute "The Chairman".

(iii) Page 5—  
for lines 32 to 34, substitute :  
"(3) The Executive Committee shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Board as may be prescribed or as the Board may delegate to it."

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 17—  
for "two members" substitute "three members".

(ii) Page 5, line 19—  
for "clause (i)" substitute "clauses (i), (ii) and (iv)"

(iii) Page 5—  
omit line 21.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 24—  
for "one Member" substitute "two members".

(ii) Page 5, line 31—  
for "clause (b)" substitute "clause (e)".

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** I have also given notice of an amendment which is the same as No. 78 moved by Shri Madiah Gowda.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is a new one?

**Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Yes.

**Shri Rane :** I beg to move :

Page 5—  
after line 26, add :

"(f) two representatives of agriculturists or cultivators."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These amendments are before the House.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** This clause deals with the constitution of the Executive Committee. As the name indicates, the Executive Committee is the chief executive arm of the Board. The Board lays down the policies and the particular lines on which the Board should function. But, the actual day to day work is done by the Executive Committee. It is our experience that boards only register their approval of the decisions of the Executive Committee in similar organisations. Therefore I wanted to provide through my amendment that the Chairman of the Board should also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Unless the Chairman watches and keeps himself posted with the daily problems arising before the Executive Committee, he will not be in a position to guide the deliberations of the Board as a whole. The Board at best will meet once in a great while. But the Executive Committee more or less will be in continuous contact with the problems that would be coming before it. Another reason is that the Executive Committee has very little non-official representation. The Secretary of the Agriculture Ministry is sought to be made the Vice-Chairman of the Board. With the preponderance of the official element, it becomes an extension of the Secretariat. It is all the more necessary that the hon. Minister who happens to be the Chairman of the Board should also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

My other amendment relates to the functions of the Executive Committee. Sub-Clause (3) says :

"Subject to the general control, direction and superintendence of the Board, the Executive Committee shall be competent to deal with any matter within the competence of the Board."

The nature of the control, direction and superintendence has not been defined. My amendment only seeks to define the sphere of activity of the Executive Committee. I have said that the functions of the Executive Committee may be such as may be prescribed under the rules or as may be delegated by the Board itself. Unless there is clear delegation, the Executive Committee may arrogate to itself all the powers of the Board.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** Amendment No. 78 reads :

Page 5, line 24—

for "one member" substitute "two members"

While discussing clause 3, the hon. Minister was good enough to raise the non-official element of the Board from seven to nine. Similarly, here we submit that in the executive committee also which is a very important body, there should be a larger non-official element. This executive committee is a body which works from day to day to carry out the objects of the Board. In such an important body it is necessary.....

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I am accepting it. Don't make a speech.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister is accepting it.

So, the Member need not make a long speech.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I thank him for accepting it.

My other amendment is :

Page 5, line 31—

for "clause (b)" substitute "clause (e)"

Sub-clause (2) (b) of clause 10 says :

"The Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed, from among the members referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1)."

Sub-section (1) of clause (b) refers to the officers who are nominated to the Board. But I want that this clause (b) should be changed into clause (e). Under clause (b) it is the officials who will be nominated. The Chairman of this Executive Committee will be generally either the Minister or some official. I feel no doubt about it that though the Chairman will be elected by the Board, since the Board consists of a majority of officials, generally the Chairman will be an official. My object in moving this amendment is that at least the Vice-Chairman should be a non-official. It is not correct that the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and also the Secretary must be all officials in the important Executive Committee which is meant to cater to the needs of the vil-

lage people. So, I very strongly urge upon the Minister to see his way to accept this very small amendment.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh** (Gorakhpur Distt.—South) : I support the amendments of Shri Lingam that Vice-Chairman be replaced by Chairman and the amendment of Shri Madiah Gowda substituting clause (e) for clause (b).

It looks very awkward that the Chairman should have no place in the Executive Committee. The Chairman will ordinarily be a Minister, and in any corporate body the head of the corporate body should be the executive head. So it looks awkward and not in line. The Chairman may nominate anybody in his place. It may be the Vice-Chairman. So, the wording should be: "The Chairman of the Board or his nominee". In sub-clause (2) (a) also the wording should be:

"The Chairman of the Board shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee."

As for the amendment of Shri Madiah Gowda, I agree with the argument that at least the Vice-Chairman should be from amongst the non-officials. It is rather awkward that both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman should come from officials. One of them should be a non-official, because the whole purpose is to give a fillip to the agriculturist class.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** My amendments are simple. They are meant to give greater flexibility in nominations.

So far as the amendment moved by Shri Madiah Gowda is concerned, namely that in clause (e) there should be two members instead of one member I accept it.

Shri Lingam has moved two amendments, one of which is that the Chairman of the Board should be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. So far as that is concerned, I may say this is going to be practically a whole-time job, and execution of policies is not the function of a Minister. I think it would be too much of a burden upon the Food and Agriculture Minister, who has to administer so many sections of his Ministry, to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Vice-Chairman will also be a whole-time officer. I would have very much liked to put in a non-official there, but if a non-official becomes a whole-time officer, he ceases to be a non-official. It does not add anything to the existing provision.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

As regards Shri Lingam's amendment to sub-clause (3), the Board will of course lay down the limitations on the powers of the Executive Committee, but it would, I think, not be proper to make a provision for the delegation of the powers. I think the process should be the other way. *i.e.*, all the powers may be deemed to have been delegated, but limitations on the delegation may be specifically laid down. I do not think there is any other amendment.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** Is the Vice-Chairman expected to be a whole-time officer?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Yes. He will devote the major portion of his time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 5, line 17—  
for "two members" substitute "three members".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 5, line 19—  
for "clause (i)" substitute "clauses (i), (ii) and (iv)".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 5—  
omit line 21.

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 5, line 24—  
for "one member" substitute "two members".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I am putting the other amendments.

The question is:

Page 5, line 16—  
after "(a)" insert "the Chairman and"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 5, line 27—  
for "The Vice-Chairman" substitute: "The Chairman".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 5—

for lines 32 to 34, substitute:

"(3) The Executive Committee shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Board as may be prescribed or as the Board may delegate to it."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 5, line 31—  
for "clause (b)" substitute "clause (e)".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 5—  
after line 26, add:

"(f) two representatives of agriculturists or cultivators."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: "That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 11—(Grants by the Central Government to Board)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may indicate the numbers of the amendments which they want to move to this clause.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury has got amendments Nos. 13 and 14 in his name. Is the hon. Member moving them?

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I had applied for the permission of the President to move these amendments. But the permission has been withheld.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So, those amendments are not moved.

Then, there is amendment No. 118 in the name of Sardar Iqbad Singh. The sanction of the President is required for this also.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** All the sanctions have been refused.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I want to move amendments Nos. 80 and 82.



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Was any sanction required for these two amendments?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Amendment No. 80 will require President's sanction, because it says that not less than Rs. 5 crores will have to be given.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I suppose amendment No. 82 does not require the sanction of the President. In that case, the hon. Member may move amendment No. 82 and speak on it, if he wants.

**Shri Madhah Gowda:** With your permission, I would like to move amendments Nos. 80 and 82.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Minister says that amendment No. 80 requires the sanction of the President, and that sanction has not been obtained.

So, the hon. Member may move his other amendment.

**Shri Madhah Gowda:** I beg to move:

Page 6—

*omit* lines 7 to 10.

I may explain the purport of my amendment briefly.

There seems to be some conflict between clause 11 (a) and the proviso thereto. Clause 11 (a) says :

"The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board—

(a) a non-recurring grant of five crores of rupees and a recurring grant in each year of a sum of five crores of rupees during the period of five years from the commencement of this Act."

Then, the proviso says :

"Provided that the Central Government may increase or reduce the amount of such non-recurring grant or the annual recurring grant in any year having regard to the actual requirements of the Board."

The first portion says that the Central Government shall pay to the Board but the proviso has the effect of nullifying it, because it says that the Central Government may increase or reduce the amount. So, the whole thing seems to be rather conflicting.

Therefore, I propose that the proviso may be omitted, and if possible, in clause 11 (a) also, after the words 'a

sum of', the words 'not less than' be added.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** For the first time, the provisions, of this Bill are going to do something to meet the difficulties in regard to storage, and also to ensure some reasonable return to the growers. But we find that the fund provided for is very small. In the course of my speech yesterday, I had referred to the large amounts that are being provided to the industrial concerns, sometimes even without interest. But when it concerns nearly 70 per cent of our population who are agriculturists, we find that the fund provided for is very small.

I know it will take some time to organise these new co-operative societies and to organise the resources required properly. Even then, I feel that if we do not make a provision at this stage when we are launching the Second Five Year Plan, there will not be sufficient progress. From the amendments that have come from different sections of the House, it appears that it is the desire of the entire House that the fund should be increased. So, I would suggest that a larger amount should be provided for.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The pith and substance of sub-clause (a) and the proviso thereto is that over a period of five years, Government will contribute Rs. 25 crores. But it is not necessary that in every year, Government should contribute Rs. 5 crores. There may be years in the initial stages when the board may not require the whole amount, and it will not do any good to anybody that any amount should be lying idle. The needs of the board will be assessed and allocations made, but the total allocations made over a period of five years would be Rs. 25 crores. I am sorry I am unable to accept the amendment in this regard.

As far as the observations of Shri N. B. Chowdhury are concerned, I would like to say that it is after taking everything into account that this provision has been made. There are other demands of Government also, and I hope that this provision should go a long way to fulfil the objective we have in view.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 6—

*omit* lines 7 to 10.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: "That clause 11 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Development Fund)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I find that there is an amendment in the name of Shri Madiah Gowda? Is the hon. Member moving it?

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I am not moving it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, I shall put the clause to vote.

The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(Warehousing Fund)

**Shri Krishna Chandra:** I beg to move: Page 7, line 14—

add at the end:

"through co-operative societies"

Sub-clause 2 (c) of this clause reads:

"for advancing loans and granting subsidies to a Warehousing Corporation or to a State Government for the purpose of promoting the warehousing and storage of agricultural produce".

I want that the words 'through co-operative societies' may be added at the end. My amendment is self-explanatory. So, I would not like to take up the time of the House.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is the Minister accepting it?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** No, I am not accepting it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, I shall put it to vote.

The question is:

Page 7, line 14—

add at the end:

"through co-operative societies."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: "That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(Returns and reports)

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 7, line 21—

for "each year" substitute "each quarter of a year"

(ii) Page 7, line 26—

add at the end:

"and also be supplied to each Member of Parliament"

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I beg to move:

Page 7, line 25—

for 'A copy' substitute 'Copies'.

It is more or less a verbal change which I am proposing here. I am suggesting that instead of a copy, copies of the reports may be placed before both Houses of Parliament.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Singular includes plural.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendments moved.

(i) Page 7, line 21—

for "each year" substitute "each quarter of a year"

(ii) Page 7, line 25—

for 'A copy' substitute 'Copies'

(iii) Page 7, line 26—

add at the end:

"and also be supplied to each Member of Parliament".

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र:** मेरा अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) नम्बर ८५ यह है कि सफा ७ पर लाइन २१ में "ईच इयर" (प्रत्येक वर्ष की जगह) "ईच क्वार्टर आफ ए इयर" (वर्ष की प्रत्येक तिमाही) कर दिया जाये। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ साल में तीन फसलें होती हैं, भदई, अगहनी और रबी। इन तीनों फसलों के बारे में साल भर बाद सरकार की तरफ से रिटर्न निकालेगा और तब लोगों को पता चलेगा। सरकार एक बहुत बड़ा काम करने जा रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जब एक फसल की बीजे सरकार के गोदानों में पहुंच जाये वो बह एक रिपोर्ट निकाल दे कि किस रेट पर ये बीजे आयी और फसल की क्या परिस्थिति रही ताकि लोगों को पता चक जाये। अगर रिपोर्ट निकालने में मंत्री

जी कोई कठिनाई अनुभव करते हों तो वे कोई बुलेटिन ही निकाल दें या कोई दूसरा इन्तिजाम कर दें ताकि लोगों की पता चल जाये कि सरकार कितना काम कर रही है और क्या कारवाई हो रही है।

मेरा दूसरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ८७ है जिसमें कहा गया है कि रिपोर्ट की कापी (प्रति) पार्लियामेंट के हर मेम्बर को भी सप्लाई (मुहया) की जाये। इससे मालूम हो जायेगा कि सरकार क्या कारवाई कर रही है, क्या हुआ है और क्या होनेवाला है। केवल इतना ही काफी नहीं है कि रिपोर्ट को पार्लियामेंट की मेज पर रख दिया जाये।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जहाँ तक कि तीन महीने में रिपोर्ट देने का सम्बन्ध है मेरा कहना है कि पार्लियामेंट को बहुत सारा काम करना होता है, आमतौर से इस किस्म की कारपोरेशंस (निगमों) की रिपोर्ट्स साल में एक बार दी जाती हैं। खुद कारपोरेशन की इस बात में दिलचस्पी है कि वक्तान फवक्तान (समय समय पर) उसकी जो कुछ कार्यवाही हो रही है, उसके बारे में वह बुलेटिन निकालें और लोगों को उसके बारे में बतलाये। जहाँ तक मेम्बरों की उस रिपोर्ट की एक एक कापी सप्लाई करने का सवाल है, वह उनको दे दी जायेगी और श्री विभूति मिश्र की एक कापी की जगह रिपोर्ट की दो कापी दे दी जायेंगी लेकिन इसको इस क्लाज में लिखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 7, line 21—

for "each year" substitute "each quarter of a year."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 7, line 25—

for "A copy" substitute "Copies".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 7, line 26—

add at the end:

"and also be supplied to each Member of Parliament".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: "That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, my fear is that if we have to stick to the time-schedule, inspite of our best efforts, we might not be able to go through all the clauses. Either we should select one or two that we want to discuss here or the hon. Minister might give his reactions about the amendments he is prepared to accept, so that we may take up those clauses first and then dispose of all the other clauses together.

**An Hon. Member:** That will be better.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** It would be better if the agreed amendments were taken up first and the clauses disposed of. Otherwise, the time may lapse and you will not permit even those amendments.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** In clause 25, I am inclined to accept amendments Nos. 169 and 170 seeking to include 'agricultural implements' after 'fertilizers.'

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Wherever that occurs.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** As regards clause 34, I am inclined to accept amendments Nos. 171 and 172 seeking to include 'agricultural implements' after 'fertilizers'.

As regards clause 46, I would accept amendment No. 173. In respect of clause 22, sub-clause (vi), there is notice of an amendment, but I want to accept it in a modified form. I will give that modified form.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So that amendment is not to be accepted, but Government would bring forward their own amendment.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** There is one more amendment No. 175. It reads:

Page 12, line 36—

after the words "prescribed manner" insert "of whom one shall be from among the directors referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21".

Just now I gave notice of it.

**Shri A. P. Jain :** I am not accepted it.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I would like to have clarification about one matter. In case there are two amendments, which are substantially the same, I think preference should be given to the first. Take, for instance, amendments Nos. 49 and 155. Here amendment No. 49 should be given preference. Sardar Iqbal Singh's amendment No. 155 seeks to put the words 'agricultural implements' after 'seeds,' whereas my amendment seeks to put the words 'agricultural implement' after 'seeds, manures and fertilizers'.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Would the hon. Member be satisfied if his name is bracketted with that of Sardar Iqbal Singh?

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** There is one point in it. So far as the scheme of the Bill is concerned, in earlier cases where the words 'agricultural implements' occur, they occur after these words 'seeds manures and fertilizers'. So it would be better if the words 'agricultural implements' come at the end.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should not get the credit exclusively. He should not grudge if another hon. Member's name is bracketted with him.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** No.

**Shri R. N. Singh:** I want to speak on clause 18.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will come to that. I am first of all taking up those clauses, amendments to which are being accepted by Government. Let us dispose of those clauses first so that if we do not find sufficient time for the other clauses to be discussed we shall have to put them together. But within the time allotted, we will discuss the other clauses.

**Clause 22—(Disqualification for office of Director of the Central Warehousing Corporation)**

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I beg to move :

Page 11, line 31—

for "incorporated company" substitute, "public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956)".

This is only a verbal change. It is a simple amendment and I need not argue over this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 11, line 31—

for "incorporated company" substitute, "public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956)".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: "That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 25—(Functions of Central Warehousing Corporation)**

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 12, line 20—

for "and fertilizers" substitute "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

(ii) Page 12, line 28,—

for "and fertilizers" substitute "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** My amendment No. 96 is also to the same effect.

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** His name may also be bracketted with that of Sardar Iqbal Singh.

3 P.M.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 12, line 20—

for "and fertilizers" substitute "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 12, line 28.—

for "and fertilizers" substitute "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: "That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 34—(Functions of the State Warehousing Corporation)**

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 16, line 26—

for "and fertilizers" substitute "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

(ii) Page 16, lines 33 and 34—  
for "and fertilizers" substitute "fertilizers and agricultural implements".

**Shri B. K. Das (Contai):** I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 34 (b) and also to clause 25 (b). In 25 (b), we find the words 'offered by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions' which we do not have here.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** There is no harm:

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:  
Page 16, line 26—

for "and fertilizers" substitute "fertilizers and agricultural implements."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 16, lines 33 and 34—

for "and fertilizers" substitute "fertilizers and agricultural implements."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 34, as amended,  
stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 34, as amended, was added  
to the Bill.*

**Clause 46—(Declaration of fidelity and  
secrecy)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we shall take up clause 46.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Sir, there is one amendment to clause 31.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us dispose of clause 46 first.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I beg to move:

Page 21, line 15—

for "and employee" substitute "officer or other employee".

The word 'officer' has been omitted; it has to be included.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 21, line 15—

for "and employee" substitute "officer or other employee".

*The motion was adopted*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 46, as amended,  
stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 46, as amended, was added  
to the Bill.*

**Clause 31—(Disqualification for membership of the board of the Corporation)**  
*Amendment made:*

Page 15, line 38—

for "incorporated company" substitute "public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956, (1 of 1956)".

*(Shri Syamnandan Sahaya)*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 31, as amended,  
stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 31, as amended, was added to  
the Bill.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the hon. Members want that the rest of the time should be devoted to the third reading, I can put all the amendments together. Have I the permission of the House to put them together?

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** The remaining amendments may be put to the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I presume the hon. Member knows that the Government has considered them and does not want to accept.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** If the amendments are put, it will be on record.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the hon. Member has got any particular amendment to be put, he can give the number. I will put it to the House.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Sir, in clause 18, I want amendments 45 and 46 and also 18 to be put.

**Shri R. N. Singh:** I want No. 129 in clause 18 to be put.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then there are 4 amendments to clause 18, Nos. 18, 45, 46 and 129. May I know the hon. Minister's reaction?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** No, Sir; I do not accept.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not going to accept them.

May I put all these together?

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** There are other clauses also and other amendments. If you agree, we can give the numbers and they can be put together.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall proceed systematically. To clause 18 there are Nos. 18, 45, 46 and 129.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** There is No. 19 also, Sir. Then, there is amendment No. 131 to clause 20, amendments Nos. 21 and 22 to clause 21, amendment 25 to clause 24 and 49 to clause 25.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have already passed clause 25. I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House.

**Clause 18—(Share Capital and shareholders)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 8, line 129—

for "one hundred thousand" substitute "one hundred and fifty thousand".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 9—

for lines 1 to 7 substitute :

"(6) The shares of the Central Warehousing Corporation shall not be transferable except to the Board, the State Bank, or any co-operative society, in accordance with the regulations made by the Central Warehousing Corporation under this Act".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 8, lines 18 and 19—

for "two thousand and five hundred" substitute "twelve thousand and five hundred".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 8, lines 21 and 22—

for "thirty thousand" substitute: "twenty thousand".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 8, line 25—

omit "and joint stock companies"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Clause 20—(Management of Central Warehousing Corporation)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 9, line 27—

after "public interest" insert :

"including the conditions of the growers".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Clause 21—(Directors.)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 11, line 1—

after "allowances" insert :

"not exceeding rupees one thousand per month".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 11, line 6—

after "such sums" insert :

"not exceeding rupees one thousand per month each".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Clause 24—(Appointment of officers etc.)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 12, line 13—

after "remuneration" insert :

"not exceeding rupees one thousand per month".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put the clauses.

**Shri Rane:** We have left our clauses 16 and 17.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All the clauses are being put together.

The question is :

"That clauses 16 to 55 except clauses 22, 25, 31, 34, and 46 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 16 to 55, except clauses 22, 25, 31, 34 and 46 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Shri B. K. Das:** I consider that the success of co-operatives in our rural areas in the corner stone of the success of this Act which we are going to pass now.

I have found that our people have no training in co-operatives, and the hon. Minister, when he introduced the Bill, told us what scheme he is going to take up for training of proper personnel who may be helpful to our people for the organisation of co-operatives. It is long since a scheme for training was adopted, but that has not proved much of a success. The training institutes in Poona and at other places have not produced proper staff for the co-operatives and we are lagging behind in that respect. In my constituency, there is an N.E.S. block, it has been there for more than a year, but the officer to be charged with the work of the co-operative there was not found for a long time—the officer could be put only after 13 or 14 months. If proper guidance is not given to our people, then the organisation of co-operatives is not possible. That is a matter of great importance and we should find out proper personnel and staff for the organisation of co-operatives in the rural areas.

When we go through the evaluation report of the N.E.S. and C.D. Projects, we find that even proper accounts are not kept for these societies—for several months no accounts could be found. When people get trained in the organisation of co-operatives, I think all the benefit that we are going to give them through the organisation of warehousing and other methods that are contemplated in this Bill will be fully realised. The Central Government has taken upon itself the organisation of co-operatives now. I think the highest importance should be given to the training of proper personnel and finding proper people for manning the co-operative societies in rural areas. The Government is going to participate in co-operative societies in the rural areas and even try to give financial aid. But if

there be no proper people to guide them, if proper officers are not there, the co-operatives cannot be formed.

I hope the Government will take proper care and notice so that a proper organisation can be formed regarding co-operatives.

**Shrimati Jayashri:** I take this opportunity of congratulating the Government for bringing this measure which will prove of great boon to the agriculturists as well as the public. I am reminded of those days when we had strict rationing and controls. During those days, I remember that in juvenile courts small children were brought before the magistrate for selling just one seer of rice or bajra here and there. It proves that there was no scarcity of foodgrains as it was thought at that time, but there was exploitation by the middlemen. The foodgrains went underground and it was a good thing that we had Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who took a bold step in removing the controls. We heaved a sigh of relief. It was a vicious circle because if we removed the controls, the foodgrains would have gone underground. So it is a great step that we are doing away with the middlemen and helping the agriculturists as well as the public.

As the previous Member said, the main thing is how to administer the Co-operative Credit Societies. I remember reading in a book in which a survey was taken of a village. The agriculturist had applied for some money for purchase of seeds for sowing against his standing crop. Due to red-tapism, it took such a long time for him to receive this loan that by that time the sowing season was over and so he had to incur a great loss. I would request that such delays should not take place and the agriculturists should receive the full benefit.

I am glad that we are going to have schemes for storing foodgrains. In a city like Bombay, I know that we have heavy rains, and during one of these rainy seasons a lot of foodgrains, which were stocked on the dockyard, had been rotting. In big cities like Bombay and Calcutta, it is a great necessity that we should have large storage houses. The only difficulty would be that the foodgrains are properly preserved. Here I would suggest that we should encourage more women to look after the

[Shrimati Jayashri]

storing of foodgrains, because it is women in whose charge we leave the foodgrains in our homes.

Lastly, as the hon. Minister stated that we are going to have a plan for marketing purpose, it is a great necessity that we should have proper linking of roads for villages. Unless that is done, the products of the villages cannot be taken to other markets. The linking of such roads is also of as much importance as having storehouses.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the pipelines are kept going and not stopped or allowed to leak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before I call upon Shri Madiah Gowda, I wish to say this. We shall have to leave some time to the hon. Minister as well.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Please do not leave any time for me; I have done.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** A new suggestion has been made that women should be employed for storing foodgrains, and the hon. Minister will have to reply to it.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** If that is your desire, I bow down and will reply to it.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture for having so successfully piloted this important measure of far-reaching significance in such a short time as this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is not left pending.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I have absolutely no doubt that this measure will do immense good to our country, particularly to the poor agriculturists.

Such a measure should have come much earlier. Better late than never. But such a measure requires a very careful handling because there are some inherent defects. We are creating a very big hierarchy. We go from the Central Government to the ordinary agriculturist. First the Central Government, then comes the Board, then the executive committee, Central Warehousing Corporation executive committee, the State Governments, State Warehousing Corporation, executive committee and so on. Besides, there will be a number of other affected interests. It will not be easy for the hon. Minister or the Government to bring about a sort of harmony between all these elements. He

should see that, the object, with which this Bill is passed, is achieved. Our popular Minister should see that everything is done at an early time. It will be rather difficult. Though the co-operative movement in our country has been in existence for nearly fifty years, it has not brought about sufficient improvement in the conditions of the people due to various reasons. The first and foremost reason is the kind of officialdom we had; ignorance of the people is also another reason. Now that the Minister has got an opportunity to encourage these co-operative through this measure, it is essential that he should see that all these co-operatives and other organisations begin to work with a good deal of enthusiasm and vigour. Secondly, when these warehouses and godowns come into existence, it is absolutely necessary to see that only good people are employed here. If we give room for bandicoots, much of our articles in the godowns will disappear.

I wanted to say something on warehouse construction.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no time now.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** In constructing the warehouses, we must have plans suited to different places and different climates and different circumstances. A proto-type plan may not be of use. What is good for Delhi may not be good for Bangalore. All these matters should be taken into consideration. The Minister should see that this measure is implemented as early as possible and thus earn much more all our thanks.

**श्री आर० एन० सिंह:** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने किसानों के लिये एक ऐसा विधेयक पेश किया है, जिससे उन को कुछ लाभ हो सकता है और सहायता मिल सकती है।

मुझे इस बिल में एक बात यह देखने को मिली कि शेयरों खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में जायंट स्टॉक कम्पनीज का नाम रखा गया है, अर्थात् जायंट स्टॉक कम्पनीज भी शेयर खरीद कर हिस्सेदार बन सकेंगी। इस वक्त जो जायंट स्टॉक कम्पनीज बनी हुई है, उन में से ज्यादातर प्राइवेट कंपनियाँ हैं और प्रायः मिडलमैन ने अपनी सुविधा के लिये उनको बना रखा है। मुझे डर है कि



यदि उन्हें भी शेरर खरीदने का अधिकार दिया गया, तो अधिष्य में वे अपने पैसे के बल से अपने पैसे के जोर से दूसरे लोगों को, किसानों को अपने अन्दर मिला लेंगे, जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि धीरे धीरे उस में उनका ही अधिकार हो जायेगा और वे नफ़ा कमाने के लिये कोई रास्ता ढूँढ लेंगे। मेरा मत यह है कि जो इस तरह की कम्पनीज बनी हुई हैं, उन को इसके शेरर खरीदने का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिये था। फिर भी अब माननीय मंत्रीजी का जैसा एक्सपीरियंस होगा, उसी के अनुसार वह कार्यवाही करेंगे। मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना था कि मुझे संदेह है कि इस अवस्था में किसानों को कुछ तकलीफ़ और नुकसान होगा। चन्प्यबाद।

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Sir, in conclusion, I have to perform the pleasant duty of thanking the hon. Members for the co-operation which they had afforded in the passing of this Bill. It is true that we have not been able to give as much time as a measure of this importance deserved. But, I have tried to accommodate as many points of view as possible. Many things have been said in this House. I can assure the hon. Members that we shall take action on those. We shall benefit by their advice. I also hope that in the implementation of this very important measure, I shall have a large measure of co-operation from the hon. Members.

As you were pleased to observe a new point has been raised Ladies are suited to look after warehouses; it has been said. They are more suited to look after 'houses'—excluding 'ware'. We have made a beginning and we have appointed a lady as the keeper of a warehouse. I hope more women will be coming forward and occupy more important places than it has been possible for them to occupy hitherto.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was negatived.*

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

**Shri Morarka (Ganganagar—Jhunjhunu):** I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members'

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1956."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### RESOLUTION RE: CEILING ON INCOME OF AN INDIVIDUAL— *Contd.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now resume discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra on the 27th April, 1956 regarding ceiling on income of an individual. Out of four hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 3 hours and 59 minutes are left for the purpose of discussion to-day. Shri Bibhuti Mishra may continue his speech.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन):**

उपाध्यक्षजी जिस प्रस्ताव को मैंने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार को १९४७ में ही, जब कि उसको विल्ली का तल्ल मिला था, उस प्रस्ताव के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर के उसे कार्य रूप में परिणत करना चाहिये था। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार ने इस बारे में इतनी देरी क्यों की है। जितने भी हमारे भाई कांग्रेस में रहे हैं या जिनका गांधीजी के साथ सम्बन्ध रहा है, वे नित्य प्रति आश्रमों और जिला और थाना कांग्रेस कमेटी में गांधीजी द्वारा बनाई हुई प्रार्थना शाम को गाया करते थे। उस प्रार्थनासे गांधीजी हम लोगों को तैयार करते थे। उस प्रार्थना में पहली बात यह थी:

न त्वम् कामये राज्यम् न स्वर्गम् न पुनरभ्वम्  
कामये दुःखं तप्तानाम् प्राणिनामाति नाशनम्।

गांधीजीकी प्रार्थना में यह बात थी कि हमको राज्य नहीं चाहिये, हमको स्वर्ग की इच्छा नहीं है, हमको एक ही इच्छा है कि हम गरीबों का दुःख दूर कर सकें। इसी प्रार्थना के साथ हम गांधीजी की एकादश व्रत की प्रार्थना करते थे। उनमें एक प्रार्थना यह भी थी कि हमको अपरिग्रही होना चाहिये। हम लोग जो स्वराज्य के सैनिक थे और गांधी जी के उसूलों के अनुसार रचनात्मक काम करते थे उनको इन प्रार्थनाओं को रोज सुबह और शाम पाठ करना पड़ता था। गांधीजी ने इन प्रार्थनाओं के द्वारा देश में रचनात्मक कार्य