

**SEVENTEENTH**  
**INTER-UNIVERSITY NATIONAL DEBATE**  
**ON**  
**COOPERATION**

*“Cooperative movement is the best instrument to involve  
youth in programmes of economic development”*

**HELD AT**  
**A. P. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD**  
**ON**  
**FEBRUARY 8 & 9, 1977**  
**&**  
**UDAIPUR UNIVERSITY, UDAIPUR**  
**ON**  
**FEBRUARY 19, 1977**

**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING**

( National Cooperative Union of India )

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## INTRODUCTORY

The National Council for Cooperative Training is set up by the National Cooperative Union of India, an apex organisation of the Indian Cooperative Movement, to be in charge of cooperative training programmes in the country. Cent-per-cent aided by the Government of India, the Council directly runs Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management Pune, for training senior and key cooperative personnel and 16 cooperative training colleges catering to the needs of intermediate cooperative personnel in the country. The Council also provides academic guidance and support to the 69 cooperative training centres run for the junior personnel by the state cooperative unions/governments.

2. One full academic year Post-graduate Diploma Course in Cooperative Business Management is the core course run at the National Institute. The course is recognised by the Central/State Governments for employment in the cooperative sector. The Institute also conducts several sectoral, inter sectoral functional, multi-disciplinary/multi-functional courses; seminars etc. Besides, it plays a significant role in conducting international programmes, particularly trainers training courses for cooperative trainers from the South-East Asian countries, in collaboration with the International Cooperative Alliance and the I.L.O. The cooperative training colleges provide as many as III type of courses. These colleges offer, on a regular basis, a foundation course called "Higher Diploma in Cooperation"; sectoral diploma courses in cooperative marketing, banking, land development banking, consumer cooperation industrial cooperation, cooperative audit, cooperative housing and several short-term referresher, orientation, and job-oriented functional courses to meet the urgent and specific needs of the movement. The cooperative training centres mostly conduct 'Junior Basic Course' of varied duration. This cooperative training system, developed and systematised over two decades, has the capacity to train about 600-700 senior category personnel, 5000

intermediate category personnel and 10,000 junior cooperative personnel, every year.

3. The National Council, apart from conducting training activities also operates upon programmes of research, publication of text-books, etc. The National Institute, Pune, is also a premier centre of research in operation at and fundamental aspects of co-operation.

### **PROGRAMME FOR THE UNIVERSITIES**

4. The two-tier Debating Competition on Cooperation is one of the several activities carried out by the National Council to create awareness amongst the youth, in the universities and colleges, in the ideology, methods and practice of cooperation. The Council also sponsors essay competitions on cooperation in the Universities, every year. During the year 1976-77, as many as 41 universities had organised Inter-collegiate debates on cooperation in which 615 students participated. 21 universities had also conducted essay competitions on cooperation with participation of 214 students. The scheme of essay and debating competitions on cooperation, in operation ever since 1960-61, has attracted large number of students, year after year.

5. An important function also discharged by the Council is to promote the study of 'Cooperation' in the schools, colleges and universities. The Council had recently set up an Expert-Group on Teaching of Cooperation in the Schools, colleges and universities. The Expert Group has submitted its report, which is under process. The National Institute, Pune and colleges also periodically conduct short term programmes for University Teachers in Cooperation, which helps exchange of views, apart from up-grading and updating the knowledge of university-teachers on the various theoretical and practical aspects of cooperative development.

### **NATIONAL DEBATES**

The Inter-University National Debate on Cooperation, during the year 1976-77, the 17th in the series, was organised in two parts.

The debate in English language was organised at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, on 8th & 9th February 1977, in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University; and in Hindi language at Udaipur on 19th February 1977, in collaboration with Udaipur University.

7. The common topic chosen for English as well, as Hindi language national debate was "COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IS THE BEST INSTRUMENT TO INVOLVE YOUTH IN PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT". 29 universities from all over the country each represented by a team of two debaters speaking for and against the proposition-participated in the English language National Debate, spread over two days. The Hindi language National Debate was participated by 20 universities, which also included a team sent by Kerala University. On the eve of these Debates, Symposia were also organised both at Hyderabad and Udaipur, primarily to educate the students on cooperative thinking. The topic for the Symposia, which attracted eminent cooperators, thinkers and academicians, was "COOPERATIVE CAN PLAY A PIVOTAL ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 20-POINT ECONOMIC PROGRAMME".

8. Dr. C. Krishna Rao, Vice-Chancellor, A.P. Agricultural University, inaugurated the Debate at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad on 8th February 1977 at 10.00 A.M. Shri M. Zaheer, IAS (Retd.), Dean, National Institute of Community Development, presided over the inaugural function. The Debate came to a close with a valedictory function arranged on the evening of 9th February 1977. Shri S.M. Diaz, IPS, Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy delivered the valedictory address and distributed the prizes. Shri M. Bhoj Reddy, President, A.P. State Cooperative Union, presided over the valedictory function. Shri V. K. Balakrishnan, Secretary, National Council for Cooperative Training and Dr. Venkat Rao, Dean of Students Welfare, A.P. Agricultural University welcomed the guests & proposed vote of thanks at the Inaugural and valedictory functions.

9. The Debate at Udaipur was inaugurated by Shri M.M.K. Wali, IAS, then Chief Executive, N.C.U.I. & Executive Vice-Chairman, NCCT. Dr. B.K. Tandon, Professor of Economics,

Udaipur University, presided over the Debate and distributed the prizes. Shri V.K. Balakrishnan, Secretary, NCCT proposed the vote of thanks.

### **MYSORE TEAM ADJUDGED BEST IN ENGLISH DEBATE**

The team from Mysore University was adjudged the best in the National Debate held at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad and was awarded the Running Shield. The Lucknow University got the Runners cup.

11. On individual performance, Shri Vaneet Chhibber of Lucknow University won the First Prize of Rs. 300/-, Shri Eajaz Hussain of Mysore University the Second Prize of Rs. 250/- and Shri Gautam Mukerjee of Bhopal University the Third Prize of Rs. 200/-. The 12 special prizes were bagged by Shri R. Haritha (Mysore University), Miss Usha Seashan (Madras University), Miss Gita Pillai (Kerala University), Shri G. Ravindra Kumar (Sri Venkateswara University), Shri Sudhakar Kaza (Osmania University), Shri C.R. Shankar Kumar (Madras University), Shri Lalitendra Shastri (Bhopal University), Shri Anand Sagar (Lucknow University) Shri A. Nagarjun (A.P. Agricultural University), Shri Govindraj Ravishankar (Indian school of Mines), Shri Alok Kanti Chowdhary (Calcutta University) & Shri A. Jagdish Chandra Bose (Sri Venkateswara University). The four consolation prizes were awarded to Shri G. Anantram (University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore), Shri N.G. Krishnan (Nagpur University) Shri Sudip Ray (Calcutta University), and Shri Avinash Kaushal (Haryana Agricultural University).

12. The performance of the debators was adjudged by a panel of judges comprising of Dr. M. V. Namjoshi, Professor, Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management ; Shri Tej Bahadur, Associate Professor, Extension Education Institute, A. P. Agricultural University ; and Shri Karim Khan, Joint Registrar, Cooperative Societies, A.P. Mrs. A.T. Phillips, Reader, Political Science, Osmania University presided over the Debate.

### **UDAIPUR TEAM WINS HINDI DEBATE**

13. The team from Udaipur University won the best



team prize in the Hindi National Debate and was awarded a Running Shield, instituted by M.P. State Cooperative Bank. The team from Vikram University, Ujjain was awarded Runners Cup instituted by Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune.

14. Kumari Lata Kabra, representing Udaipur University got the first prize of Rs. 300/- ; Shri Pankaj Sharma of Vikram University, Ujjain the 2nd prize of Rs. 250/- ; and Shri Dalip Saran of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur the 3rd prize Rs. 200/- instituted by the NCCT for individual merit. Four special prizes, instituted by the local cooperative institutions were won by Shri R.J. Pandey (Nagpur University), Kumari Usha Gupta (B.N. Chakravarty University, Kurukshetra), Shri Deshmukh Arvind Madhav Rao (Marathwada University). The 5 consolation prizes of Rs. 75/- each were won by Shri Shaileendra Prashar (Vikram University, Ujjain), Shri Bipin Bihari Dubey (Gorakhpur University), Shri Kulkarni Vijai Kumar Madhav Rao (Marathwada University) and Shri Jawahar Barhila (Nagpur University). Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive NCUI, Dr. Dharam Vir, Joint Director, ICA and Shri S.L. Doshi, Retired Principal acted as Judges and evaluated the performance of debators.

#### **OTHER HIGH-LIGHTS :**

16. The following were some of the other high-lights of the National Debates :—

(i) The National Debates held during the year attracted several prizes from the local cooperative institutions, indicating their keen interest in this activity. The A.P. Cooperative Institutions instituted as many as 13 special prizes for individual merit in the National Debate held at A.P. Agricultural University. The Tirupati Cooperative Super Bazar, Hyderabad, awarded a cup to the best Lady participant ; the A.P. State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., a Shield ; A.P. State Cooperative Union, A.P. Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank, A.P. State Federation of Consumer Central Cooperative Stores, A.P. State Cooperative Bank, Hyderabad District Central Cooperative

Bank, Adilabad District Central Cooperative Bank, Lakshmi Cooperative Super Bazar, and Cooperative Training College, Hyderabad, awarded cups of different sizes. A.P State Cooperative Marketing Federation awarded a cash prize of Rs. 151/-, the Cooperative Training College Consumer Stores, Hyderabad, a cash prize of Rs. 75/- and the A.P. State Cooperative Housing Societies Federation a Silver Plate. The International Cooperative Alliance awarded a Karve Memorial Volume to the best speaker.

(ii) In the Debate held at Udaipur University, 4 special prizes were instituted by the local Cooperative institutions. viz. Udaipur Zila Sahakari Bhoomi Vikas Bank, Udaipur Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samiti Ltd., Udaipur Sehkari Upbhokta Thok Bhandar and the Tribal Area Development Cooperative Corporation, Udaipur. A very generous offer came from Udaipur Central Cooperative bank which provided a gift to each of the participant in the Debate held at Udaipur. The Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona awarded books on Cooperation to the best three students both in the English and Hindi language National Debates, and the National Cooperative Union of India awarded two consolation prizes of Rs. 75/- each for the Hindi Debate held at Udaipur.

(iii) The A.P. Agricultural University had made elaborate arrangements to receive the participants on arrival at Hyderabad, for their stay ; and also arranged an excursion trip for them in the city of Hyderabad. The University also arranged a Cultural Programme on the evening of 9th February in which, apart from the local students, some of the students from participating Universities also participated. The Vice-Chancellor of the University gave an 'AT HOME' to the student participants. The All India Radio, Hyderabad interviewed some of the winners in the Debate for its 'Yuv Vani' Programme. Elaborate arrangements for the student participants & guests were also made by Udaipur University for the Debate held at Udaipur.

(iv) The National Cooperative Federations too were involved in these Debates. The Union Ministry of Civil Supplies & Cooperation, the NCDC, IFFCO, ICA & NCUI provided their literature free for distribution amongst the participants.

(v) The Symposium held at A.P. Agricultural University on the evening of the 9th February, 1977 was presided over by Shri G. Kumarswamy Reddy, IAS, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, A.P., Dr. B.C. Muthiah, Director, National Institute of Community Development ; Dr. Venkat Rao, Dean, Student Welfare, A.P. Agricultural University and Shri J.R. Sharma, Joint Director, NCCT explained their view points on the subject. Shri V.K. Balakrishnan, Secretary, NCCT welcomed the guests and Shri R.S. Sisodia, Principal, Cooperative Training College, Hyderabad, proposed vote of thanks.

(vi) Shri M.M.K. Wali, IAS, Chief Executive, NCUI & Executive Vice-Chairman, NCCT, presided over the symposium at Udaipur. Dr. B.K. Tandon, Professor of Economics Udaipur University ; Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, then Executive Director, NCUI ; Dr. Dharmvir, Joint Director, ICA were the other Principal speakers in the Symposium.

16. The National Council awards National Scrolls to the best teams in the National Debates. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation has instituted a Running Shield for the best team and the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh a Runners Cup for the Second best team in the English language National Debate. A shield has also been instituted by M.P. State Cooperative Bank and a Cup by Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management for the two best teams in the Hindi language Debate. The Council awards individual prizes, of Rs. 300/-, Rs. 250/-, Rs. 200/- and three consolation prizes of the value of Rs. 75/- each to the meritorious students in both English & Hindi language Debates. The Council also awards three prizes each of the denomination of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 75/-, and Rs. 50/- in the Essay competition and Rs. 75/-, Rs. 50/-, and Rs. 30/- in the Inter-Collegiate debates held at the University level, apart from meeting the cost of T.A. & D.A. of the participants.



**INAUGURAL FUNCTION**—Dr. C. Krishna Rao, Vice-Chancellor, A.P. Agricultural University inaugurating the Debate. Others in the picture are : (L to R) S/Shri J.R. Sharma, V.K. Balakrishnan and Shri M. Zaheer, Dean, NICD.



**A VIEW OF AUDIENCE**—Shri M. Bhoj Reddy, President, A.P. State Co-operative Union (sitting in the first row from right),



**DEBATERS IN ACTION**—Speaking for and against the proposition.



**PRIZE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION**—Shri S.M. Diaz, IPS, Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy distributing Prizes. He also delivered Valedictory address.



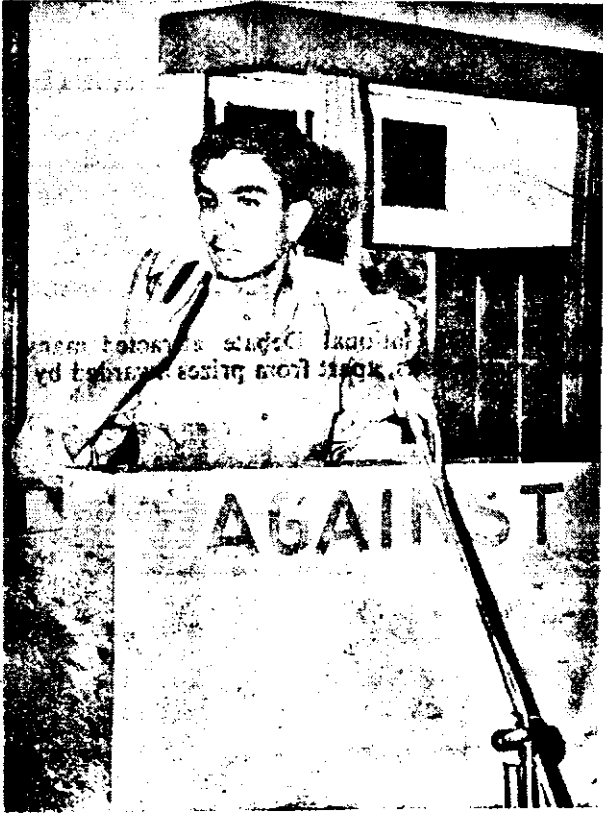
**PRIZE WINNERS**— Prize winners with the distinguished guest.



**INAUGURAL FUNCTION**— Shri M.M.K. Wali, IAS, Chief Executive, NCUI inaugurating the Debate. Others in the picture are : (L to R) Dr. B.R. Tandon (Udaipur University), Shri V. K. Balakrishnan (NCCT), Dr. R. C. Dwivedi (NCUI) and Dr. Dharamvir (ICA).

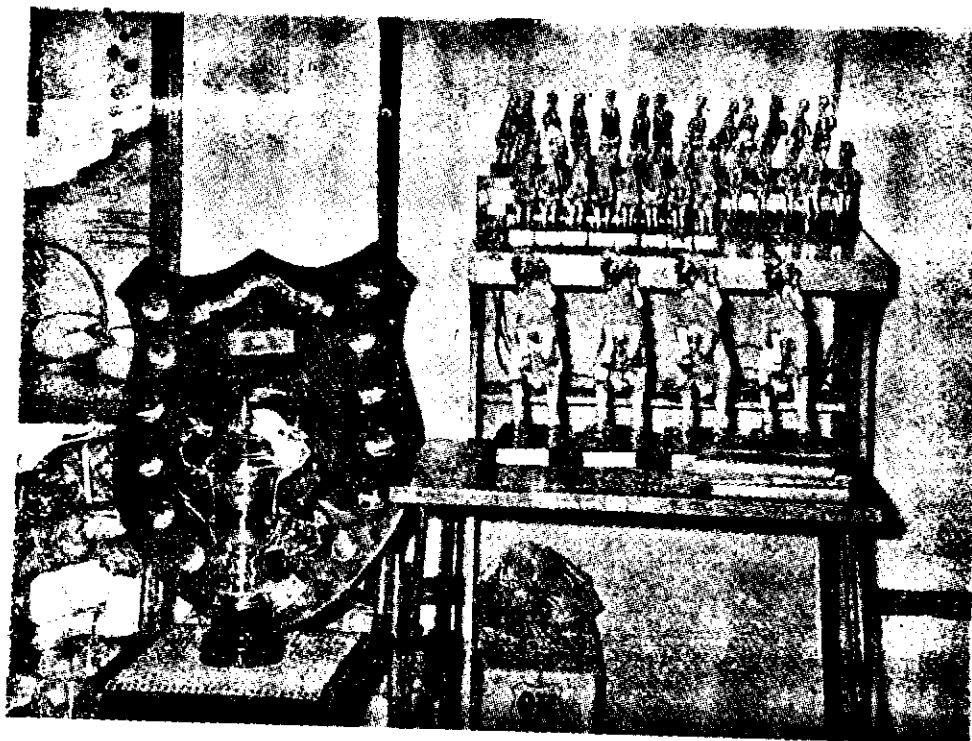


**JUDGES REMARKS**—Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, then Executive Director, NCUI, evaluating the debate. Others in the picture are : (L to R) Dr. B.K. Tandon, Shri V.K. Balakrishnan, and Shri J. R. Sharma.



**A DEBATOR IN ACTION**





**ATTRACTIVE PRIZES**—The National Debate attracted many prizes from local cooperative institutions, apart from prizes awarded by NCCT.



**WINNERS**—Dr. B.K. Tandon, Professor of Economics, Udaipur University presided over the debate and also distributed prizes.

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**The Debate**  
**Arguments in Favour**

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Cooperation is a non-political organisation fitting into any type of political set-up. By involving youth in its programmes of economic development, it can bring about not only high productivity in agriculture, industry, trade and commerce but also eliminate many of the evil social effects that flow from economic development, namely urbanisation problems, public health and sanitation, education problems and unemployment. The future of cooperation lies in :

(a) earnest youth

(b) implementation of the basic principles of service with sincerity and productivity without exploitation.

**V. Surya Narayana**

*Andhra University, Waltair.*

Economic Development of our country depends on the development of the cooperative sector, and the participation of youth in the scheme of development. Other agencies have neither motivation nor any concrete scheme to involve youth. Cooperative movement led by elder generation lacks dynamism, Infusion of young blood would have insulated the cooperatives from all ills. Despite limitations, youth must be involved ; for youth alone can set in motion the much desired socio-economic and cultural revolution.

**Miss R. Asman Bari Bevi**

*Annamalai University,  
Annamalai Nagar.*

The cooperative way leads to collective effort, creative living, community consciousness, a sense of equality and oneness and embraces progressive way of life. Cooperative movement is a type of renaissance for awakening the heart of million and million of youth and to unite them to work purposefully. Their vigour, energetic effort can efficiently be utilised in different programmes for

economic development rather than consumer for nothing. Youths are the best motive force and the best time to convert into self expression, comradeship, community life, mutual confidence and trust, which are essential qualities for building up national character and fostering national economy.

**Ataur Rahman,**  
*Assam Agricultural*  
*University, Jorhat.*

The involvement of youth is very essential and useful for any kind of development, particularly economic development. The cooperative field offers the youth of India a constructive channel. The youth has many negative and destructive fields which easily tempt them into self-destruction. Cooperation can divert them from this bainful tendency and utilise their unbounded energy and idealistic fervour. The youth can be very effective, as in Soviet Russia and Israel, in rural and industrial development, if they are rightly involved in the cooperative movement. Youth never tolerates restrictions or impositions. The cooperative movement because of its voluntary nature and the spirit of mutual help definately attracts the youth and makes them committed in the battle for economic development.

**V. Eshwar Anand,**  
*Berhampur University.*

Rabindra Nath Tagore in his essay on cooperation says that man loses his true stature when he fails to unite fully with his fellows. A child dreads ghosts only when he is alone. Most of our fears are replicas as of this fear of ghosts. We have the fear of poverty. It can be countered if we stand out in a group.

As Lincoln puts it, democracy is a govt. of the people for the people and by the people so also is the cooperative system, an organisation of the people, for the people and by the people. The people include the youth who not only go ahead to strengthen the system but the whole nation.

C.R. Fay says—Cooperative Society is an association of the weak for purposes of joint trading who gather together, try to lift themselves and others out of weakness into strength. Thus cooperative system seeks to provide equal opportunities for all prevents exploitation and eradicates man made differences and as Dr. Talmaki observes, it evokes a spirit of service, loyalty and corporate feelings. This naturally goes ahead to unite the youth for progress and prosperity.

**Gautam Mukerjea,**  
*Bhopal University.*

Cooperative movement, youth potentiality, socio-economic development of a nation are firmly inter-related very much like three points of a triangle. Cooperative movement is a sine-qua-non for economic planning and development in any nation and especially in India. The energetic, enthusiastic and revolutionary youth should involve themselves in the "Sahakari Movement" to induce a mutation of a poor socio-economic infra-structure. The ideology and philosophy of cooperation fits very well with those of youth and can catch them young in most proper ways and can bridge the generation gap.

Cooperative movement can involve and benefit student namely in study circles, libraries, canteens etc. It can solve the burning unemployment problems, by involving the youth in consumers cooperatives and thereby lower the priceline.

**Chittranjan Koley**  
*Bidhan Chandra Krishi*  
*Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani.*

The basis of economic development lies in developing the agricultural field. It is here that the cooperative movement plays a vital role by decentralising the centralised land. The youths are attracted to this selfless devotion for the humanitarian cause. The industrial sector can be boosted up by doing away with the discrimination in the supply, demand and production through the cooperatives. This tremendous impact will create an employment

potential and evidently draw more and more youth to the noble cause of freedom, justice and scientific socialism.

**S. Ray.**

*Calcutta University.*

Cooperative movement is a *sin-qua-non* for the implementation of economic programmes, because its structure is well organised and coordinated right from the top national level down to the villages by which it can attain rapid economic emancipation and subsequent development especially of the economically vulnerable segments of the masses. Without active involvement of youth who are the more enlightened lot, the task of cooperatives is extremely arduous. Youth, who are the backbone of the nation, can successfully implement programmes of economic development by which they will be released from eternal restlessness and yearning for action and their energies will be properly channelised.

**Himal K. Parikh,**

*Gujarat University,  
Ahmedabad.*

For a developing nation like India, participation of youth in any programme of economic development is a must. Out of various systems, cooperation is the most suited as it combines the good points of both public as well as private sectors. The high ideals of cooperative movement makes it a point of special attraction to youth. Further, committed as we are to democracy, the youth needs to be inspired towards cooperation.

**Avinash Kaushal**

*Haryana Agricultural  
University, Hissar.*

Cooperative movements wants people's participation. The 1971 census showed that 31 crores out of the total population of 54.5. crores were young. This youthful asset, vibrating with zeal and pulsating with enthusiasm will have to be harnessed for the development of the nation.

**U.A. Balasubramanian**

*I.A.R.I. New Delhi.*

Youth involvement in economic development is necessary and the cooperative movement is essential for the poverty ridden consumers and farmers of India. Cooperatives have failed in many instances due to lack of proper education. Involvement of youth in cooperative movement can help in bringing awareness about its principles, to the people at large. It can also provide an outlet for youth energy in the constructive work of economic development.

**K. Dutta Roy,**  
*Indian School of Mines,*  
*Dhanbad.*

The Youth and the poor are the only two great majorities in the country. If the cooperative movement is used as an instrument to involve them, the programme of economic development will move faster towards the goal.

**R. B. Nimbalkar,**  
*Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth,*  
*Dapoli.*

The Indian youth have had no economic security and are dependent upon others. The fire, the spirit, the vigour, the dynamism of youth have been exploited by vested interests. And when the youth had served the purpose of these people, it was cast overboard with callous indifference. The youth must create opportunities for itself. If each contributes his tiny bit, a very dynamic force in the form of cooperation will emerge.

**Vimal K. Bhutani,**  
*B.N.C. University,*  
*Kurukshetra.*

Economic programming will not in every case imply industrial output or trade increase but it also has a social context, where we find that as an extension of our fundamental duties we must form informal cooperatives to check economic deterrents like black-marketing, hoarding and population growth. It is here, where the cooperative movement will gain more momentum, more acceptance

than individualistic efforts, for it is the cooperative movement which provides the initial initiative which is imperative for galvanizing the youth today.

**Vaneet Chhibber,**  
*Lucknow University.*

The grand Roman empire of the past was reknown for its splendour, power, richness and knowledge and yet it fell like ninepins. Any empire that had failed to imbibe the principles of brotherhood, 'each for all and all for each' and 'live and let live', will have to go the way the Roman empire did. The same can happen to India if our youth, the future rulers of India, are not initiated into the cooperative movement. Youth rebels against compulsion and will opt for any movement based on the principle of persuasion, the principle on which the cooperative movement is based.

**Miss Usha Seshan,**  
*Madras University.*

In India 40% people are below poverty line. When 40% of population is in this condition not a single government in the world can alone do much for their rehabilitation in a limited time. Therefore, it should be done by the people only with the feeling that one for all and all for one. In any nation's population, it is the youth that has tremendous potential to do Himalayan task. Therefore, in fact it is the need of hour to involve youth in cooperative movement for economic development if India is to reach the zenith of prosperity before the end of this century.

**V. K. Sawant,**  
*Mahatma Phule Krishi  
Vidyapeeth,  
Rahuri.*

Cooperation is the basis of life. Its importance is reflected in our personal, social, economic and political activities. Progressive elements like youth which constitute 9 crores of our population should, therefore, be encouraged to take part in cooperative activities to build up a strong country. 55% of our total holding



is below 1 hectare. Under such circumstances, progress in agriculture can only be achieved if systematic guidance and financial help is combined with the efforts of progressive (Youth), cooperative minded agriculturists (youth) and their local leaders. Cooperation is a powerful means to encourage a large number of youth (literate and illiterate) to seek self employment by establishing cooperative dairies, cooperative poultry, fishery, piggery, bee keeping, sheep keeping, etc. Thus it will not only solve the problem of unemployment but lead to maximum utilisation of available resources for production. Youth can establish cooperative consumers societies for distribution of essential commodities at reasonable rates and thus can prevent exploitation of consumers.

**B. R. Kide,**  
*Marathwada Agriculture*  
*University, Parbani.*

The fable of the farmer who by the help of dry twigs explained his sons the necessity to unity, forms the base of the cooperative movement. Man being a gregarious social animal has to live collectively and this movement serves him as the weapon to fight capitalism, a shield against communism and as a school of democracy. The ideals of cooperation coincide with the necessities of Indian Youth. It has wide and deep roots in the remotest rural areas, making it possible to tap the rural youth energy. Moreover, its basic characteristics being non-interference, freedom of action, it is liked by the Indian youth. It also overcomes individual handicaps and inculcates modern attitudes of change adaptation and progress. The economically developed nations of Europe have substantial examples to guide cooperative movement in youth for the economic development of the nation.

**Shakeel Ahmed, Siddiqui,**  
*Marathwada University,*  
*Aurangabad.*

A classless, casteless society has been a goal, we have been striving for every since we secured independence. We dreamt of an integrated and just society, providing liberty in its widest sense, equality of opportunity and a basic economic minimum for all

'India of my dreams' as Gandhiji called it. But even after over 25 years of freedom, economic justice is a distant mirage. The reasons for this dismal condition is the lack of participation of the people in the various economic programmes. Even cooperation has not been as much of a success as it could have been because a sense of involvement and participation was not inspired in the people. Youth power with its dynamism and vast potential for meaningful action can undoubtedly play a very effective role in securing economic justice for all through cooperation. Just as the Isrealei Kibbutz made the deserts blossom, the Indian youth through cooperation can make every village of our country a centre of production and a heaven of prosperity.

**Ejaz Husain,**  
*Mysore University,*  
*Mysore.*

Cooperative movement is the voluntary association of people, where people associate on the basis of equality for the promotion of economic interest and youth is such an impressionable period of life that the spirit of cooperation can be easily imbibed. As it is seen, youth are idealist, old men are fatlist and children are childish.

**Miss C. Rajlaxmi Naidu,**  
*Nagpur University.*

The need of the hour is not an economic doctrine but an honest and a disciplined way of life like the cooperative movement. This movement is non-political and can succeed under any form of government. The benefits that accrue are manifold, economic, educative and moral. The principles are very ideal like the voluntary membership, democratic leadership, limited gains, limited dividends, etc. Membership can mean practical vocational guidance to youth (i.e.); cooperative credit societies will interest students of economics. The National Service Scheme involving youth in nation building activities is also based on the principles of cooperation of working together without profit-motive and it has been a stupendous success. Cooperation is the best instrument as it touches all

aspects of our national life and best suited for our conditions (i.e.) rural environs.

**Sudhakar Kaza,**  
*Osmania University,*  
*Hyderabad.*

The capitalism or private sector always tends to be monopolistic and hinder youth with their innovative and dynamic energy from being involved in economic development. Similarly, youth will be a misfit into public sector for there is much spoon feeding there. Thus, cooperative provide best opportunity for youth to involve themselves in programme of economic development.

**S. Chandrasekhar,**  
*Sambalpur University.*

Economic planning cannot be an esoteric exercise, confined to a few experts. All people at all ages have to be involved in the planning process. While the cooperative movement in Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Canada, China, Russia and other countries has become the best instrument of involving youth in programmes of economic development, it is very distressing that youth of this country, which constitutes roughly 45 percent of the total population, neither have been accepted as an integral part of changing social structure nor have been involved fully in the social and economic activities of the nation. Youth are the embodiment of popular enthusiasm and a dynamic force to be reckoned with. But automistic and weak as they are, youngmen and women cannot individually take up schemes of economic development. If the youth are united on the principles of cooperation, they can stand and thrive : if divided on the principles of cut throat competition and fierce acquisitiveness, they are likely to fall into the abyss of stagnation and backwardness.

**A. Jagadish Chandra Bose,**  
*S.V. University, Tirupati.*

The cooperative movement to succeed must develop cooperative spirit and break the inertia of the people. The youth in the

country can help the poor farmer to mitigate his difficulties. Fishery graduates can form a cooperative union with other agricultural graduates and start a small fish pond. Similarly Cooperative Dairies, Poultry Farm and Gobar Gas Plants could be set up. This will not only feed the Villages, give the villagers better wages but will also sustain the youth. The Cooperative movement, which only few years ago was described as a "plant held in position with both hands by the Government, since its roots refused enter the soil" is now showing warmth of life, sprouting automatically, setting further tendrils, to find own support and showing signs of growing dimensions in its body. It thus can provide good opportunity to the young ladies and gentlemen to help themselves and also help the nation.

**Sudhindra Gadagkar**  
*University of Agriculture*  
*Sciences, Bangalore.*

Right from the hunting age upto the present day, the progress and development of human beings in all spheres, social, economic and political is marked by a sense of living, thinking and working together. This is the essence of cooperation. Cooperative movement is the result of exploitation of the weak sections by the so called upper class. This movement is based on the principles of self help through mutual help and service above self. Exploitation and Cooperative movement are in compatibles. This has evidently fired the imagination of youth and participation of youth in this movement has been steadily increasing. The youth of India, today, is directly participating in the 20-point economic programme too. Cooperative organisations in about 6,000 hostels, with students running the show, are ensuring supply of essential commodities, books and stationery at controlled prices and benefitting seven lakh students. Cooperative organisations can be formed by the youth to safeguard exploitation of agricultural labour to ensure supplies of essential service to weavers, etc., and thus contribute in the development of economic programmes. The young are the true servants of humanity, the pillars of society and soldiers of peace.

**Mala Seshadri,**  
*University of Udaipur.*

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**The Debate**  
**Arguments Against**

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Cooperation has misfired due to the non-involvement of youth and a lack of productivity orientation. The want of a proper strategy in agriculture and the neglect of latest marketing techniques have exacerbated this. In spite of its credit bias it has left a yawning credit gap. What is more, the spirit of cooperation is sorely lacking in the Indian cooperative pantheon. To cap it all there is no emphasis whatsoever on economic viability. The future of cooperation in India or elsewhere lies in orienting the static structure to conduct dynamic programmes with youth involvement which should be geared to economic development.

**Hayagreeva Rao,**  
*Andhra University, Waltair.*

Cooperative movement is one of the several organisations and it is not associated with all activities of development. Therefore, youth the future leader, shall not be forced into such a narrow organ. The inherent limitations of the cooperative hinder improvement and youth, if associated, may feel dejected and may have to follow blindly leaders of narrow vision. Youth should be involved in social revolution rather than in economic revolution. The progress of other countries was due to the basic honesty of the society. At this hour, youth needs to be involved in more urgent problems of social uplift.

**M. Muthu Vijaya Kumar,**  
*Annamalai University, Annamalai  
Nagar.*

The cooperative movement, in principle, is very good. We have not realized and are yet to realise its tremendous potentiality. It would have been one of the best instrument for involving the youths in the programmes of economic development. But in practice our Indian cooperative movement is suffering from lack of bold leadership, voluntary participation, gross mismanagement. In its present condition it can not, therefore, act as the best instru-

ment. It can be a supplementary or complementary to some other system.

**Amrit Ch. Barbara,**  
*Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat*

The failure of cooperative society in our country is mainly due to the lack of spirit, a sense of dedicated work from those who are entrusted with the job. There is a need for action, immediate purposeful and result oriented action to bring about cooperative development in the country.

**Mohan Hariharan,**  
*Berhampur University.*

Except in the 'Red countries', means of production is owned by propertied class and they corner the lion's share of national wealth depriving the rest of the people and that is why people become poorer. Cooperative movement in these countries can not change the course of this lopsided economic development as holding property is not discouraged. Again in a capitalist economy any cooperative society to be economically viable has to follow the law of market to make profit, which only sustain the property relationship. But propagandist for cooperative movement try to divert the attention of the youths from real state of affairs. So the youth should become conscious of the deprivation of the poors million and should associate themselves in a struggle against the landlords and bourgeoisie.

**Sidhartha Sankar Mukhopadhyay,**  
*Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa  
Vidyalaya, Kalyani.*

Cooperative movement does not suit the temperament of the youth, who develop the habit of defiance and intolerance at this state and this development goes against the very name of cooperation.

**Aloke Kanti Chowdhury,**  
*University of Calcutta.*

If experienced cooperators have failed how can unexperienced youth survive and get involved in cooperative movement and make it a success.

**Mayur Macwan,**  
*Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.*

There are not many cooperative societies in India having youth as their members. According to the Cooperative Act, only the head of the family is accepted as a member of the society. When cooperatives themselves do not involve youth in their functioning, how can they become the best instrument for them.

**K.R. Gunjal,**  
*Indian Agricultural Research  
Institute, New Delhi.*

The motion implies the presence of an external agency for involving youth in programmes of economic development in whose hands it can serve as an instrument. But cooperative movement is essentially a voluntary movement. Thus the statement is contradictory and meaningless. Further cooperative movement itself is an economic programme thus it cannot be an instrument alien to itself. Thus it cannot be an instrument at all of youth involvement as are persuasion, compulsion, imploration etc.

**G. Ravishankar,**  
*Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.*

The cooperative movement rose as a progressive voice against the cruel exploitation of workers and peasants in the laissez faire economy. Robery Owen envisaged it as a movement that would secure managerial and ownership rights to industrial workers and peasants. Realising its revolutionary potential, the forces of status quo distorted the movement into one involved in doling out credit to agriculturist or supplying essential commodities to workers. Thus the cooperative movement was introduced in its distorted form into India and continues as such. Statistics clearly reveal that the cooperatives are an unqualified failure even in those fields in which they seek to involve themselves, such as, in cooperative banking,



consumer cooperatives, multi-purpose societies, housing cooperatives, industrial cooperatives, etc. They have failed to touch the lives of the neediest strata-India's rural poor. Such a movement cannot be an instrument for involving youth in economic development. But the youth must be an instrument in reforming the cooperative movement restoring its owenian principles and utilising it as an effective partner in economic development.

**Gita Pillai,**

*Kerala University, Trivandrum.*

Cooperative movement in the country is enmeshed with bureaucracy and red-tapism. As such the use of cooperatives would result in the loss of the natural initiative and brilliance of the youth.

**Trilok M. Telang,**

*Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.*

Cooperation is not bad, but it must come from within. When Cooperation is forced from outside conformity creeps in—good decisions are traded for average ones ; dependency flourishes, people blame each other for wrong decisions ; people shrink responsibility ; the fighting spirit goes; drive disappears; corruption reigns supreme ; it becomes the hunting ground for vested interest. Youth is the time to test one's vow. It is a time to forge ahead and, therefore, can not go with cooperation.

**Navjot Singh Chadha,**

*B.N.C. University Kurukshetra.*

Indisputably, it is the youth today that commands the largest single source of production and potential creative power. But the principle of Neo-classic dynamics is not related in direct ratio to population growth. If economic development is to be maximised, the equation build up is one of 'Equity versus Efficiency' or one must take into account differences in personal ability and differences in education, training and opportunity : and this is exactly what a cooperative tends to overlook and negate. In linkage studies or applied economics, what is true of the individual as a part is rarely true of the society as a whole. The fallacy of composition, of course,

is that we overlook how much of economic life proceeds without conscious cooperation. A free and competitive system is itself an elaborate mechanism of unconscious coordination but it has no central intelligence. In fact what becomes of consequence to the issue is that youth will have more to contribute as individual identities than as mixed abstractions. What we need, therefore, is some external or state authority regulating individual, human incentives rather than an arbitrary control of all productive resources through a wide based cooperative movement. Sustained growth in any sector, in any economy will ultimately depend on the role and character of the individual actors

**Anand Sagar,**  
*University of Lucknow.*

It will be a misnomer to call cooperation in India, a movement. Cooperative movement has been thrust down from top by the Government and because of too much of governmental interference and complete absence of participation on the part of the people, the movement has been a grand failure. Youth is a kind of disease which has to be endured patiently. Time alone can cure it. The involvement of youth in the cooperative movement will be harmful to both the youth and the movement.

**C.R. Shankar Kumar,**  
*University of Madras.*

We can not flounder the dynamism of youth to the meek role of duckling moving with its grove.

**D. S. Tulankar,**  
*Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth,*  
*Rahuri.*

Unless and until we will not give training to the literate and illiterate youth in social, cultural, economical, political, educational aspects and fulfill lacunas of cooperative movement, youth cannot be used to involve in cooperative movement for programme of economic development.

**Shinde S.D.**  
*Marathwada Agricultural University,*  
*Parbhani.*

Cooperative involvement of youth in National economic programmes should create an intense sense of socio-economic awareness and individual obligation at the level of the common man. For this to happen in an effective way, there should be a harmonious confluence of private sector and public sector, with cooperative movement being the moderator. Thus the movement of cooperation is definitely one of the best and not the best instrument to bring youth into the forays of national economic main-stream.

**R. Haritha,**  
*Mysore University.*

The crux of today's debate lies in the word 'best'. When we say best it means it is unparelled and unless this proposition has tried various other means of involving youth in the economic development, it cannot arbitrarily say that cooperative movement is the best. Cooperation can be compared to the definition George Bernard Shaw gave of democracy that democracy is like a balloon filled with hot air which is sent high into the sky and while the people watch, the perpetrators pick their pockets. The cooperatives, instead of being voluntary organisation, are government sponsored and naturally dependend on Government; and have proved to be political platforms for unscrupulous politicians.

**N.G. Krishnan,**  
*Nagpur University.*

Man is first an individual and then a social being. Cooperation and youth are radically unlike because youth strives to be strentorian in order to express its individuality, while cooperation calls for submission of the individual. The cooperative movement was never meant to be an answer for youth involvement. It is more a socio-economic movement.

**Sanjiv Cherian Thomas,**  
*Osmania University, Hyderabad.*

Competitive spirit brings the best out of the man as both privileges and responsibilities are individualised, which we do not find in cooperative spirit. Again our society is not educated enough

for cooperative way of life. To indulge youth, therefore, the best method is to provide them with competitive spirit and not cooperative.

**Raghunath Behura,**  
*Sambalpur University.*

For economic development, we need men of clear and deep perfection, profound knowledge, maturity and vast experience. Youth are emotional and very often irrational. The cooperative movement in India, which itself is sick, with the involvement of youth, cannot flourish but can only perish.

**G. Ravindra Kumar,**  
*S.V. University, Tirupathi.*

Cooperation envisages a high degree of experience. The very success of the cooperative movement is backed up by experience and practice. In youth, we presuppose a certain amount of in-experience since it is at this stage of the development of an individual that one is confronted by all sorts of new situations. Can the youth of such a nature be ever influenced by the cooperative movement.

**M. V. Ashok**  
*Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,*  
*Coimbatore.*

The Cooperative movement has failed in this country. The Government is having second thought about the ability of the cooperatives to disburse credit. Regional Rural Banks are being set up to strengthen agricultural credit sector. Move for amalgamation of the societies is on and FSS are being set up to serve the compact need of the weaker sections. There is a generation gap between the adult and youth. The adults dislike youth, because they find them aggressive and irresponsible. There is no question of substituting adults for youth because we will be going out of the cooperative track.

**G. Anantharam**  
*U.A.S. Bangalore.*

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वाद—विवाद  
तर्क पक्ष में

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आज सहकारिता का प्रभाव सभी क्षेत्रों में है। कृषि क्षेत्र में सहकारी समितियाँ खाद्यान्न उपज बढ़ाने में लगी हैं। छोटे-छोटे किसानों को एकता के सूत्र में बांध कर वे देश में हरित क्रान्ति लाने का प्रयास कर रही हैं। औद्योगिक विकास में ये समितियाँ जागरूक हैं। लघु उद्योग तथा बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना कर वे भारत को तकनीकी क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

**बोपक शरण**

आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर

सहकारिता के सिद्धान्तों पर शोषण मुक्त समाज की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। डेयरी व्यवसाय, कुटीर व ग्रामीण उद्योगों का विकास भी इसी से संभव है। कालेजों, विद्यालयों, छात्रावासों में युवा वर्ग ने सफल संचालन किया है। उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी सहकारी चीनी मिले, जो कि आर्थिक विकास की सूचक है।

**लता काबरा**

उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय

उदयपुर।

सहकारी संस्थायें यदि सर्वसुलभ हो जाएं तो निश्चय ही नवीन जीवन प्रणालियों के खोजकर्ता युवा वर्ग उसे अपना लेगा और विश्व की अशान्ति में कमी होगी तथा युवा भटकाव दूर होगा और आर्थिक विकास को गति प्राप्त होगी। सहकारिता के सिद्धान्त व साधन तथा युवा वर्ग की शक्ति व सहयोग के समन्वय से ही आर्थिक विकास होगा। युवा वर्ग की रचनात्मक शक्तियों से आर्थिक विकास गतिशील होगा तथा उससे पुनः युवावर्ग का आर्थिक व सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा।

**प्रेस कुमार शर्मा**

काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी

पूर्वनिर्मित सहकारिता के अन्तर्गत जो सहकारी समितियाँ हैं वो भी भारतीय युवकों के लिए आर्थिक दशा में काफी योगदान दे सकती है। चाहे वो कृषि साख समिति हो या गैर कृषि साख समिति, चाहे अल्पकालीन साख संस्थायें हों या दीर्घ कालीन, चाहे भूमि सुधार बैंक हों या स्टेट बैंक, इसके अलावा भी यदि युवक चाहें

तो भारतीय स्तर का कुटीर उद्योग या अन्य तरीके के समितियों का गठन कर अपने आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मणिकान्त पाण्डे कामेदवर सिंह बरभंगा  
संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय

आर्थिक विकास के केवल दो ही साधन हैं—पहला सहकारिता द्वारा और दूसरा अकेले से । सहकारिता जब एक उत्तम साधन है तो क्यों न आर्थिक विकास के लिए देश की उत्तम शक्ति यानी युवा वर्ग को इसमें सम्मिलित किया जाए—जैसे कि रूस, चीन, स्काटलैंड और पोलैंड में हुआ है ।

सुरेश चन्वन  
केरल विश्वविद्यालय  
त्रिवेन्द्रम

युवा वर्ग को अंधेरे में भटकने से निराशा के हाथों से पिट जाने से मजबूरियों में विद्वंसक तथा निकृष्ट कार्यों से बचाने की सामर्थ्य सहकारिता आन्दोलन में कूट-कूट कर भरी हुई है । सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से शिक्षित युवकों को अपनी योग्यता के अनुसार काम का मौका मिलेगा तथा लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योग धन्धों को युवकों की सेवार्यें प्राप्त होंगी जिससे उनका विकास होगा ।

बिपिन बिहारी बूढे  
गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय  
गोरखपुर

कम साधनों के उपलब्ध में सर्वोत्तम सिद्धि प्राप्त करने का एक मात्र रास्ता सहकारिता है । हमारा आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रम तभी सिद्ध हो सकता है जब वर्तमान सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों में अमूल परिवर्तन किया जाए । सहकारिता और युवा वर्ग के सहयोग के बिना यह कभी नहीं हो सकता ।

हेमन्त कुमार दशरथलाल शाह  
गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद ।

सहकारिता एक अहिंसात्मक बन्धन है जो इस लक्ष्य का बोध कराता है कि एक सब के लिए हो सब एक के लिए । सहकारिता में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने के लिए युवकों को आर्थिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों में लगाना चाहिए ।

राजेन्द्र पाण्डेय  
नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय

युवा शक्ति ही राष्ट्र शक्ति है। वह राष्ट्र जिसकी युवा शक्ति आर्थिक प्रगति के कार्यक्रमों के प्रति समर्पित है कभी भी पिछड़ा हुआ गरीब नहीं हो सकता। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वह साधन उपयुक्त होना चाहिए जिसके माध्यम से युव शक्ति को आर्थिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों में लगाया जाना है। सहकारी आन्दोलन निश्चित रूप से एक ऐसा सशक्त साधन है।

शंकर प्रसाद श्रीवास्तव  
बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

जीवन एक पिरामिड की तरह न हो जिसमें चन्द लोग ऊपर बैठे रहें हो और शेष लोग उनका भार ढोहते रहें—जीवन तो एक मीनार की तरह हो जिसमें ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक सब समान हों और वह सम्भव है, केवल सहकारिता आन्दोलन के माध्यम से, क्योंकि भारतीय परिवेश में सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण आवश्यक नहीं अपितु सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण आवश्यक है।

शैलेन्द्र पाराशर  
विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय,  
उज्जैन

सहकारिता का मुख्य उद्देश्य होता है कि जो असंगठित है या प्रतियोगिता का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते उन्हें संगठित करके आर्थिक विकास की नींव रखी जाती है। युवकों को इस कार्यक्रम में लगाना उचित होगा क्योंकि इससे उनकी सृजनात्मक शक्ति का प्रयोग हो सकेगा, बेरोजगारी कम होगी व देश का विकास हो सकेगा।

ऊषा गुप्ता  
बी. एन. चक्रवर्ती वि० वि०,  
कुरुक्षेत्र

पूँजीवाद धन का केन्द्रीकरण, एकाधिकार प्रवृत्ति को जन्म देता है। साम्यवाद में खूनी क्रान्ति से गुजरना पड़ता है। राज्य व्यापार नीति में नीकरशाही जन्म लेती है। मार्ग केवल सहकारिता का बचता है, जो सब दोषों से मुक्त है।

एस. एम. जैन  
भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय  
भोपाल

भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था मिश्र है। हम आर्थिक विकास करना चाहते हैं अर्थात् हमारे देश के कृषि उद्योग, उद्योग तथा सेवाओं का विकास करना चाहते हैं। इसका



विकास तीन क्षेत्र कर रहे हैं—नीज क्षेत्र, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तथा सहकार क्षेत्र और इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि सहकारी ही सर्वोत्तम साधन सिद्ध हो चुका है तथा युवा वर्ग के समाविष्ट होने पर वह अधिक सर्वोत्तम सिद्ध होगा ।

कुलकर्णी विजयकुमार मधुकरराव  
मराठावाड़ा विद्यापीठ,  
औरंगाबाद

औद्योगीकरण से जब देश की बेरोजगारी तथा आर्थिक विषमताओं का समाधान होने के स्थान पर इन समस्याओं के रूप में और विकरालता आ गई तो केवल सहकारिता ही एकमात्र ऐसा साधन है जिसके द्वारा बेरोजगारी और आर्थिक उपलब्धियों के समुचित वितरण के लिए सहकारिता के क्षेत्र की क्षामियों और राजनैतिक अधिपत्य को दूर करने का कार्य भी केवल युवा वर्ग ही कर सकता है ।

सुरेश जोशी  
राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय,  
जयपुर ।

आर्थिक विकास, युवा वर्ग एवं सहकारिता आन्दोलन एक त्रिकोण के तीन कोणों की भांति है, जिसमें ऊपर वाला कोण अर्थात् आर्थिक विकास के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नीचे वाला आधारिक युवा वर्ग तथा सहकारिता आन्दोलन पर ही निर्धारित है क्योंकि युवा वर्ग जनता का प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते केवल सहकारिक योगदान द्वारा ही समाज की कुल पैदावार बढ़ाने में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकता है ।

सुरेश चन्द्र डोंगरा  
हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय  
हिंसार

युवकों को आर्थिक प्रगति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर करने के लिए सहकारिता पर बल देना आवश्यक है तभी आर्थिक प्रगति रूपी मधुर आम फल की प्राप्ति हो सकती है । सहकारिता से हीन युवा वर्ग जो आज अभिभावकों, शिक्षकों के दोहरे व्यक्तित्व से चलते हैं उनमें भी विश्वास खो चुका है ।

मिलिन्द माधव भारद्वाज  
ललित नारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय,  
दरभंगा (बिहार)

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वाद—विवाद  
तर्क विपक्ष में

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भारत में सहकारी आन्दोलन एक ऐसी सजीव गतिपूर्ण शक्ति सिद्ध नहीं हो पाया है जो कि नैतिक, बौधक एवं आर्थिक पुनरुत्थान में सहयोग दे और कृषकों को नया जीवन, नयी आशा प्रदान करें। वह भारतीय किसानों के लिए डेनमार्क के किसानों की भांति उनके जीवन का एक ढंग नहीं बन पाया है।

**सुनील कुमार भ्वा**  
श्री कामलेश्वर दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय

सहकारिता आन्दोलन की सफलता के मापदण्ड न तो सहकारिता के परम्परागत स्वीकृत मापदण्ड सिद्ध होंगे और न तो उसका सांख्यिक विस्तार। उसकी सफलता के मापदण्ड होंगे :— उत्पादन में वृद्धि, समानता की स्थापना एवं समाज कल्याण में उसका योगदान। किन्तु नव युवकों में अहम्वादिता की भावना समाज कल्याण की अपेक्षा आत्म कल्याण की भावना अधिक पायी जाती है जो कि सहकारिता के सिद्धान्त के प्रतिकूल है।

**रामप्रकाश द्विवेदी**  
काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी

युवकों में वह शक्ति है कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन में भाग ले कर देश के आर्थिक विकास के कार्यक्रम को सफल बना सकते हैं परन्तु कमी है उसके सामने प्रेरणा की, आदर्श की, सहयोग की, भावना की। इसलिए जब तक युवकों के सामने कोई आदर्श, कोई प्रेरणा नहीं आती, जब तक उनमें सहयोग की भावना नहीं लायी जाती, तब तक सहकारिता आन्दोलन युवा वर्ग को आर्थिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों में लाने का सर्वोत्तम साधन नहीं कहलाया जा सकता।

**सतीश खन्ना**  
केरल विश्वविद्यालय  
त्रिवेन्द्रम

सहकारिता के सिद्धान्त क्या हैं और उसका उद्देश्य क्या है इसकी पूरी शिक्षा नहीं दी गयी है। इसलिए युवा वर्ग सहकारिता में नहीं लग पाया है। भारतीय जनता की गरीबी, भारतीय जनता की अशिक्षा, अराजकता, भारतीय सहकारिता आन्दोलन में निरक्षरता की कमी, व्यवसायिक अनुभव की कमी, सहकारी समिति के पास धन

की बहुत कमी। इन कमियों के कारण सहकारिता का आर्थिक विकास नहीं हो पाया है।

शंकरभाई मगनभाई बसापा  
गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद

सहकारिता द्वारा समाजवाद आ सकता है क्योंकि सहकारिता पूँजीवाद और समाजवाद के मध्य का मार्ग है।

अरविन्द कुमार  
गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय  
गोरखपुर।

यदि युवा वर्ग एक साथ एक कार्य करने हेतु एक गाँव में भेज दें तो एक गाँव की ही उन्नति होगी। इसलिए एक-एक युवा को अलग-अलग गाँव में भेजना चाहिए जिससे वे अच्छा कार्य करके हर गाँव की उन्नति हो सकेगी।

जतेन्द्र कुमार  
जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय  
ग्वालियर

सहकारिता में दायित्व असीमित होता है जबकि युवा वर्ग सम्पत्ति रहित होता है। युवा का अहम् प्रबल होता है वह महत्वकांक्षी तथा प्रतियोगिता में विश्वास करता है जोकि सहकारिता में प्रतिफलित नहीं होता।

देवेन्द्र रस्तोगी  
दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय  
दिल्ली

सहकारिता के तबे पर अपने स्वार्थ की रोटियाँ सेंकने के लिए सहकारिता आन्दोलन के चूल्हेमें युवा शक्ति का ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग करने की इस कोशिश को कतई गवारा नहीं किया जा सकता।

पंकज शर्मा  
विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय  
उज्जैन

सहकारी आन्दोलन केवल ऋण प्रदायी संस्थान बनकर रह गयी है। इसमें युवकों को लगाना अत्याधिक उपहास्यास्पद सा होगा। युवकों को लगाने का अर्थ ये

होगा कि इस 70 वर्षीय दम तोड़ते बूढ़े को युवकों के लिए छोड़ना होगा । इस आन्दोलन की अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं हुई । यह विकास में अधिक योगदान नहीं दे सका क्योंकि यह केवल लघु उद्योगों तक की वस्तु बन कर रह गया है ।

रमेश गोतम

बी० एन० चक्रवर्ती वि० वि०,  
कुरक्षेत्र

सहकारिता आन्दोलन लोगों के सहज सहयोग नहीं वरन् सरकार के प्रयत्नों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं । अतः यह स्वयं सहकारिता के आदेशों का विषय है । सहकारिता अर्थव्यवस्था के वितरण क्षेत्र पर बल देती है जबकि युवक और उनकी शक्ति उत्पादन क्षेत्र पर । अतः इन दोनों में सामञ्जस्य के बगैर सहकारिता आन्दोलन युवा वर्ग को आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं वरन् अवनति की ओर लगायेगी ।

शिवकुमार शुक्ल

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

सहकारिता में उत्तरदायित्व बंट जाने के कारण सब लोग उत्तरदायित्व से भागने लगते हैं । युवकों में यह प्रवृत्ति ज्यादा ही होती है । इसके विपरीत युवकों के अकेले काम करने पर सारे उत्तरदायित्व उन्हें खुद निभाने पड़ेंगे और वे अधिक कार्य करेंगे ।

प्रमोद जायसवाल

भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय  
भोपाल

सहकारिता आन्दोलन बतनदारी नोका तथा संस्थानिकाओं का नया रूप बना है । युवावर्ग को कोई ऐसा कार्य दें जिससे वे अपने मुक्त गुणों को देश तथा समाज के काम लगा सकें ।

देशमुख अरविन्द माधवराव

मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद

सहकारिता शब्द ही मानव मनोविज्ञान के विपरीत है । जब तक भारत में निजी सम्पत्ति का प्रावधान रहेगा सहकारिता सफल नहीं हो सकती । भारत में इसने

मुद्रास्फीति और भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा दिया है साथ ही अधिनायकवाद की जड़ों को मजबूत किया है, गांवों के नाम पर शहरों को बढ़ाया है ।

दीपक दबे  
रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय  
रायपुर

सहकारिता में सरकार का अत्याधिक हस्तक्षेप है जो सहकारिता के सिद्धांत के विरुद्ध है ।

रामकिशोर साहू  
रांची विश्वविद्यालय  
रांची

सहकारिता अपने भावात्मक रूप में बेशक आर्थिक विकास का सर्वोत्तम माध्यम हो सकता है लेकिन सहकारिता के लिए आवश्यक 'सब के हित में हमारा हित', की भावना का होना सहकारिता आन्दोलन की असफलता का कारण है ।

हर्ष चतुर्वेदी  
राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय  
जयपुर (राज०)

आर्थिक विकास के कार्यक्रम और सहकारिता आन्दोलन में ठीक उसी प्रकार का विरोधाभास है, जिस प्रकार की समाजवाद और सामन्तवाद परस्पर विरोधी हैं । ऐसा कार्यक्रम निश्चय ही युवावर्ग की मौलिक प्रतिभा को दिक्भ्रमित कर देगा ।

धर्मेन्द्र कुमार  
ललितनारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय  
दरभंगा

सहकारी संस्थाओं में जिन युवकों को ठुसा जाता है, उनके विचारों का समन्वय होना भी असम्भव ही है बल्कि उनके विचारों में टकराव हो जाता है । जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भावी योजनाएं असफलता को ही चूम सकती हैं । कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि समुदाय के सभी सदस्य पूर्णतया रूची नहीं लेते जिससे उनकी विमुखता सारी संस्था के उत्साह पर प्रहार ही सिद्ध होती है । ऐसी प्रमाणिक आयु में युवकों को अपने ही रास्ते अपनाने के लिए पूर्ण अवसर दिए जाने चाहिए ।

सत्यनारायण गर्ग  
हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय  
हिसार

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE NATIONAL DEBATE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT A.P. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY,  
HYDERABAD (FEBRUARY 8—9, 1977)**

S. No.	Name of the University	Name of the participants
1	2	3
1.	Mysore University, Mysore.	i) Shri Eajaz Husain (For) ii) Shri R. Haritha (Against)
2.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	i) Miss C. Rajlaxmi Naidu (For) ii) Shri N. G. Krishnan (Against)
3.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	i) Shri Sudhakar Kaza (For) ii) Shri Sanjiv Cherian Thomas (Against)
4.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	i) Shri D.S. Tulankar (Against)
5.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth Dapoli.	i) Shri Rajender B. Nimbalkar (For) ii) T.M. Telang (Against)
6.	Tamilnadu Agricultural University Coimbatore.	i) Shri S.P. Jayaprakash (For) ii) Shri M.V. Ashok (Against)
7.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalyaya, Kalyani (W. Bengal).	i) Shri Chittaranjan Koley (For) ii) Shri Siddhartha Shankar Mukho- padhyaya (Against)

1	2	3
8.	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.	i) Miss R. Asman Bari Bevi (For) ii) Shri M. Muthuvijaya- kumar (Against)
9.	Indian School for Mines, Dhanbad.	i) Shri Kunal Dutta Roy (For) ii) Shri Govindraj Ravishankar (Against)
10.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	i) Parikh Him. K. (For) ii) Shri Macwan Mayur D. (Against)
11.	Madras University, Madras.	i) Miss Usha Seshan (For) ii) Shri C. R. Shankar Kumar (Against)
12.	Calcutta University, Calcutta.	i) Shri Sudip Ray (For) ii) Shri Alok Kanti Chowdhury (Against)
*13.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.	i) Shri Avinash Kaushal (For);
14.	B.N.C. University, Kurukshetra.	i) Shri Vimal Kumar Bhutani (For) ii) Shri Navjot Singh Chadha (Against)
15.	Indian Agrl. Research Institute, Delhi.	i) Shri U. A. Balasubra- manian (For) ii) Shri K.R. Gunjal (Against)
16.	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.	i) Shri Kide Babu Ramrao (For) ii) Shri Shinde Shyama- sunder D. (Against)



1	2	3
17.	Kerala University, Trivandrum.	i) Miss Gita Pillai (against)
18.	Lucknow University, Lucknow.	i) Shri Vaneet Chhibber (For) ii) Shri Anand Sagar (For)
19.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.	i) Shri V.K. Gaonkar (Against) ii) Shri V.K. Sawant (For)
20.	S.V. University, Tirupati.	i) Shri Jagadish Chandra Bose. (For) ii) Shri G. Ravindra Kumar (Against)
21.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.	i) Shri S. Chandrasekhar (For) ii) Shri Raghunath Behura (Against)
22.	Bhopal University, Bhopal.	i) Shri Gautam Mukherjee (For) ii) Shri Lalit Sashtri (Against)
23.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	i) Shri Md. Shakeel Ahmed Siddiqui (For)
24.	Andhra University, Waltair.	i) Shri Varanasi Surya Narayana (For) ii) Shri Hayagareeva Rao (Against)
25.	University of Agril. Sciences, Bangalore.	i) Shri Sudhindra Gadagkar (For) ii) Shri G. Anantharam (Against)

1	2	3
26.	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	i) Shri V. Eshwar Anand (For) ii) Shri Mohan Hariharan (Against)
27.	A.P. Agricultural University, Hyderabad.	i) Miss Romala (For) ii) Shri Nagarjun (Against)
28.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat.	i) Shri Alair Rahaman (For) ii) Amit Ch. Borbora (Against)
29.	Udaipur University, Udaipur.	i) Miss Mala Seshadri (For) ii) Mr. S.A. Reddy (Against)

**LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS (INDICATING THE NAMES OF DONORS) IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE DEBATE HELD AT HYDERABAD**

**TEAM MERIT**

<b>Particulars of Prizes</b>	<b>Winners</b>
<b>I. Best Team (National Shield)</b> (Donor : National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation, New Delhi)	<b>Mysore University</b> represented by: 1. Shri Eajaz Husain 2. Shri R. Haritha
<b>II. Runners up (Runners cup)</b> (Donor : Maharashtra Rajaya Sahakari Sangh, Bombay)	<b>Lucknow University</b> represented by : 1. Shri Vaneet Chhibber 2. Shri Anand Sagar

**INDIVIDUAL MERIT**

(Cash Prizes instituted by National Council for Cooperative Training, plus books donated by International Cooperative Alliance, New Delhi & Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. First Prize : (i) Rs. 300/- (cash) ;<br>(ii) Prof. Karve Volume<br>(iii) Book on Principles & Philosophy of Cooperation by Shri P.R. Dubhashi<br>VMNICOM, Poona. | } Shri Vaneet Chhibber,<br>Lucknow University |
| 2. Second Prize : (i) Rs. 250/- (cash) ; &<br>(ii) Book on Principles & Philosophy of Coopn. by Shri P. R. Dubhashi,<br>VMNICOM, Poona                              | } Shri Eajaz Husain,<br>Mysore University.    |
| 3. Third Prize : (i) Rs. 200/- (cash); &<br>(ii) Book on Principles and Philosophy of Coopn. by Shri P. R. Dubhashi,<br>VMNICOM, Poona                              | } Shri Gautam Mukherjea<br>Bhopal University. |

## SPECIAL PRIZES

(Value of Rs. 151/- ; Donors : Local Coop. Institutions)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Shield (Donor - A.P. State Handloom Weavers Coop. Society Ltd., Hyderabad).                         | } | Shri R. Haritha,<br>Mysore University.              |
| 2. Big size round Cup :<br>(Donor : Trupti Coop. Super Bazar, Hyderabad—for the best Lady Participant. | } | Miss. Usha Seshan,<br>Madras University.            |
| 3. Big Size Broad Cup :<br>(Donor—Hyderabad Distt. Coop. Central Bank, Hyderabad.                      | } | Miss. Gita Pillai,<br>Kerala University,            |
| 4. Big Size Tall Cup :<br>(Donor : A.P. Coop. Central Agri. cultural Development Bank Ltd., Hyderabad) | } | Shri G. Ravindra Kumar<br>S.V. University, Tirupati |
| 5. Big Size Tall Cup :<br>(Donor : A.P. State Cooperative Union Ltd., Hyderabad)                       | } | Shri Sudhakar Kaza,<br>Osmania University           |
| 6. Silver Cup :<br>(Donor : A.P. State Federation of Consumers Central Coop. Stores Ltd., Hyderabad).  | } | Shri C.R. Shankar<br>Kumar,<br>Madras University.   |
| 7. Rs. 151/- (Cash)<br>Donor : A.P. State Coop. Marketing Federation Ltd. Hyderabad.)                  | } | Shri Lalitendra Shastry,<br>Bhopal University.      |

## SPECIAL PRIZES (Value of Rs. 75/- each)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Silver Plate :<br>(Donor : A. P. State Cooperative Housing Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad). | } | Mr. Anand Sagar,<br>Lucknow University.                               |
| 2. Medium Size Cup :<br>Donor : Lakshmi Coop. Super Bazar, Hyderabad)                                | } | Shri A. Nagarjun,<br>A. P. Agricultural<br>University.                |
| 3. Medium Size Cup :<br>(Donor : Adilabad Distt. Coopera- tive Central Bank, Adilabad).              | } | Shri Govindraj<br>Ravishankar,<br>Indian School of Mines,<br>Dhanbad. |

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|--|---|---|
| <p>4. Medium Size Cup :<br/>(Donor : Coop. Training College,<br/>Hyderabad).</p> | } | <p>Shri Alok Kanti<br/>Chowdhury,<br/>Calcutta University.</p>        |
| <p>5. Medium Size Cup :<br/>(Donor : A. P. State Coop. Bank,<br/>Hyderabad)</p>  | } | <p>Shri Jagadish Chandra<br/>Bose,<br/>S.V. University, Tirupati.</p> |

**CONSOLATION PRIZES (Instituted by the NCCT)**  
(Rs. 75/- each Cash)

1. Shri G. Anantharam, University of Agrl. Sciences, Bangalore.
2. Shri N.G. Krishnan, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
3. Shri Sudip Ray, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
4. Shri Avinash Kaushal, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
5. Cooperative Training College, Consumer Stores.

सहकारिता पर हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने वाले प्रति-  
योगियों की सूची (उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर : दिनांक 19 फरवरी, 77)

क्रम सं०	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	प्रतियोगी का नाम
1	2	3
1.	गोरखपुर वि० वि०, गोरखपुर	(i) श्री विपिन बिहारी दुबे (पक्ष) (ii) श्री अरविन्द कुमार (विपक्ष)
2.	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली	(i) कुमारी अनिता शर्मा (पक्ष) (ii) श्री देवेन्द्र रस्तोगी (विपक्ष)
3.	मिथला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा (बिहार)	(i) श्री मिलिन्द माधव भारद्वाज (पक्ष) (ii) श्री धर्मेन्द्र कुमार (विपक्ष)
4.	केरल विश्वविद्यालय, त्रिवेन्द्रम	(i) श्री सुरेश चंदन (पक्ष) (ii) श्री सतीश खन्ना (विपक्ष)
5.	राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर	(i) श्री सुरेश जोशी (पक्ष) (ii) श्री हर्ष चतुर्वेदी (विपक्ष)
6.	बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी	(i) श्री शंकर प्रसाद श्री वास्तव (पक्ष) (ii) श्री शिवकुमार शुक्ल (विपक्ष)
7.	गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद	(i) श्री हेमन्त कुमार दशरथलाल शाह (पक्ष) (ii) श्री शंकरभाई मगनभाई स्वसावा (विपक्ष)
8.	जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, ग्वालियर	(i) श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा (विपक्ष)
9.	काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी	(i) श्री प्रेमकुमार शर्मा (पक्ष) (ii) श्री रामप्रकाश द्विवेदी (विपक्ष)
10.	भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय, भोपाल	(i) श्री सूरज मल जैन (पक्ष) (ii) श्री प्रमोद जायसवाल (विपक्ष)

1	2	3
11.	रांची विश्वविद्यालय, रांची	(i) श्री रामकिशोर साहू (विपक्ष)
12.	रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर	(i) श्री दीपक दवे
13.	आई. आई. टी. कानपुर	(i) श्री दीपक शरण (पक्ष) (ii) श्री दीनदयाल श्रीवास्तव (विपक्ष)
14.	नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर	(i) श्री आर० जे० पाण्डे (पक्ष) (ii) श्री जवाहर बढिये (विपक्ष)
15.	बी. एन. चक्रवर्ती विश्वविद्यालय कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा)	(i) कुमारी उमा गुप्ता (पक्ष) (ii) श्री रमेश गौतम (विपक्ष)
16.	हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय	(i) श्री सुरेश चन्द्र ढींगरा (पक्ष) (ii) श्री सत्यनारायण गगं (विपक्ष)
17.	श्री कमलेश्वरसिंह दरभंगा संस्कृत वि० वि०, दरभंगा (बिहार)	(i) श्री मणिकान्त पाण्डे (पक्ष) (ii) श्री सुनील कुमार झा (विपक्ष)
18.	मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)	(i) श्री कुलकर्णी विजयकुमार मधुकर- राव (पक्ष) (ii) श्री देशमुख अरविन्द माधवराव (विपक्ष)
19.	उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर	(i) कुमारी लता काबरा (पक्ष) (ii) श्री राघवेन्द्र राय (विपक्ष)
20.	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश)	(i) श्री शैलेन्द्र पाराशर (पक्ष) (ii) श्री पंकज शर्मा (विपक्ष)

**“सहकारिता” पर प्रथम अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय  
राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता—19 फरवरी, 1977**

**पुरस्कार विजेताओं की सूची**

(प्रदाताओं के नाम सहित)

<b>पुरस्कार सम्बन्धी विवरण</b>	<b>विजेता</b>
1. सर्वश्रेष्ठ-टीम (राष्ट्रीय शील्ड) (प्रदाता-मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी बैंक)	उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय प्रस्तुत कर्ता :— (1) कुमारी लता काबरा (2) श्री राघवेन्द्र राय
2. रनर्स-अप (रनर्स-कप) (प्रदाता— वैकुण्ठ मेहता राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रबन्ध संस्थान)	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय प्रस्तुत कर्ता :— (1) श्री पंकज शर्मा (2) श्री शैलेन्द्र पाराशर

**व्यक्तिगत पुरस्कार**

(राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा संस्थापित)

(1) प्रथम पुरस्कार	(1) रु० 300/- (नकद) (2) सहकारिता पर एक पुस्तक	कुमारी लता काबरा उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय
(2) द्वितीय पुरस्कार	(1) रु० 250/- (नकद) (2) सहकारिता पर एक पुस्तक	श्री पंकज शर्मा विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन
(3) तृतीय पुरस्कार	(1) रु० 200/- (नकद) (2) सहकारिता पर एक पुस्तक	श्री दीपक शरण, आई. आई. टी. कानपुर



## विशेष पुरस्कार

(प्रदाता—स्थानीय सहकारी संस्थाएं)

प्रदाता का नाम	पुरस्कार विजेता का नाम
(4) (1) उदयपुर जिला सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक	1. श्री आर. जे. पाण्डे नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय
(5) (2) उदयपुर क्रय-विक्रय सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, उदयपुर	2. कु० उषा गुप्ता बी. एन. चक्रवर्ती विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र
(6) (3) उदयपुर सहकारी उपभोक्ता थोक भण्डार लिमिटेड, उदयपुर	3. श्री देशमुख अरविन्द महादेव राय मराठवाडा विश्वविद्यालय
(7) (4) जनजातीय क्षेत्र सहकारी विकास निगम	4. श्री राधवेन्द्र राय उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय

### सांत्वना पुरस्कार (रु० 75/- प्रत्येक)

(राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा संस्थापित)

- (8) (1) श्री शैलेन्द्र पराशर  
विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन
- (9) (2) श्री विपिन बिहारी द्विवे  
गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय ।
- (10) (3) श्री कुलकर्णी विजयकुमार मधुकरराव  
मराठवाडा विश्वविद्यालय

भारत का राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ द्वारा प्रदेय  
विशेष उपहार

(11) प्रदाता :—

- उदयपुर केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड (1) श्री सुरेश जोशी,  
राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय
- (2) जवाहर बट्टि ए,  
नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय

**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATES  
(1976-77)**

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of Participants.	No. of Prizes awarded
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar	Provision of Rural credit shall be the exclusive prerogative of the cooperative alone.	20	3
2.	Andhra University, Waltiar	Cooperative farming is the only solution for the problems of small and Marginal Farmers.	34	3
3.	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore	The Cooperative Movement is successful and is the most suitable organization and media to implement the 20 points Economic programme.	12	3
4.	Berhampur University, Berhampur (Orissa)	'Consumers cooperatives are the only answers to the problems of profiteering, hoarding & high price.	20	3
5.	B.N. Chakravarty University, Kurukshetra	In the opinion of this house only the cooperative sector can strengthen of society in India.	21	3

- |     |   |  |    |    |
|-----|---|--|----|----|
| 6.  | B. C. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani                    | Cooperative is the most effective agency for implementation of 20 points Economic programmes.                            | 7  | 3  |
| 7.  | University of Calcutta                                    | Cooperation is the best way to achieve socialism.  | 16 | 3  |
| 8.  | University of Delhi                                       | In the opinion of this house the cooperative movement is the only solution for eradication of poverty in India.          | 29 | 3  |
| 9.  | University of Gorakhpur                                   | The establishment of socialistic societies in the growth as coop. society.   | 14 | -- |
| 10. | Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad                              | Movement of cooperative Marketing societies has failed in India.   | 12 | -  |
| 11. | G. B. Pant University of Agricultural & Tech. Pant Nagar. | Under the existing socio economic environment the cooperative are the best means to help the poor masses of the country. | 14 | 3  |
| 12. | Gujarat University, Ahmedabad                             | The cooperative movement will be able to play its significant role in the contest of present emergency.                  | 24 | 3  |

13.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	Cooperatives alone can improve the economic lot of the weaker sections in India.	13	3
14.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapith	Farmers services cooperative exclusively for small farmers.	19	3
15.	Kerala University, Trivandrum	Agricultural cooperatives will not succeed in India.	26	3
16.	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani	Agricultural credit institutions failed to fulfil the needs of the todays farmers.	9	—
17.	Madras University, Madras	Cooperative have been organised mainly to complete with private mono-polistic organisation.	52	3
18.	Marathwada University	The cooperative movement which was originally meant to service the poor has, so far served the interest of the interest of the affluent section only in India.	14	—
19.	University of Mysore	Interest of consumers can be protected only by cooperation.	21	3
20.	Nagpur University	In the opinion of this house Democratic socialism in India can be ushered in only through the medium of cooperative institutions.	37	3

1	2	3	4	5
21.	N.E. Hill University, Shillong	Cooperative Farming is the only solution to India's Agriculture Problems.	12	3
22.	Osmania University	The Cooperative Movement in India has succeeded in reducing economics disparities.	11	3
23.	Rohil Khand University of Bareilly	Cooperation and not competition is the basis of all human progress.	4	—
24.	Ranchi University	The Cooperative Method of economics organisation alone can bring about growth with social Justice in India.	18	3
25.	Ravishankar University, Raipur (M.P.)	The Cooperative Movement has been a great success in India.	9	3
26.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	The cooperative movement will effectively contribute to the transformation of socio-economic structure of the country.	22	—
27.	Sambalpur University, Orissa	Land reform movement without cooperative farming will be a failure.	26	3
28.	Tamil Nadu Agril. University, Coimbatore	Cooperative in India can effectively function if only they are purely democratic.	6	3

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|-----|--------------------------------------|--|----|---|
| 29. | I.A.R.I., New Delhi                  | Cooperatives are the only means for the implementation of integrated rural Development Programme.                              | 9  | 3 |
| 30. | Utkal University, Bhubaneswar        | Cooperative is the most suitable economic organisation to achieve high production and proper distribution.                     | 25 | 2 |
| 31. | Udaipur University                   | Consumers cooperative have helped in the stabilization of prices in India.   | 10 | 3 |
| 32. | Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola   | Cooperation is the only solution for economic development of rural India.  | 10 | 2 |
| 33. | Venkateswara University, Tirupati    | Cooperatives are the effective agencies for the success of public distribution system.   | 26 | 3 |
| 34. | Visva Bharati                        | The success of cooperative movement in India depends only Coop. Education of the people.                                       | 7  | — |
| 35. | काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी-5 | बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समितियों द्वारा ही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के अधिकारी दोषों का निराकरण हो सकता है न कि राज्य हस्तक्षेप द्वारा । | 9  | 3 |

- |     | 2   | 3   | 4  | 5 |
|-----|---|---|----|---|
| 36. | काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी   | सदन की राय में भारतीय सहकारी आंदोलन अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में सफल रहा है।   | 8  | — |
| 37. | जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, खालियर                                    | ग्रामीण की दुतगामी के लिए सहकारिता ही एकमात्र साधन है।  | 21 | 3 |
| 38. | ललित नारायण मिथिल विश्वविद्यालय<br>कामेश्वर नगर, दरभंगा (बिहार) | सदन की राय में भारत में समाजवादी लोकतांत्रिक समाज का विकास सहकारिता पर आधारित आर्थिक कार्यक्रम द्वारा ही संभव है। | 18 | 3 |
| 39. | बिक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन                                    | वर्तमान संदर्भ में आर्थिक समृद्धि का आधार केवल सह-कारिता ही है।   | 24 | 3 |
| 40. | Mahatma Phule Krishi<br>Vidyapeeth, Rahuri                      | "Cooperatives are the only means of Implementing the 20 Point Programme successfully in India."                   | 6  | — |
| 41. | Bhopal University, Bhopal                                       | "Cooperative system is the best working system in a country where socialism & democracy work together."           | 20 | 3 |

**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ESSAY COMPETITIONS**  
(1976-77)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of participants.	No. of Prizes
I	2	3	4	5
1.	Annamalai University	Role of the Cooperatives in holding price line of India.	12	
2.	Berhampur University	Role of cooperatives in achieving the economic Programmes.	12	
3.	Calcutta University, Calcutta		4	
4.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	Not mentioned	9	
5.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	In the present state of emergency only cooperative marketing can success.	26	
6.	Guru Nanak University Amritsar	The role of cooperatives in promoting the green revolution in Punjab.	3	
7.	G.B. Pant Agricultural & Tech. University, Pantnagar	Role of Cooperative organisation in developing rural India.	10	



- |     |   |   |    |
|-----|---|---|----|
| 8.  | Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar | Social Welfare through Coop. under 20 Point Eco. programme.                         | 10 |
| 9.  | University of Kerala, Trivandrum        | A Blue print of the improvement of facilities in your college through cooperatives. | 5  |
| 10. | Ravi Shankar University                 |   | 3  |
| 11. | South Gujarat University, Surat         | Role of Cooperatives in 20 points economic Programme.                               | 8  |
| 12. | Sambalpur University, Sambalpur         | Cooperative Movement 20 point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister.             | 6  |
| 13. | Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati  | Cooperative organisation is the sale means of up lifting weaker sections in India.  | 11 |
| 14. | Shivaji University                      | Role of cooperatives in price stabilization.  | 5  |
| 15. | Sardar Patel University, V.V. Nagar     | The role of cooperatives in Public distribution system.                             | 5  |
| 16. | Saurashtra University, Rajkot           | Reconstruction of the Nation through coop. activities.                              | 15 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu Agril. University            | Role of Cooperatives in Farm Finance.   | 9  |

1	2	3	4
18.	University of Udaipur	Role of Cooperative in 20 point Economic programme.	4
19.	Utkal University, Bhubneshwar	Cooperation not only includes greater production but yields better distribution.	15
20.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	Role of Cooperative Marketing in Agricultural development in India.	16
21.	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन (म. प्र.)	“सहकारिता और समाजवाद”	26

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE  
NATIONAL DEBATES (1963-77)**

1	2	3	4	5
1963-64	University of Delhi, Delhi.	21	41	Delhi University
1964-65	-do-	22	40	I.A.R.I.
1965-66	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	26	49	Shared by : (i) Delhi University and (ii) Burdwan University.
1966-67	University of Poona	26	52	University of Bombay, Bombay.
1967-68	Andhra University, Waltair	23	45	Shared by : (i) University of Madras and (ii) Gujarat University.
1968-69	M.S. University of Baroda	32	62	Gujarat University.
1969-70	Nagpur University, Nagpur	29	54	Running Shield : Gujarat University. Runners Cup : A. P. Agril. University, Hyderabad.
1970-71	Bangalore University, Bangalore	26	50	Running Shield : Gujarat University. Runners Cup : Bangalore University.

1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	Ranchi University Ranchi	25	49	Running Shield : Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Vikram University, Ujjain.
1972-73	Aligarh Muslim University, & Aligarh	26	49	Running Shield : Bombay University. Runners Cup : Aligarh Muslim University.
1973-74	Madras University, Madras	43	84	Running Shields : Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Shared by Lucknow University.
1974-75	Vikram University, Ujjain	40	74	Running Shield : Shared by Bombay University & Mysore University. Runners Cup : Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore
1975-76	Utkal University. Bhubaneswar.	32	63	Running Shield : Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Madras University, Hindi Shield : Vikram University. Composite Team Cup : Magadh University.

1	2	3	4	5
1976-77	Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Univer- sity, Rajendra Nagar Hyderabad. (English)	29	54	Running Shield : Bangalore Univer- sity. Runners Cup : Lucknow Univer- sity.
	Udaipur University Udaipur (Hindi)	20	37	Running Shield : Udaipur Univer- sity Runners Cup ; Vikram University, Ujjain.

**SUBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL DEBATES  
AND  
SYMPOSIUM  
(1967-1977)**

Sl. No.	Year	Subject
1	2	3
1.	1967	The only antidote to the growth of Monopolistic tendencies in the expansion of Cooperative Sector.
2.	1968	Managerial efficiency rather than Coop. spirit can lead the Coop. Movement to success.
3.	1969	Cooperative Movement in India will succeed only when State aid to the movement is with-drawn.
4.	1970	Cooperation has come to our country also but in such a distorted form that our poor have not been able to reap its benefits.
5.	1971	Cooperation is Superior to nationalisation in achieving the objectives of socialism in democratic society.
6.	1972	Growth with social justice in India can be achieved only through cooperative movement.
7.	1973	In the opinion of this house, cooperativisation of the whole-sale trade including procurement and distribution in food grains, sugar, essential consumer commodities provides the key to stabilisation.
8.	1974	“Cooperation is the only way for the nation to tide over its economic problems.”

1	2	3
9.	1975	"Cooperation is the synthesis of the best in Socialism and Capitalism."
10.	1976	"Cooperatives can play a pivotal Role in the National Strategy for Speedy Removal of Mass Poverty".
11.	1977	"Cooperative movement is the best instrument to involve youth in programme, of Economic Development."

## SYMPOSIUM

Sl. No.	Year	Subject
1	2	3
1.	1971	The role of Cooperative Movement in effectively tackling the problem of Rural Unemployment in 70s'.
2.	1973	Professionalisation of Cooperative Management is vital for operational efficiency of Cooperatives.
3.	1974	(a) Legislation alone can not remove the vested interest from the Cooperative movement in India. (b) Cooperation in Socialistic economy.
4.	1975	Removal of regional disparities through Cooperative Sector.
5.	1976	Multi-Agency approach in Credit, Supplies & Distribution and Role of Cooperatives therein.
6.	1977	"Cooperatives can play a Pivotal Role in the implementation of 20 point Economic programme."