

EIGHTEENTH
INTER-UNIVERSITY NATIONAL DEBATE
ON
COOPERATION

“Integrated rural development is possible only through Cooperatives”

HELD AT
MYSORE UNIVERSITY, MYSORE
ON
MARCH 4 & 5, 1978
&
KASHMIR UNIVERSITY, SRINAGAR
ON
SEPTEMBER 19, 1978

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING
(National Cooperative Union of India)
34, SOUTH PATEL NAGAR, NEW DELHI-110008

CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. Introductory	1
2. Debate in English	6
(a) Arguments in favour	13
(b) Arguments against	23
3. हिन्दी भाषीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता एवं परिसंवाद	33
(अ) विचार पक्ष में	39
(ब) विचार विपक्ष में	45
4. List of Participants in the English Language Debate held at Mysore University on 4th & 5th March, 1978.	51
5. List of Prize winners in the English Language Debate (indicating the names of donors).	55
6. प्रतियोगिता की सूची हिन्दी भाषी राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता (काश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 1978)	58
7. Details of participation in the Inter-Collegiate Debates (1977-78).	62

(ii)

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|---|----|
| 8. Details of participation in the Essay Competition (1977-78). | 69 |
| 9. Comparative Statement of participation in the National Debates (1963-78) | 72 |
| 10. Subjects of the National Debates and Symposium (1967-78). | 75 |

I N T R O D U C T O R Y

The National Council for Cooperative Training set up by the National Cooperative Union of India, an apex organisation of the Indian Cooperative Movement, is incharge of cooperative training programme in the country. The Council runs Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management at Pune for training senior and key personnel and 16 Cooperative Training Colleges, which caters to the training needs of intermediate category of cooperative personnel in the country. The Council also provides academic guidance and support to 73 Cooperative Training Centres run for the junior personnel by the State Cooperative Unions/Governments. These training units offer a variety of programmes intended for inservice personnel of cooperative Departments and Institutions.

2. The National Council apart from conducting training programmes also operates upon programme of research, publications of text-books etc. The National Institute is a premier center of research in operational and the fundamental aspects of cooperation.

PROGRAMME FOR THE UNIVERSITIES

3. The Council has also in important function to promote the study of cooperation in the schools, colleges and universities. An Expert Group, set up by the Council, has emphasised the need for teaching the subject of Cooperation in schools, colleges and universities in order to develop cooperative attitudes and habits so necessary for building up socially motivated and socially responsible citizens as also to impart knowledge and skill to prepare manpower needed for working in and managing cooperative enterprises. At the university level the Group has recommended

variety of programme such as the teaching of the subject of Co-operation as a part of other courses in Economics, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Sociology and Public Administration ; spare time Diploma Course as also Professional Courses in Cooperative Management and Administration at the level of 3 years degree courses and 2 years Master Degree Courses. The Group has also made a number of other recommendations relating to the job opportunities, incentives and prizes, faculty development, chairs in cooperation as also developing of suitable literature, audio-visual aids, study material etc. The recommendation of the Expert-Group are under process.

4. The National Institute, Pune periodically conducts short-term programme for the University Teachers in Cooperation which helps exchange of views apart from up-grading and updating the knowledge of the university teachers on the various theoretical and practical aspects of cooperative development. Some programmes for developing the Junior lecturers at the Colleges are also organised by the Cooperative Training Colleges.

ESSAY AND DEBATING COMPETITIONS ON COOPERATION

5. The Council sponsors Essay and Debating Competitions on Cooperation in the Universities. The idea is to stimulate the interest of students in the cooperative activity and also to inculcate them in the spirit of cooperative leadership. The Essay competition is organised at the University level only while the debates are first organised at the inter-collegiate level followed by inter-university debate organised at the national level. The Debate at the national level is organised separately in English and Hindi language. These competitions have generated lot of interest among the universities.

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE

6. The inter-collegiate debates, during the academic year 1977-78, were organised by 40 universities in which over 500 students participated. This debate has been more popular in the

South where 8 universities had conducted it during the academic year with participation of 180 students. The highest participation in the debate was recorded by Karnataka University with the participation of 45 students. An encouraging feature of this debate is that its participation is not confined to any particular discipline. Large number of students from disciplines such as science group, medicine, engineering, and veterinary sciences also participated in this inter-collegiate debates.

ESSAY COMPETITION ON COOPERATION

7. The Essay Competition on Cooperation during the academic year 1977-78 were organised by 19 universities with the participation of over 200 students.

NATIONAL DEBATES AND SYMPOSIUM

8. The inter-collegiate debates conducted at the University level are followed by Inter-University National Debates on Cooperation. The National Debates, in English language during the year 1977-78 which was 18th in the series, was organised at Mysore on March 4-5, 1978 in collaboration with Mysore University. The Hindi language Debate the second such Debate, was organised in collaboration with Kashmir University, Srinagar on 19th September, 1978. The common subject of these National Debates was '*Integrated rural development is possible only through cooperatives*'. On the eve of these debates, symposia were also organised to educate the students on cooperative thinking. The subject of the symposia which attracted eminent cooperators, thinkers and academicians both at Mysore and Srinagar was '*Role of Cooperatives in the public distribution system*'. A brief resume of these debates is given in the following pages.

9. The following were some of the highlights of these debates :—

(i) Dr. M.H. Gopal, Former Professor of Economics, Mysore University, inaugurated the debate held at the Mysore.

Dr. D.V. Urs, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University presided over the inaugural function. Dr. K.C. Naik, Director, Asian Institute of Rural Development delivered the valedictory address and also distributed the prizes. Shri B.S. Vishwanathan, President, NCUI and Chairman, NCCT presided over the valedictory function. The Hindi debate at Srinagar was inaugurated by Shri M.A. Khan, Minister of State for Cooperation, J & K. Shri M.M. Beg, Former Dy. Chief Minister, delivered the valedictory address and also distributed the prizes.

(ii) The team from Bangalore University was adjudged the best in the English language debate and was awarded the 'Running Shield'. The Nagpur University got the 'Runners Cup'. The Hindi debate was won by Vikram University, Ujjain with Nagpur and Delhi University sharing the runners cup.

(iii) As usual, these debates also attracted several prizes from the local cooperative institutions as well as national level federations. A total of 23 prizes were awarded in the English debate, while in the Hindi Debate also as many as 12 Prizes were awarded. Of these, only 6 Prize were awarded by the NCCT for each of these two Debates and the rest were contributed by various cooperative organisations.

(iv) These debates, as usual, also attracted various hospitalities from the local cooperative organisations. The Karnataka State Cooperative Union, The Karnataka State Cooperative L.D.B., The Karnataka State Apex Coop. Bank, The Karnataka State Coop. Consumers Federation, extended lunches and dinners to the participants and guests during all the three days of the debate held at Mysore. The Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University gave an "At Home" to the participants and guests. The Karnataka State Cooperative Union also provided a memento to each of the participants in the Debate. Similar hospitalities were also extended by J & K State Cooperative Union for the Debate held at Srinagar.

(v) As indicated earlier 'Symposium' were also organised on the eve of debate. The symposium at Mysore was presided

over by Shri Jay Kumar Anagol, IAS, Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division ; Dr. A.N. Krishnamurthy, Professor of Agriculture Marketing, University of Agriculture Sciences, Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, EVC, NCCT ; Shri K.N. Setty, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Karnataka ; Shri A.N. Shantamallappa, Additional Registrar, C.S. Karnataka ; and Prof. B.N. Choubey, Secretary, NCCT were the other eminent speakers who spoke in the symposium at Mysore. The Symposium at Srinagar was presided over by Shri M.A. Khan, Minister of State for Cooperation, J & K with Shri Swami Raj, Additional Secretary, J & K Government ; Dr. Rahman, Head, Commerce Department, Kashmir University ; Dr. Dharam Vir, Joint Director, ICA ; Shri R.S. Umre, Director, NCDC & Prof. B.N. Choubey, Secretary, NCCT were the other eminent speakers on the occasion.

DEBATE IN ENGLISH

The Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation, in English language, at Mysore University, Mysore on 4th & 5th March, 1978 was the 18th such debate conducted by the Council since the inception of this activity in 1960-61. The topic of the debate was "INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT IS POSSIBLE ONLY THROUGH COOPERATIVES."

2. The two-day debate was participated by 29 universities from all over the country. 55 participants in the debate represented different disciplines of studies. Apart from the students of Commerce, Agriculture, Economics, the participants had also come from other courses of studies such as Veterinary Science, Political Science, English, Medicine, Physics, Bio-Chemistry, Law and B.Ed. Majority of the students i.e. 32 represented the under-graduate classes, 16 students were doing their post-graduation, two were Ph.D. scholars and 3 were pre-university students. The participating universities included 6 Agricultural Universities, Indira Kala Aur Sangeet Vishwa-vidyalaya and the Indian School of Mines.

INAUGURATION

3. The debate was inaugurated by Dr. M.H. Gopal, former Professor of Economics, Mysore University. He said that student participants were the future hopes of the country. He therefore, advised the participants that they were not merely debators but they should properly appreciate the subject, which was of very crucial importance. He said that cooperative movement, brought to our country by Lord Curzon in 1904 had not brought much change even in the rural economy. The Programme like community development and integrated rural approach too, Dr. Gopal observed, had made very little impact so far on the

rural development. He said that while we have very successful cooperatives in the country like the Triplicane Urban Cooperative Societies and the Amul etc. but we have to find out what we have missed in the process for the success of cooperative movement as such. He said that mutual interest, loyalty of members and dedication to the objectives were quite essential for the development of cooperatives in the country.

4. Dr. D.V. Urs, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, in his presidential remarks stressed the role of education for the development of cooperatives in the country. He said that at present cooperatives in the rural areas were most neglected and should have been given top priority.

5. Earlier Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive, National Cooperative Union of India and Executive Vice-Chairman, National Council for Cooperative Training welcomed the guests. He explained the objective of the debate to create awakening amongst the student participants in the ideology and philosophy of cooperation, their objectives and working in the country. Shri U.K. Subhacharya, Dean, Students Welfare Mysore University, Mysore thanked the guests and participants.

ATTRACTIVE PRIZES

6. The debate held at Mysore University attracted several prizes from the local cooperative institutions and national federations. They had instituted as many as 20 additional prizes. The Karnataka State Cooperative Union instituted three prizes of the value of Rs. 200/-, Rs. 150/- and Rs. 100/- to be awarded to the first three prize winners in addition to the prizes of Rs. 300/-, Rs. 250/- and Rs. 200/- instituted by the National Council for Cooperative Training, National Cooperative Union of India, Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, National Federation of Land Development Banks, Karnataka State Cooperative Land Development Bank, Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank, Karnataka State Cooperative Consumer Federation and Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation instituted special prizes of the value of

Rs. 100/- each while Cooperative Training College, Bangalore and its Consumer Stores instituted one special prize of Rs. 100/- each for the winners in the debate. The National Centre of Cooperative Education, New Delhi, instituted a consolation prize of the value of Rs. 75/- in addition to the 3 consolation prizes awarded by the NCCT. The Karnataka State Cooperative Union also provided a memento to each of the participants in the debate. The National Agril. Cooperative Marketing Federation has donated the Running Shield for the best team and the MRSS a Runners cup for the 2nd best team in the English language National Debate. The Union Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, NCDC, IFFCO, NCUI provided free literature for distribution amongst the participants.

BANGALORE TEAM ADJUDGED BEST IN THE DEBATE

7. The team from Bangalore University was adjudged the best in the 18th Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation and was awarded the Running Shield. The Nagpur University got the Runners Cup. On individual performance, Shri Sandeep Sehgal of Kurukshetra University won the first prize of Rs. 500/-, Kum. Nalini Rao of Bangalore University the 2nd prize of Rs. 400/- and Kum. Kavitha Kestur of Mysore University the 3rd prize amounting to Rs. 300/-.

8. The 16 special prizes instituted for debate were bagged (in order of merit) by S/Shri M.S. Ramanujam (Nagpur University); Samir Choudhary (Calcutta University); Gurucharan (Bangalore University); Deepak Shetty (Karnataka University); Ajay Kumar Bhardwaj (Haryana Agril. University); M.V. Hayagreeva Rao (Andhra University); N.H. Hafiz (Karnataka University); Miss Kiran Baveja (Nagpur University); Miss M. Nirmala (Annamalai University); Shri J.P. Kabra (Marathwada University); Shri Avinash Kaushal (H.A.U.); Shri Gautam Kumar Mukherjea (Indira Kala Aur Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya); Shri Mukesh Baveshi & Miss Dorathy Manuel (Gujarat University); Shri Alok Kanti Choudary (Calcutta University); Smt. Rita Bhalla (Ravishankar University). The four consolation prizes of Rs. 75/- each were awarded to S/Shri A.H. Lakdwala

(Mahatama Phule Krishi Vidyapith) ; J.L. Fernandez (Mysore University) ; Aijaz Maqbool (Aligarh Muslim University) and Harshverdhan Singh (Rajasthan University).

9. The performance of the debators was adjudged by a panel of judges comprising Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive, National Cooperative Union of India and Executive Vice-Chairman, National Council for Cooperative Training ; Shri H.N. Setty, IAS, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Karnataka ; and Prof. D. Jha, Director, Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona. Shri J.K. Irani, Professor & Head, Department of Commerce and Business Management, Mysore University presided over the debate.

VALEDICTORY FUNCTION

10. The debating competition came to a close with a valedictory and prize distribution function arranged in the afternoon of 5th March, 1978. Dr. K. C. Naik, Director of the Asian Institute of Rural Development delivered the valedictory address and also distributed the prizes. Shri B. S. Vishwanathan, President National Cooperative Union of India and Chairman National Council for Cooperative Training presided over the valedictory function. Shri R. M. Patil, President, Karnataka State Cooperative Union welcomed the guests and participants while Prof. B. N. Choubey, Secretary, NCCT thanked the participants, organisers and collaborators for making the debate a success.

11. Dr. Naik in his valedictory address called upon the younger generation like the participants in this debate to understand more about the cooperative activity, to adopt cooperative principles and see that cooperatives are better managed. He said that inspite of long history of the cooperative movement, the management of the cooperatives left much to be desired. He expressed the hope that more and more universities would take interest in the activities like Essay & Debating Competitions on Cooperation to generate interest amongst the student community in the cooperatives. Shri B. S. Vishwanathan, President NCUI

and Chairman NCCT, in his Presidential remark explained the place of cooperatives in the economic development of the whole country with special reference to rural India.

SYMPOSIUM

12. Earlier on 3rd March, 1978, the National Council for Cooperative Training had also organised a symposium on the subject "Role of Cooperatives in the Public Distribution System", for the benefit of the participants. Shri Jaykumar Anagol, IAS, Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, Mysore, presided and conducted the symposium. The other eminent speakers, Dr. A.N. Krishnamurthy, Professor of Agricultural Marketing, University of Agricultural Sciences; Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive, NCUI and Executive, Vice-Chairman, NCCT; Shri H. N. Setty, IAS, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Karnataka; Shri A. A. Shantamallappa, Addl. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Karnataka and Prof. B. N. Choubey, Secretary, NCCT also elucidated their views on the subject.

13. Initiating the discussions, Prof. B. N. Choubey indicated Government decision to build a permanent structure for the Public distribution system. He said that cooperative could be the only agency on permanent footing for the distribution of commodities to the consumers because of their proximity to people, acceptability by the consumers, involvement of the public as well as possibility of control over supply through proper linkages between producers and consumer organisations. He explained that the huge task before the cooperatives was the distribution of essential commodities to the rural areas of the country.

14. Dr. Krishnamurthy speaking next, indicated that the consumer cooperative was given importance only during times of emergency like wars, natural calamities etc. He, however, observed that the consumers stores should be run as a business institutions and that there should be proper link between production, wholeselling and retailing.

15. Shri H. N. Setty, explained the progress of consumer cooperative movement in Karnataka. He said that the system

which is acceptable to the public has to be involved for the public distribution. He expressed his views that cooperatives being democratic institution could achieve acceptance of public and also create confidence amongst the consumers. He said that the economics of purchase had a very important role to play in achieving the efficiency of the consumer cooperatives. He suggested that a central supply system could be evolved to ensure adequate supply of goods at reasonable prices.

16. Shri A. A. Shanthamallappa attributed the weaknesses of the present distribution system to lack of production base, irregular supply and shortages, supply of inferior quality of goods, insufficient quota for the rural people and working classes, whose consumption needs of essential commodities were comparatively high, wastage of time at fair price shops, comparatively higher overhead and operational cost of the shops run by the cooperatives lack of adequate number of trained personnel as also inefficient and indifferent attitude of the supply machinery.

17. Dr. R. C. Dwivedi pointed to the several agencies in the field of procurement and supply with the result that a major portion of the profit was eaten up by the middlemen, while retail stores got only a meagre portion to meet its expenditure. He said that step-motherly attitude of the government towards cooperatives, as in the case of octroi etc. was also responsible for the sad plight of the consumer cooperatives.

18. Shri Jaykumar Anagol, while summing up the symposium, said that it would not be possible or advisable to eliminate private traders from the field. He said that a swadeshi attitude must be inculcated while structuring a system for the public distribution.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DEBATE

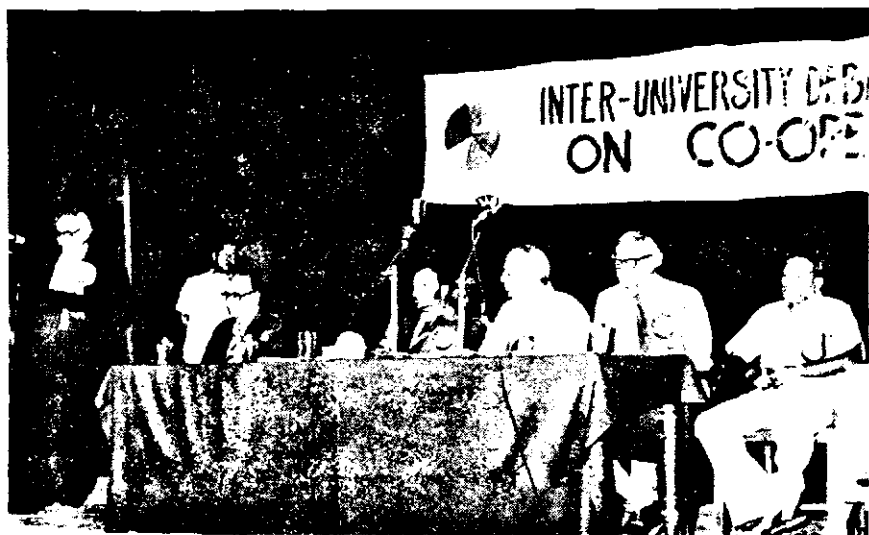
19. The University of Mysore had made elaborate arrangements for the debate inspite of short notice. The University arranged a cultural programme for the participants on the evening

of 4th March. The Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University gave at home to the participants and guests. The Karnataka state Co-operative Union, Karnataka State Apex Cooperative Bank, Karnataka State Cooperative Consumer Federation, Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation, extended dinners and lunches for the participants and guests during all the three days of the function. The All India Radio, Mysore covered the inaugural and valedictory function of the debate as also the symposium for its programme.

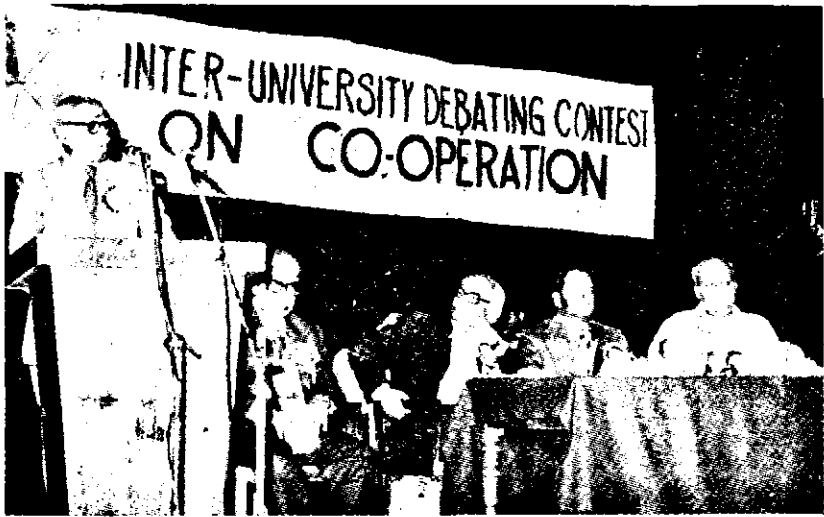
ENGLISH DEBATE



Vandana



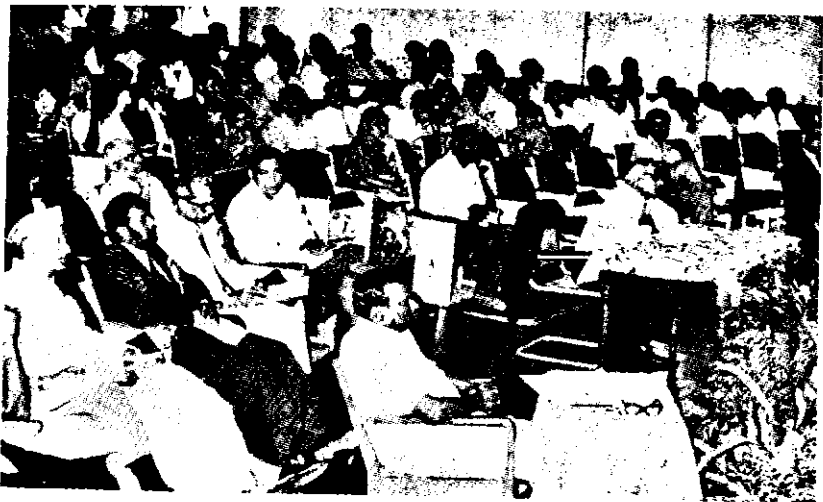
Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive, NCUI and Executive Vice-Chairman, NCCT welcoming the guests. Others in the picture are (l to r): Prof. D. Jha, Director, VMNICM, Pune; Shri B.S. Vishwanathan, President, NCUI and Chairman, NCCT; Dr. D.V. Urs, VC, Mysore University; Shri M.H. Gopal and Shri H.N. Shetty, R.C.S., Karnataka



INAUGURAL FUNCTION—*Dr. M.H. Gopal, former Professor of Economics, Mysore University inaugurating the Debate*



Shri U.K. Subbarayachar, Dean, Students Welfare, Mysore University, proposing vote of thanks



A view of audience



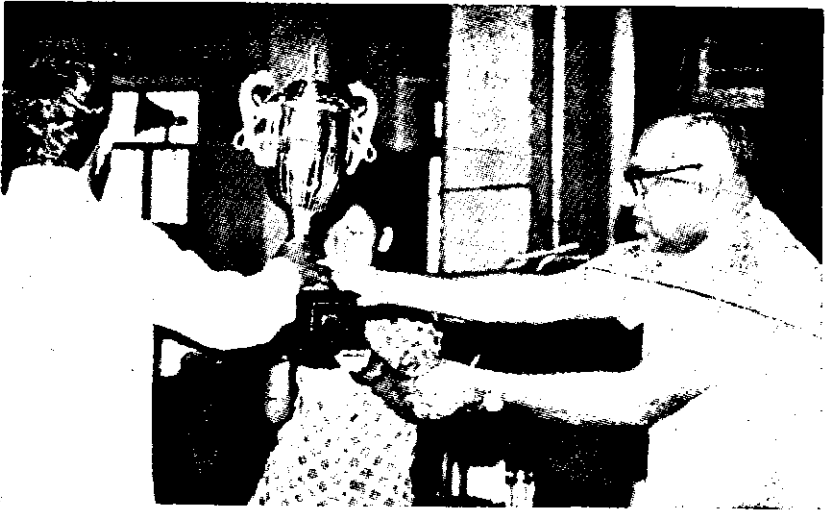
*Another view of the audience— Distinguished
Guests in the first row*



A debator in action



TEAM MERIT—*Bangalore University team adjudged the best in the Debate, receiving Running Shield from Dr. K.C. Naik, Director, Asian Institute of Rural Development, Bangalore*



RUNNERS UP—Team from Nagpur University receiving the Runners Cup



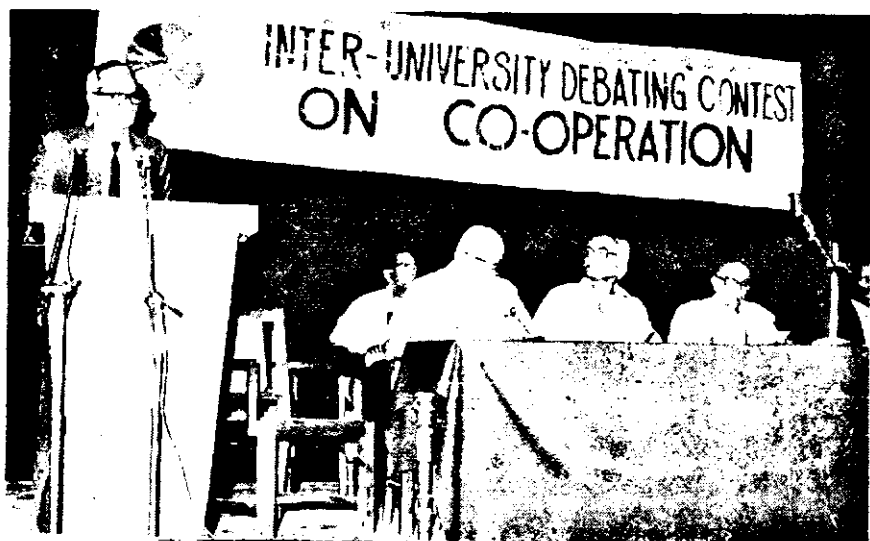
Shri Sandeep Sehgal of Kurukshetra University won the first prize



Miss Nalini Rao of Bangalore University receiving the second Prize



VALEDICTORY FUNCTION—*Shri B.S. Vishwanathan, President, NCUI and Chairman NCCT delivering the presidential address*



Prof. B.N. Choubey, Secretary, NCCT thanking the participants, organisers and Collaborators

हिन्दी भाषीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता



जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सहकारिता राज्य मंत्री, श्री एम० ए० खान परिसंवाद का उद्घाटन करते हुए ।



प्रथम पुरस्कार विजेता, विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय की कु० भारती जैन पुरस्कार लेते हुए ।



गणमान्य अतिथि प्रतियोगियों के साथ — श्रीनगर में हुई वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता

The Debate
Arguments in Favour

Cooperatives can promote agricultural upliftment, education, provide marketing facilities and uproot unemployment.

Ejaz Maqbool
Aligarh Muslim University

IRD is defined to include (i) augmentation of agricultural productivity (ii) raising the level of employment (iii) raising the levels of income and (iv) improving the quality of life of the rural population. The role of cooperative in implementing this programme has been stressed by virtue of its service to the rural population and the multi-dimensional services rendered. The cooperatives are eminently suited in infusing confidence in the people for they enlist their cooperation at every stage and translate their aspiration into reality. Further, these cooperatives are free from bureaucratic element found commonly in (a) MFLDA, (b) SFDA and such others Govt. agencies.

K. Sasidhar
Andhra University, Waltair

Integrated rural development which is the only solution for the uplift of the poor has multi-sectoral facets and since the various components of rural development are inter-related an integrated approach is inevitable. Chain cooperatives of credit, production, supplies provide the necessary infrastructure for the rural development. Cooperatives are panacea both economic social ills.

Miss N. Nirmala,
Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar

The rural poor can be expected to participate in the decision making process duly if they group themselves into district organisations. The cooperatives are therefore the obvious answer. The cooperatives have the merit of combining freedom and opportunity for the small man with large scale management. They provide the necessary infrastructure for integrated rural development. For cooperatives are a self generating, self reliant process, based on the community's own efforts, with minimal external interference. Cooperatives which are flexible, ever-responsive to the local needs, can adopt themselves to take on any load that may be thrown on them due to the demands of modernization.

Nalini Rao
Bangalore University

There may be limitations and defects in human character. But cooperation among men has been there since the earliest animal like stages to the highest reaches of modern civilization.

Salam Khan
Bhopal University

Cooperatives by virtue of their long history and mass participation provide the ideal base to involve the people and integrate the multifaceted developmental work in the villages. Cooperative farming may remove the menace or fragmented holdings lack of resources and find supplementary occupations for the farmers. With loan assistance, by linking subsequent processes of manufacture and by arranging for marketing cooperatives can eliminate risk-fear and encourage the growth of cottage and small scale industries. To develop healthy environment and sanitation in villages, cooperatives help maintain coordination between the medical and health personnel and personnel working in the community development areas. Labour construction cooperatives, milk cooperatives marketing cooperatives, housing cooperatives, credit cooperatives etc. strive to bring about all round betterment of rural masses. The multipurpose cooperative societies embracing

many sectors of rural life have passed the acid test not only in socialist nation but also in many a capitalist society and made integrated rural development through cooperatives a distinct reality.

Samir Choudhary
Calcutta University

Cooperatives are most suitable for democratisation of economic planning. Production can expand as cooperatives are built up from below and associate rural population with development. Their activities range from operations in common to complete pooling of land, labour and equipment. Landless workers are assisted to form labour contract cooperatives. Development of marketing institution is encouraged to help small farmers against exploitation. The coop. banks are helping the farmers with finances.

Mukesh Bavishi
Gujarat University

To achieve the twin goals of integrated rural development programme *i.e.* gainful employment to all and the best utilisation of our local resource, we have to enforce grass root level planning, and for this coops obviously have a big and significant role to play.

Avinash Kaushal
Haryana Agricultural University,
Hissar

The cooperative is part and parcel of IRD programme because it touches the basic aspects of human life like the education, employment, credit facilities, training, and people's participation.

U.A. Balasubramanian
Indian Agricultural Research Institute,
New Delhi

A framework from which a feasible national infrastructure can evolve is required, keeping in view the fact that the path from the present to the future is one of smooth advancement only when foresight is welded with the realistic awareness of the present. And in the present socialistic set-up of our economy, this poses a challenge that can be answered to only by cooperatives.

Srikanta Mishra
*Indian School of Mines,
Dhanbad*

The Cooperatives provide the necessary security so far lacking in the lives of the unfortunate ones.

N.F. Hafiz
*Karnataka Univesity,
Dharwar*

Rural transformation includes a change in the attitude of people towards life, work and growth. Spirit of dependence and resignation has to give way to self reliance, initiative, hope, enthusiasm and resourcefulness and a sense of community.

Rafiq Bazaz
Kashmir University

Organisations which are of the people and for the people are greatly needed for integrated development. Members of such organisation show greater interest in developmental activities and they know exact barriers in the developmental process.

Sawant Sanjay D.
*Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth,
Dapoli*

The resources and opportunities as compared to the number of persons are extremely limited, inequality which if not mitigated soon, might lead to an explosive situation. Under such circumstances it is unwise and dangerous to encourage the spirit of competition and rivalry.

Sandeep Sehgal
Kurukshetra University

Cooperatives tampers the basic urge of self interest without sacrificing individual freedom or initiative. This is, because it is capable of solving all the problems marring the rural development, such as problem of agriculture, problem of seasonal unemployment, to nullify the role of bureaucrats in the society. It also helps the villagers to improve their living standard by giving houses sponsored by cooperative housing societies, constructing roads for the villages and also managing schools for them.

Vishnu Priya
Magadh University
Bodh Gaya

Only by cooperatives it is possible to bring social, economical and cultural changes in the life of the rural people.

Vishram Gaonkar
Mahatma Phule Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Rahuri

The antagonists are criticising cooperatives on the grounds of corruption. This is a man made disease and so can be cured with the medicine of cooperative and moral attitude only.

Miss S.D. Deshpande
Marathwada University
Aurangabad

Ultimately it is a strong rural economy that India needs and it is only through cooperation we can achieve this.

Kavitha Kestur
Mysore University

It was the idea and formation of cooperative credit societies that rescued our poverty-stricken farmers. Like-wise, later coop. farming was ushered in to increase agro-output. Still later to sustain all these, coop. movement forked off into diverse fields like Marketing, Processing, Warehousing etc. Cooperatives alone can provide an organised basis for handling the problem of providing access to goods and services for large numbers of country folks.

M.S. Ramanujan
Nagpur University

The coop. movement inspires the spirit among the rural masses to work collectively and unitedly for the betterment of the society.

G. Sudhakar
Osmania University

Cooperation is a movement which gives strength of a United Group Unit whose operations are controlled by special government act and law. It is one for all and all for one. Today, cooperatives have formed a good link between production and marketing and this to a certain extent has done away with the middleman. The cooperatives look to the interest and convenience of people at large and hence they keep their profit to a minimum.

Harsh Vardhan Singh
Rajasthan University

Being a democratic organisation, both in constitution and working, the cooperatives serve the purpose of local units, inculcate public opinion and make way for development.

Ku. Shobhana Raja Ram
Ravishankar University,
Raipur

Firstly, Social justice can be attained when the landless labourers are supplied with credit, seeds, fertilizers and modern means of production. Cooperatives also operate in the non-agrarian fields. It is associated with weaving, carpenting, sheep-breeding, dairy farming etc. By these cooperatives, a great deal of rural employment is provided.

Abhaya Prasad Hota
Sambalpur University

It is the cooperative banks that have made thousands and lacs of poor, small and needy farmers self-sufficient by providing liberal credit facilities. Like-wise, milk producers cooperative unions have ensured economic well-being of the small milk producers of our villages. The ground nut oil mills, spinning and processing works have been better run through cooperatives. Almost all the Sugar Mills in Gujarat are run by sugar-cane producers own cooperatives. At the national level, out of total sugar production, 48% has been produced by cooperative sugar mills.

Hasmukh V. Solanki
Saurashtra University,
Rajkot

The fact that the cooperatives have stood the test of time justifies the statement that it is only through cooperatives integrated rural development is possible.

Asha Roberts
*Tamil Nadu Agricultural
University, Coimbatore*

The Cooperative movement is a golden mean and a middle way between two extremes of social structure, capitalism and socialism.

Digambar Acharya
Utkal University

The Debate
Arguments Against

Although cooperatives have been started in villages but problems of employment, widespread poverty of bread & clothing are still unsolved. These societies are short of funds. Exemption from Income Tax and registration fee to these societies is a heavy loss to the Govt. Cooperatives have not helped in promoting small scale and cottage industries in rural area.

Mateen Bilgrami
Aligarh Muslim University

Even after 75 years of cooperative experience and with more than 3½ lakh cooperatives, the Indian masses are still short of the cooperative culture. For the cause of integrated rural development every sector has got one's own role to play. No agency can transgress and trespass upon the area meant for the other. The whole controversy has risen because we have confused ourselves with two factors one is "Cooperative Movement" and the other is "Cooperative Action".

R. Gandhi
*Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar*

The cooperatives, at present, do not have viability in area terms. Moreover, the caste ridden hierarchical rural structure has denied the benefits of development through cooperatives to the vast majority of weaker sections. If the IRD is to be successful, efforts toward development will have to be made not in isolation through one programme or project or agency.

G. Gurcharan
Bangalore University

Cooperative money, as a practice, has been more doled out than given as a loan. Chronic defaulting of cooperative loans despite the ability to pay has become status symbol. Cooperative loans, available at lower rate of interest, have gone towards making the rich more richer. It has not generated enough income on investment decisions in the integrated rural development. Contract in forming a cooperative society is resorted to improve the social position of the parties. The reluctance of the beneficiaries to accept and take advantage of the status conferred upon them has itself set at naught all efforts towards integrated rural development engineered by cooperatives.

Eshwar Anand
Berhampore University

In spite of all possible incentives, propaganda and financial assistance which our farmers have received since British Raj, they have preferred to go for individual farming, rather than cooperative. The fact, therefore, remains that the gospel of cooperative movement has failed to receive a ready reception in our country.

Lalitendra Shastri
Bhopal University

Even if we assume that integrated rural development is a possibility, still it cannot be accepted in any case that the same can be achieved through cooperatives—in that case the question as to only does not arise at all : because systems like competition and socialism are more practical.

Aloke Kanti Chowdhury
Calcutta University

Integrated development calls for an integrated approach to the economic development. It cannot be achieved through a one way traffic. Cooperatives would only succeed if honesty and integrity were laid as its foundation blocks and the movement was nurtured into a true peoples' movement.

Dorothy Manuel
Gujarat University
Ahmedabad

The cooperatives have proved to be so weak that it could not even counter act his forces that have led to its failure. The participation of various government agencies in the IRD Programme also needs to be ensured so that the benefit of democratic planning reach to the village level, where it is actually needed.

Ajay K. Bhardwaj
Haryana Agricultural University,
Hissar

The multi-agency approach has been accepted because the cooperative have not been able to deliver the goods. The Cooperatives do not have the required infra-structural facilities, technical personnel to achieve the objectives of integrated rural development viz. (i) development and growth (ii) distributive justice with special consideration to rural poor and weak and (iii) solving the unemployment problem.

K.H. Jayaramaiah
I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

The present working of the cooperatives show conclusively that they have an anti-developmental machinery built in. Thus their being the only means to bring about integrated rural development simply does not make any sense.

G. Ravishankar
Indian School of Mines

Evolving a distinctly indigenous scheme, bearing in mind cardinally, the concept in terms of a concrete unity, it is but imperative that, all other instruments like state development departments, N.C.C., N.S.S., Youth Clubs, International Agencies etc. should be roped in. Coupled with that the area approach, adopted by I.C.A.R., C.S.I.R., A.R.C. as indeed enlightened commercial and industrial houses, would, if taken as complements, go a long way in ushering in the credo of integrated rural development. Deployment of local resources endowments and manpower figure in the calculations of these agencies.

Deepak Sheti
Karnatak University,
Dharwar

The integrated rural development is possible through industries because of the leading role of industrilisation in changing the pattern of resource allocation within the community and in bringing new productive force into play.

Farooq Ahmad Renzoo
Kashmir University,
Srinagar

Integrated rural development signifies an attempt towards systematic, scientific and integral use of natural resources. Government machinery is a bundle of rigid rules which only the crooks and opportunist exploit. Such political party would view co-operation as the unit through which direct link can be established. Cooperation, therefore, becomes collusive and their primary interest remains in themselves and not in community. Cooperatives Societies are a tool of the Government and death blow for the poor but granaries of the rich bourgeoisie elite class.

Balkrishna V. Pai
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth
Dapoli

Cooperation must be based upon persuasion and agreement. But here, especially in rural areas, distrust and dissatisfaction is deep-root in each Indian heart and when these things occur in the human breast one can have only smoggy vision of all this beautiful things of the Universe. For integrated rural development many more measures must be taken as complete-socio-economic change. But one thing is important, these measures must be initiated by youths.

Ravi Shanker Prasad
Magadh University

Cooperatives have failed in relieving the Indian farmers, rural artisan and craftsman from their debts. Integrated Rural Development can be brought about with the help of other agencies like small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers development agencies and Khadi and Village Industries, alongwith the Coop. as both Cooperatives and these agencies are two sides of the same coin and one can not bring about Integrated Rural Development by itself.

Lakdawala J.M.
Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth,
Rahuri

The Rural Integrated Development does not only mean expansion of the movement in rural areas but it means total involvement of poor sections in the movement for betterment of themselves. Unfortunately this task has been left untouched by cooperatives, reason of which is lack of cooperative spirit.

Jaiprakash B. Kabra,
Marathwada University,
Aurangabad

Cooperatives were started nearly seven and half decades ago but they have not achieved any significant success in helping the lot of the millions who are below the poverty line. Cooperative movement alone cannot cater to all the necessities of the masses. It has to take the help of other service and charitable organisation, as well as the banks.

J. L. Fernandez
University of Mysore

Cooperatives, till present, have proved to be merely urban oriented, catylic agents, parachutes that have been dropped into the rural economy, without being dug into the gross-root level. They have plagued national planning efforts by fruitlessly chosing a mirage that is, the leviathan task of integrated rural development characterised by growth, stability and justice. Statistics can be illustrated to bring out the utter failure of the cooperative and it is on account of their unreliability that there exists imperative necessity to develop other agencies that can deliver the goods—either in the form of decentralised units, intensive programme of reforestation, effective control of the ever-increasing population, adoptive research and technical advancement. It is only by the combined mobilisation of all these forces that a multi-dimensional rural growth is possible.

Ku. Kiran Baveja
Nagpur University

Development is a multi-faceted process, with various mutually reinforcing and hopefully self-perpetuating changes which are always a welcome for the society. For this multi-dimensional Integrated rural development, the perspective approach is not the cooperative movement, with its soul-less efficiency but a new strategy which combines growth with social justice and a conducive process for bridging the gulf between the rich and the poor.

M.V. Ramadas
Osmania University

When the cooperatives could not help rural folk since last two decade, it would be improper to say that this is not only way for the all round development of rural people.

D.S. Tulankar
Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth,
Akola

Credit Societies, Farming Societies have failed. Caste system, untouchability, communalism, vested interests and Panchayati Raj have added ghee to the fiery problems. Corruption is rampant in cooperatives. State help has strings attached to it.

Rita Bhalla
Ravi Shanker University
Raipur

We have in the villages the top 10% people enjoying the land, income and political power. Development of villages for them would means losing power and income. They prefer the area to be undeveloped so that the social and economic inequality will persist. Also we have an extreme heterogenous village community because of property, caste, education and climatic differences. Elementary Principle of Cooperation is to cooperate with equals ; with unequals it is subservient. For the development of the rural community we have to bring out a bloody revolution and though this a drastic reconstruction and a total re-orientation of the village community can be brought.

Raghunath Behura
Sambalpur University

Cooperative have even failed to meet the credit needs of the farmers, for which they were primarily intended. There are mounting overdues. Members are illiterate. The system of

Honorary Secretaries has led to the mismanagement and corruption in the societies. On the other hand lead banks, SFDA/MFAL, crash schemes for rural employment have proved to be more successful.

Ajay S. Bhatt
Saurashtra University

Cooperatives can thrive only among people with high calibre of character, honesty, integrity etc. Because of poverty in India, we may not say that the weaker sections possess all these virtues to nourish and foster cooperation and make them successful institutions. Cooperatives are giving loans only for productive purposes during the agricultural seasons. But where will the poor farmer go for credit facilities during the non-agricultural seasons ?

V.K. Subburaj
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

Development is multi-dimensional. It is not simply increase in efficiency. We must look to investment in man. And, in this context, cooperation has promises to keep and India, has miles to go.

Krishna C. Bal,
Utkal University,
Bhubaneswar

हिन्दी भाषीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली की ओर से इस वर्ष दूसरी अंतर विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता सहकारिता के विषय को लेकर कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर में दिनांक १६ सितम्बर, १९७८ को आयोजित की गई। वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता का विषय था 'समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास केवल सहकारिता द्वारा ही सम्भव है। इस प्रतियोगिता में १५ विश्वविद्यालयों के ३० छात्र/छात्राओं ने भाग लिया। श्री एम० ए० खान, राज्य सहकारी मंत्री, जम्मू और कश्मीर द्वारा इस प्रतियोगिता का उद्घाटन किया गया तथा श्री एम० ए० बेग, उप मुख्य मंत्री, जम्मू और कश्मीर ने समापन भाषण एवं पुरस्कारों का वितरण किया। इस अवसर पर दिनांक १८-९-१९७८ को एक परिसंवाद का भी आयोजन किया गया जिसकी अध्यक्षता श्री एम० ए० खान, राज्य सहकारी मंत्री, जम्मू और कश्मीर ने की तथा इसमें अन्य सहकारी विशेषज्ञ, शिक्षाविद्, अर्थविता एवं चिन्तकों ने भाग लिया। परिसंवाद का विषय 'सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका' था।

उद्घाटन समारोह

श्री एम० ए० खान, राज्य सहकारी मंत्री ने अपने उद्घाटन सम्भाषण में बतलाया कि सहकारी संस्थाएं ग्रामों पर ही आधारित हैं तथा ग्रामों की उन्नति व प्रगति में इनका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। उनकी आज की समस्या यह है कि किस प्रकार कृषकों को सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवायी जा सके। इस संदर्भ में उन्होंने उदाहरण देते हुए बतलाया कि यदि कृषकों को उच्च कोटि के बीज, सिंचाई उपकरण, उन्नत खाद इत्यादि सभी सुविधाएं सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा, जो कि उनकी अपनी संस्थाएं हैं, उपलब्ध करायी जायें तो अधिक लाभप्रद होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बतलाया कि इसके लिए एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता है जिससे कि कृषकों तथा अन्य ग्रामीणों को सहकारिता की उपलब्धियों से अवगत कराया जा सके। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सहकारी संस्थाओं के लिये एक प्रशिक्षण संवर्ग का होना आवश्यक है ताकि उनका कार्य सुचारू रूप से चलाया जा सके।

उद्घाटन समारोह की अध्यक्षता कुमारी शान्ता भारती ने की तथा प्रा० बी०एन० चौबे, सचिव, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद ने उपस्थित गणमान्य अतिथि एवं छात्र/छात्राओं का स्वागत किया और उन्हें प्रतिযোগिता के उद्देश्यों के बारे में बताया। श्री जितेन्द्र देव, निदेशक, जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य सहकारी संघ ने घन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पारित किया।

तर्क पक्ष में

तर्क के पक्ष में बोलने वाले वक्ताओं ने सहकारिता की उपलब्धियों का उल्लेख किया तथा उन्होंने कहा कि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का तात्पर्य विकास के विभिन्न तत्वों एवं अवयवों के सामंजस्यपूर्ण प्रयोग करना है। इसके लिए सहकारिता ही ऐसा माध्यम है जिससे क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं एवं समाज के विभिन्न तबकों के लोगों के बीच की असमानताओं को कम किया जा सकता है तथा इससे ग्रामवासियों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक उत्थान भी संभव है। सहकारिता ही आर्थिक राजनैतिक तत्वों को विकेंद्रित कर ग्रामों तक पहुँचाती है। सहकारिता ही ग्रामों को स्वशासी, स्वावलम्बी, परम्परावलम्बी इकाई बनाने का कार्य करती है। विकास तथा प्रगति को ग्रामों तक पहुँचाना ही समन्वित ग्रामीण है जो कि मात्र सहकारिता द्वारा सम्भव है।

तर्क विपक्ष में

कार्य के पक्ष में बोलने वाले वक्ताओं ने सहकारिता की सामाजिक कमियों का उल्लेख किया। उन्होंने कहा कि युवावर्ग में व्यापक अहमवादिता, सहकारिता में राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप, प्रशिक्षण का अभाव और विचार की द्वन्दता से समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास खतरे में पड़ सकता है। इसके लिए ग्रामीणों में आत्म-स्वावलम्बन तथा आत्म निष्ठा की भावना भरने पर ही समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास संभव हो सकता है। सहकारिता द्वारा ही ग्रामीण विकास हो सकता है लेकिन समन्वित नहीं परन्तु समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को यह तत्व प्रणाली मालूम हो जाये तो सर्वांगीण विकास सम्भव हो सकता है। कृषि योग्य भूमि सुधार करके किसानों को उन्नत बीज, अच्छी खाद, सिचाई के साधन जब तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जाते तब तक समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास नहीं हो सकता। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास एकमात्र साधन नहीं अपितु एक विकल्प हो सकता है।

सर्वश्रेष्ठ टीम-विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय

विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन की टीम इस प्रतियोगिता में सर्वश्रेष्ठ घोषित की गई तथा इसे राष्ट्रीय प्रमाण पत्र एवं रनिंग शील्ड प्रदान की गयी। नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की टीमों रनर्स कप घोषित हुई और उन्हें रनर्स कप पुरस्कृत हुआ। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद की ओर से तीन व्यक्तिगत पुरस्कार ५००/-, ४००/- तथा ३००/- रुपये विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय की कुमारी भारती जैन ने जीता तथा द्वितीय व तृतीय पुरस्कार हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के श्री सुब्बन खाँ तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय के श्री अलवर अली खाँ ने जीता।

वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में स्थानीय सहकारी संस्थाओं ने भी पुरस्कार बाँटे उनके द्वारा ५ विशेष पुरस्कार १५०/- रुपये की राशि के संस्थापित किये गये। ये पुरस्कार श्री हेमन्त सालपेकर, नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, श्री देवेन्द्र रस्तोगी, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय श्री तीरथ सिंह खरबन्दा, विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार दुबे, रवि शंकर विश्वविद्यालय, श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार पाण्डे, नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय ने प्राप्त किये। इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद की ओर से तीन तथा स्थानीय संस्थाओं की ओर से दो ७५-७५ रुपये के संस्थापना पुरस्कार दिये गये। ये पुरस्कार कुमारी किरनधर कश्मीर, विश्वविद्यालय, श्री रकेश तिवारी, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, श्री एफ० एम० शिया, कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय, श्री एन० के० तिवारी, जो०बी० पन्त विश्वविद्यालय ने जीते।

समापन समारोह

पुरस्कारों का वितरण श्री एम०ए० बेग, उपमुख्य मंत्री जम्मू तथा कश्मीर द्वारा किया गया तथा आयोजन के समापन भाषण में उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ बड़े-२ शार्ड-लॉक बँठे हैं, मुझे वहाँ सहकारिता के सिवा कोई अन्य रास्ता नजर नहीं आता। सहकारिता ही एक प्रजातान्त्रिक उपकरण है जिसके द्वारा अल्प-विकसित लोगों का उद्धार हो सकता है।

परिसंवाद

परिसंवाद का आयोजन १८ सितम्बर, १९७८ की सांय को किया गया जिसमें राज्य सहकारिता मंत्री श्री एम.ए. खान, जम्मू और कश्मीर के अतिरिक्त डा० धर्मवीर, संयुक्त निदेशक, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ, नई दिल्ली, श्री आर. एस. उमरे, निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम, श्री स्वामी राज अतिरिक्त सचिव, ज० क० सरकार, तथा डा० रहमान, अध्यक्ष, वाणिज्य विभाग, काश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय आदि गणमान्य व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया।

डा० धर्मवीर ने अपने भाषण में बतलाया कि भारतवर्ष एक विशाल देश है, यहां पर कोई भी एक वितरण प्रणाली नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि उत्पादन की समस्या एक ज्वलन्त एवं मुख्य समस्या है और इसमें सहकारी संस्थाएं अपना योगदान दे रही हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा सामाजिक नियन्त्रण लाया जा सकता है क्योंकि उत्पादन तथा वितरण में इन संस्थाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। देश की जनसंख्या अधिक है और उत्पादन कम। इसके लिए सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से किसानों को कृषि क्षेत्र में प्रोत्साहन देकर उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है परन्तु यह सब एक स्थायी प्रणाली द्वारा ही संभव हो सकता है।

डा० धर्मवीर ने उदाहरण देने हुये स्पष्ट किया यदि इन सहकारी कार्यक्रमों में महिलाएं अग्रगामी रहें तो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पर एक अच्छा नियंत्रण रह सकता है। क्योंकि वे अपने अनुभव, अपने क्रिया-कलापों से उत्पादन में एक उच्च क्वालिटी किस प्रकार लायी जा सकती है अच्छी तरह स्पष्ट कर सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्होंने बताया कि नैफेड, एन.सी.सी.एफ. इन सब के सहयोग से एक इन्टरनेशनल ट्रेडिंग आरगेनाइजेशन की स्थापना सिंगापुर में की गई है। वर्तमान में आठ देश इसके सदस्य हैं जिनका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह देखना है कि भारत से निर्यात तथा विदेशों से आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुएं उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध हो सके इससे मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण लाया जा सकता है।

श्री उमरे, निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने बताया कि वितरण की समस्या गाँवों में ही नहीं अपितु शहरों में भी है। गाँवों की वितरण प्रणाली का उल्लेख करते हुये श्री उमरे जी ने कहा कि राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास योजना १९७६ में लागू की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत क्रय-विक्रय तथा उपभोक्ता समितियाँ चालू सत्र पर कुल राशि ५० हजार मार्जन मनी के रूप में देगी ताकि प्राथमिक स्तर की समितियों को उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार उचित दामों पर वितरित कर सकें। उन्होंने बताया कि आपके नियमों के सहयोग से ५ सौ ऐसी लीड समितियाँ स्थापित कर दी गई हैं जो १० हजार प्राथमिक समितियों को माल पहुँचाने में सहयोग देती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्राथमिक संस्थाओं ने एक बहुउद्देशीय समितियाँ बनाने का विचार किया है। इन समितियों के कार्यान्वित होने से ग्रामीण वितरण में काफी सुधार अपेक्षित है। उमरे जी ने यह भी बतलाया कि वर्तमान में एक लाख बीस हजार प्राथमिक समितियों में से ५० हजार समितियाँ वितरण प्रणाली का कार्य कर रही हैं तथा इसमें कुल मिलाकर २००० क्रय-विक्रय संघ में से १८ सौ संस्थाएँ अपना योगदान देती हैं। स्थिति यह है कि ये समितियाँ अधिकतर अपने आप कार्य कर रही हैं। इनका परस्पर कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है जिसे बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। श्री उमरे के अनुसार योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य यही है। उन्होंने कहा कि संस्थाएँ लोगों की अपनी संस्थाएँ हैं जो उनको अपने हित में अधिक प्रभावशाली सिद्ध हो सकती हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा आदि की महिलाओं का उदाहरण देते हुए कहा कि यदि महिलाएँ इस क्षेत्र में अपना योगदान दें तो सहकारी समितियों की सफलता निश्चित है।

श्री स्वामीराज ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि मिस्टम चाहे कोई भी हो, प्रजातन्त्रात्मक हो, पूँजीवादी हो अथवा समाजवादी, इन सब में सहकारिता ने एक अहम भूमिका अदा की है। विशेषकर ऐसे देशों में जहाँ कि अधिकांशतः जनता गरीब तथा पिछड़ी हुई है क्योंकि वहाँ पर ऐसा जरूरी हो जाता है कि शोषित लोगों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये ऐसी संस्थाओं का गठन किया जाये। जिससे उनको शोषण से बचाया जा सके। उन्होंने बताया कि यदि सार्वजनिक वितरण का कार्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाये तो उससे अतिरिक्त खर्च बढ सकता है। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इस प्रणाली को दक्षता से चलाया जा सके। दूसरी ओर प्रायः यह देखने में आया है कि व्यापारियों को जब भी अवसर मिला है उन्होंने देश में कृत्रिम अभाव पैदा किये हैं। इसके विपरीत सहकारी वितरण प्रणाली एक ऐसी प्रणाली है जिससे

उपयुक्त कमियों को दूर किया जा सकता है तथा उपभोक्ता को सेवायें प्रदान की जा सकती है फिर भी सहकारिता का स्थान सदैव सम्पूरक ही रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य पूरी सार्वजनिक प्रणाली को ही बदल डालना नहीं रहा है। अंत में उन्होंने कहा कि सार्वजनिक प्रणाली को सूक्ष्म तरीके से चलाने के लिये यह भी जरूरी है कि उसके सदस्य सचेत होकर कार्य करें।

श्री रहमान ने अपने भाषण में बताया कि भारतवर्ष एक विशाल देश है तथा उसकी वितरण प्रणाली के लिये कोई भी एक अभिकरण (एजेंसी) प्रयाप्त नहीं हो सकती। प्रजातन्त्रात्मक प्रणाली में प्रत्येक वर्ग को स्वतन्त्रता दी है कि वे किसी भी प्रणाली को चुने। मिश्रित प्रणाली जिसे कि भारत ने चुना है उन्हें प्रत्येक प्रणाली में विकसित होने का अवसर है। सहकारिता का आज तक का रिकार्ड निर्विवाद नहीं है। यह इसलिये नहीं कि इसमें कुछ सैद्धान्तिक कमियाँ हैं अपितु प्रश्न यह उठता है कि हम ऐसे व्यक्ति ही पैदा नहीं कर पायें हैं जो इस संस्था को निःस्वार्थ रूप से चला सके। सहकारिता वास्तव में एक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली अर्च्छा माध्यम बन सकती है बशर्ते कि उसकी व्यवहारिक त्रुटियों को यथासमय दूर किया जाये।

श्री एम० ए० खान, राज्य सहकारिता मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन में कमियाँ जरूर हैं लेकिन यह सब कमियाँ ऐसी नहीं हैं जिन्हें दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। जहाँ तक सहकारिता का सम्बन्ध है इसका विकास कमजोर तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के हित के लिये किया गया है। जमींदारों के चोगुल में फंसे किसानों जिनका कि शोषण किया जाता है उनको संगठित कर के परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिये सक्षम बनाने में ऐसी संस्थाएं एकमात्र सहकारी संस्थाएँ ही हैं जो सहयोग दे सकती हैं। वर्तमान स्थितियों को देखते हुये देश की अधिकतम जनसंख्या और उन्नति को देखते हुये एकमात्र सहकारी संस्थाएं ही सभी समस्याओं का हल हो सकती है।

वाद-विवाद

तर्क पक्ष में

विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए यह जरूरी है कि विकास के विभिन्न तत्व साध्व सुविधा, वितरण, विस्तारित सुविधाएँ विपरण एवं मूल्य प्रेरकता आदि को साथ-साथ उपलब्ध करा कर विकास की गति को एक नया आयाम दिया जा सके, इस संदर्भ में यह भी जरूरी है कि उचित तकनीकी ज्ञान पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध कुशलता से अपनाया जाए। यह शुरुवात छोटी-२ उत्पादक इकाईयों द्वारा स्वीकार करनी होगी। यह शुरुवात दूर ग्रामीण इलाकों से शुरु होनी चाहिए तभी गांवों के समन्वित विकास के साथ-साथ हम समूचे राष्ट्र के बहुमुखी विकास को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

सुदर्शन कुमार सोनी
उदयपुर यूनिवर्सिटी

ग्रामीण विकास योजना के तीन महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में से सहकारिता एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलु है। उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में भूमि, श्रम और साधन का होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। बापू के रामराज्य की कल्पना भी केवल सहकारिता द्वारा ही संभव हो सकती है।

अशोक टंडन
काशी विद्यापीठ,
वाराणसी (यू० पी०)

सहकारिता ग्रामों में जान फुकती है। ग्रामों को स्वशासी, स्वावलम्बी परस्परावलम्बी इकाई बनाने का कार्य करती है। विकास तथा प्रगति को ग्रामों तक पहुंचाना ही समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास है जो कि मात्र सहकारिता द्वारा संभव है।

नटवर मजन लाल पटेल
गुजरात विद्यापीठ
अहमदाबाद-१४

सामूहिक जीवन उचित समानताओं पर आधारित होता है। सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक ढांचे इन समझौतों के प्रतीक हैं। अर्थव्यवस्था का ढांचा भी उन्हीं पर आधारित है। सहकारिता अर्थव्यवस्था में नया आंदोलन है जो उसे वास्तविक आधार देता है।

अतः अन्य कोई भी आंदोलन क्षणिक लाभ दे सकता है, वास्तविक नहीं।

डी० डी० शर्मा

जी० बी० पन्त विश्वविद्यालय

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का अर्थ है ऐसा विकास जिसका केन्द्र गांधी का वह आखरी आदर्श या कार्ल मार्क्स का सर्वहारा वर्ग हो जो सदियों से पिछड़ा है। सहकारिता 'मानव' को पूर्ण मानव बनाती है। साथ ही आर्थिक राजनैतिक शक्तियों को विकेंद्रित कर ग्रामों तक पहुंचाती है।

देवेन्द्र रस्तोगी

दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी

जर्मनी की भांति भारत में सहकारी आंदोलन का जन्म तथा विकास छोटे घटकों को ऋण से मुक्त कराने के लिए ही हुआ। सहकारी आन्दोलन से हमारे ग्रामीण जनों में धन बचाने की भावना को प्रोत्साहन मिला है तथा उनमें पूंजी संचय की भावना पनपी।

भारत जैसे निर्धन तथा कृषि प्रधान देश के लिए सहकारी आंदोलन वरदान सिद्ध हो रहा है। जिससे व्यक्तियों के नैतिक दृष्टिकोण में व्यापक परिवर्तन हुआ है।

राजेन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय

नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय

नागपुर

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का तात्पर्य विकास के विभिन्न तत्वों एवं अवयवों के सामंजस्यपूर्ण प्रयोग द्वारा क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं एवं समाज के विभिन्न तबके के लोगों

के बीच की असमानताओं को कम करते हुए ग्रामवासियों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक उत्थान से है और सहकारिता विकास के उन बिखरे तत्वों को एकत्र कर उन्हें गतिशील करने-वाला जरिया है। यह उत्पादन में वृद्धि करता है तो बाजार की सुविधाओं द्वारा उत्पादकों को उचित दाम दिलाकर एवं उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ते दर पर अच्छी किस्म की वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कर वितरण व्यवस्था को सरल और न्यायपूर्ण करता है। ग्रामीण विकास के क्रम में समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सहकारिता एक अच्छा जरिया है।

श्याम नारायण सिंह
मगध विश्वविद्यालय,
बोधगया (बिहार)

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का तात्पर्य ग्रामों के पूर्ण विकास से है। ग्रामों में ऐसे समाज का निर्माण हो जिसमें समानता और बन्धुत्व हो। ऐसे समाज का निर्माण केवल सहकारिता द्वारा ही संभव है। सहकारी संस्थाएं ही ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जो ग्रामों तक पहुंची हुई हैं तथा ग्रामों के विकास में सहायक हो सकती हैं।

डी० प्रार० तुलजापुर्कर
मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय
औरंगाबाद

भारत की स्थिति को देखते हुए सहकारिता की ग्रामीण विकास में आवश्यकता है

सुरेन्द्र कुमार दुबे
रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय
रायपुर

सहकारिता शोषण के विरुद्ध मजबूत हथियार है अतः स्वयं के प्रयासों से ही अपना और इसी प्रकार ग्राम को और अन्ततोगत्वा समाज एवं राष्ट्र का सम्पूर्ण विकास करने में सक्षम हो सकती है।

भारती जैन
विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय

भारतीय समय के पुनउत्थान और प्रगति से तात्पर्य ग्रामीण विकास से ही है और ग्रामीण विकास केवल सहकारिता द्वारा ही सम्भव हो सकता है एवं सहकारिता मात्र एकता के बल पर ही कार्य कर सकती है ।

जयंतकुमार बी० शुक्ल
सौराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी, राजकोट

भारत की वर्तमान आर्थिक, सामाजिक और विशेषतः राजनीतिक अर्थ-व्यवस्था में तिर्घ्नता, बेरोजगारी और अज्ञानता जैसी समस्याओं को कम करके प्रत्येक नागरिक को मौलिक सुविधाएं समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास के माध्यम से ही सम्भव हो सकती हैं । किसी भी क्षेत्र विशेषकर प्राकृतिक साधनों को वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी ज्ञान द्वारा उत्तम प्रयोग करके उनके निवासियों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सहकारिता ही उचित माध्यम हो सकती है ।

सुमान खान
हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

वाद – विवाद

तर्क विपक्ष में

जहां ग्रामीण विकास को समन्वित रूप से करने का प्रश्न है उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि केवल मात्र हम सहकारिता पर ही आधारित वित्तीय योजना को लागू न करें। विकास की प्रक्रिया के लिए पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था को भी उतना ही महत्व प्रदान करें जितना सहकारिता के लिए मांग की जा रही है क्योंकि भारतीय परिवेक्ष्य में किसी एक योजना से ग्रामीण विकास की कल्पना मात्र आदर्श की बात होगी; वास्तविकता नहीं।

ग्रोम प्रकाश बशोरा
विधि महाविद्यालय, उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय
उदयपुर (राजस्थान)

ग्रामीण विकास (समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास) के लिए सहकारिता एक उपयुक्त जरिया हो सकता है, लेकिन सम्पूर्ण नहीं।

राजेश कपूर
ज० ने० कृ० वि० चि० जबलपुर

गांवों में सहकारिता पर चलती हुई मंडलियों में अमीर लोग हैं। यह लोन लेते हैं और गरीब किसानों को शोषित करते हैं। जब तक कृषि, भूमि सुधार करके किसानों को अच्छी खाद, बीज, सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जाएं तब तक समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास नहीं हो सकता।

चढियार चीमनबाई मंगलबाई
गुजरात विद्यापीठ

सहकारिता इतने लम्बे अरसे से चलने पर भी अब तक उतनी फायदेमंद न हो सकी जितनी हानी चाहिए। पोलिटिकल हस्तक्षेप जब तक नहीं खत्म होता

तब तक सहकारिता सही रूप में नहीं हो सकती । प्रथमतः सामाजिक अशिक्षा को दूर कर सहकारिता को सही रूप में समझने का मौका देना चाहिए ।

एन० के० तिवारी
जी० बी० पंत यूनिवर्सिटी आफ एग्रीकल्चरल एंड टेक्नालाजी,
पंतनगर

व्यक्तिहित सर्वोपरि होता है । प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक मुट्टी आसमान की तलाश में रहता है । वह कभी सहकारिता को सहजता से स्वीकार नहीं करता वरन् वह परिस्थिति से मजबूर होकर सहकारिता ग्रहण करता है । सहकारिता व्यक्ति की असहायता लाचारी का दूसरा नाम है । वह एक पूरक विकल्प हो सकता है, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का एकमात्र साधन नहीं ।

राकेश तिवारी
दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

सहकारिता की नींव समाजवाद है लेकिन उस पर जो इमारत बनी वह पूंजीवाद स्वरूप को लेकर आज वास्तविक रूप में सामने आई है । अर्जुन रुपी सहकारिता द्रोणाचार्य रूप सरकार के निर्देशन में आज भी लक्ष्य को नहीं भेद पाई है । ग्रामीण विकास का समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का तात्पर्य केवल सहकारी संस्थाओं के निर्माण से कदापि पूरा नहीं हो सकता । यह पूर्णतया असम्भव है । यह केवल सपनों में हो सकता है वास्तविकता में नहीं और सपने कभी सच नहीं हुआ करते ।

हेमन्त साल्पेकर
नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय
महाराष्ट्र

मुवावर्ग में व्याप्त ग्रहमवादिता, सहकारिता में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, राज-नैतिक हस्तक्षेप, प्रशिक्षण की कमी और विचारों की दंबदता से समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का स्वप्न खतरे में पड़ जाता है । हरित क्रान्ति के लिए आधुनिक विद्युत

संयन्त्रों की तो बात दूर रही । ये समित्तियाँ पुष्ट बीज, खाद, सिचाई संग्रह व्यवस्था ही नहीं, कीटनाशक एवं फफूँदीनाशक दवाओं की उपलब्धि में भी सफल नहीं हो पाई है । यदि हम वास्तव में ग्रामीण विकास का स्वप्न पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो लोगों की इन बुराइयों को दूर करके ग्रामीणों में आत्म स्वावलम्बन एवं आत्मनिष्ठा की भावना भरनी होगी ।

महेश्वर प्रसाद त्रिवेदी
मगध विश्वविद्यालय, बोधगया

सहकारिता द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास हो सकता है लेकिन समन्वित नहीं । यदि समाज के हर आदमी को यह तत्व प्रणाली मालूम हो गयी तो सर्वांगीण विकास सम्भव है ।

एन० एन० देशमुख
गवर्नमेंट कालेज, मराठवाड़ा

ग्रामों का समन्वित विकास उन तत्वों पर आधारित होगा जिनकी जड़ें गांवों की मिट्टी में फूली हों और वह गांव के वातावरण में पनपे हों । हमारी सहकारिता न तो ग्रामों में जन्मी और न पनपी बल्कि एक सरकारी आन्दोलन के रूप में राजधानी दिल्ली से थोपी गई । सहकारिता आर्थिक विकास का माध्यम हो सकती है किन्तु समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का कदापि नहीं ।

तीरथसिंह खरबंदा
विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन

बैंक सहकारिता का ही एक स्वरूप है और उसका उद्देश्य है ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के विकास में पथदर्शन बनाना । लेकिन जब वह अपने कार्य में निष्फल रहा, तब सरकार ने ही उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया ।

अतुल बी० धुर्पलिया
सौराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी

जिस देश में समाज चार वर्गों अर्थात् ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र में विभाजित हो एवं जिसमें आर्थिक असमानता अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुँच रही हो, उस देश में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास और वह भी सहकारिता द्वारा एक स्वप्नमात्र है।

सुरेश ढींगरा
हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय
हिसार

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE XVIII INTER-UNIVERSITY
NATIONAL DEBATING COMPETITION ON COOPERATION
(ENGLISH LANGUAGE) AT MYSORE UNIVERSITY, MYSORE
MARCH 4-5, 1978**

S. No.	Name of the University	Name of the Participant
1	2	3
1.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	i) Shri Sawant Sanjay Dinanath (For) ii) Shri Balkrishna V. Pai (Against)
2.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	i) Shri Gaonkar Vishram Yashawant (For) ii) Shri Lakdawala T.M. (Against)
3.	Osmania University	i) Shri G. Sudhakar (For) ii) Shri M.V. Ramadas (Against)
4.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	i) Shri D.S. Tulankar (Against)
5.	Utkal University	i) Shri Digambar Acharya (For) ii) Shri Krishna C. Bal (Against)
6.	Gujarat University	i) Shri Mukesh Bavishi (For) ii) Miss Dorothy Manuel (Against)

1	2	3
7.	Rajasthan University	i) Shri Harsh Vardhan Singh (For)
8.	Ravishankar University	i) Kum. Rita Bhalla (For) ii) Kum. Shobhna Rajaram (Against)
9.	Annamalai University	i) Miss M. Nirmala (For) ii) Shri R. Gandhi (Against)
10.	Saurashtra University	i) Shri Hasmukh V. Solanki (For) ii) Shri Ajay S. Bhatt (Against)
11.	Calcutta University	i) Shri Samir Choudhary (For) ii) Shri Aloke Kanti Chou- dhary (Against)
12.	Bhopal University	i) Shri M.A. Salam Khan (For) ii) Shri Lalitendra Shastri (Against)
13.	Indira Kala Aur Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya	i) Shri Goutom Koomar Mookerjea (For) ii) Shri Arun Koomar Baner- jee (Against)
14.	Bangalore University	i) Miss Nalini Rao (For) ii) Shri Gurcharan (Against)

1	2	3
15.	Andhra University	i) Shri K. Sashidharan (For) ii) Shri M.V. Hayagreeva Rao (Against)
16.	Mysore University	i) Miss Kavita Kastur (For) ii) Shri J.L. Fernandez (Against)
17.	Tamil Nadu Agril. University	i) Miss Robert Asha Rajini (For) ii) Shri V.K. Subburaj (Against)
18.	Magadh University	i) Shri Vishnu Priya (For) ii) Shri Ravi Shanker Prasad (Against)
19.	Nagpur University	i) Shri M.S. Ramanujan (For) ii) Km. Kiran Baveja (Against)
20.	Karnataka University	i) Shri N.F. Hafiz (For) ii) Shri Deepak Sheti (Against)
21.	Marathwada University	i) Miss Deshpande S.D. (For) ii) Shri Jaiprakash B. Kabra (Against)
22.	Haryana Agricultural University	i) Shri Avinash Kaushal (For) ii) Shri Ajay K. Bhardwaj (Against)

1	2	3
23.	Kurukshetra University	i) Shri Sandeep Sehgal (For) ii) Miss Kadambini Saraswati (Against)
24.	Sambalpur University	i) Shri Abhaya Prasad Hota (For) ii) Shri Raghunath Behura (Against)
25.	Indian Agril. Research Institute	i) Shri S.A. Balasubramanian (For) ii) Shri K.M. Jayaramaiah (Against)
26.	Berhampur University	i) Shri V. Eshwar Anand (Against)
27.	Aligarh Muslim University	i) Shri Ejaz Maqbool (For) ii) Shri Mateen Bilgrami (Against)
28.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	i) Shri Srikanta Mishra (For) ii) Shri G. Ravishankar (Against)
29.	Kashmir University	i) Shri Rafiq Bazaz (For) ii) Shri Farooq Ahmed Runzu (Against)

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS (INDICATING THE NAMES OF DONORS) IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE INTER-UNIVERSITY NATIONAL DEBATING COMPETITION HELD AT MYSORE

TEAM MERIT

Particulars of Prizes	Winners
I. Best Team (National Shield) (Donor : National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation, New Delhi)	Bangalore University represented by 1. Miss Nalini Rao 2. Shri Gurcharan
II. Runners up (Runners cup)	Nagpur University represented by 1. Shri M.S. Ramanujan 2. Km. Kiran Baveja

INDIVIDUAL MERIT

(Instituted by National Council for Cooperative Training)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. First Prize (Rs. 300/-) | Shri Sandeep Sehgal
(Kurukshetra University) |
| 2. Second Prize (Rs. 250/-) | Miss Nalini Rao
(Bangalore University) |
| 3. Third Prize (Rs. 200/-) | Miss Kavita Kastur
(Mysore University) |

(Instituted by Karnataka State Coop. Union, Bangalore)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. First Prize (Rs. 200/-) | Shri Sandeep Sehgal
(Kurukshetra University) |
| 2. Second Prize (Rs. 150/-) | Miss Nalini Rao
(Bangalore University) |

3. Third Prize (Rs. 100/-) Miss Kavita Kastur
(Mysore University)

Special Prizes

1. Rs. 100/- (NCUI) Shri M.S. Ramanujan
(Nagpur University)
2. Rs. 100/- (NCUI) Shri Samir Choudhry
(Calcutta University)
3. Rs. 100/- (VMNICM, Poona) Shri Gurcharan
(Bangalore University)
4. Rs. 100/- (VMNICM, Poona) Shri Deepak Shetty
(Karnataka University)
5. Rs. 100/- (Coop. Trg. College,
Bangalore) Shri Ajay Kumar Bhardwaj
(Haryana Agril. University)
6. Rs. 100/- (Cooperative Trg.
College Consumers
Store) Shri M.V. Hayagreeva Rao
(Andhra University)
7. Rs. 100/- (Karnataka State
Coop. Land Deve-
lopment Bank) Shri N.F. Hafiz
(Karnataka University)
8. Rs. 100/- —do— Miss Kiran Baveja
(Nagpur University)
9. Rs. 100/- (Karnataka State
Coop. Apex Bank) Miss M. Nirmala
(Annamalai University)
10. Rs. 100/- —do— Shri Jaiprakash B. Kabra
(Marathwada University)
11. Rs. 100/- (Karnataka State
Coop. Consumers
Federation) Shri Goutam Kumar
Mukherjea
(Indira Kala Aur Sangeet
Vishwavidyalaya)

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|---|
| 12. | Rs. 100/- | (Karnataka State
Coop. Consumers
Federation) | Shri Avinash Kaushal
(Haryana Agril. University) |
| 13. | Rs. 100/- | (Karnataka State
Coop. Marketing
Federation) | Shri Mukesh Bavishi
(Gujarat University) |
| 14. | Rs. 100/- | —do— | Miss Dorothy Manuel
(Gujarat University) |
| 15. | Rs. 100/- | (National Federa-
tion of L.D.B.) | Shri Alope Kanti Choudhary
(Calcutta University) |
| 16. | Rs. 100/- | —do— | Miss Rita Bhalla
(Ravi Shankar University) |

CONSOLATION PRIZES

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---|---|
| 1. | Rs. 75/- | (N.C.C.T.) | Shri Lakdawala T.M.
(Mahatma Phule Krishi
Vidyapeeth) |
| 2. | Rs. 75/- | (N.C.C.T.) | Shri J.L. Fernandez
(Mysore University) |
| 3. | Rs. 75/- | (N.C.C.T.) | Shri Ejaz Maqbool
(Aligarh Muslim University) |
| 4. | Rs. 75/- | (National Centre
of Coop. Education,
New Delhi) | Shri Harsh Vardhan Singh
(Rajasthan University) |

**द्वितीय हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने
वाले प्रतियोगियों की सूची
(काशमीर विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर - 19 सितम्बर 1978)**

क्रम संख्या	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	प्रतियोगियों का नाम
1	2	3
1	जी० बी० पंत यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राफ एग्रो- कल्चरल साइंसिज एण्ड टेक्नालोजी, पंतनगर, नैनीताल (उ०प्र०)	i) श्री डी०डी० शर्मा (पक्ष) ii) श्री एन०के० तिवारी (विपक्ष)
2	उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर (राज०)	i) श्री सुदर्शन कुमार सोनी (पक्ष) ii) श्री ओम प्रकाश दशोरा (विपक्ष)
3	रवि शंकर विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (म०प्र०)	i) श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार दुबे (पक्ष) ii) श्री दीपक कुमार जैनी (विपक्ष)
4	नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर	i) श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार पाण्डे (पक्ष) ii) श्री हेमन्त शाल्पेकर (विपक्ष)
5	मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद	i) श्री तुल्जापुरकर डी०आर० (पक्ष) ii) श्री नन्द किशोर देशमुख (विपक्ष)
6	गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद	i) श्री नटवरभाई मनालाल पटेल (पक्ष) ii) श्री चिमनभाई मंगलभाई चडियार (विपक्ष)

1	2	3
7	सीराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, राजकोट-5 (गुजरात)	i) श्री जयन्त कुमार बी० शुक्ला (पक्ष) ii) श्री अतुल बी० धुपलिया (विपक्ष)
8	काश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर	i) श्री एफ०एम० शाइसा (पक्ष) ii) कु० किरन धर (विपक्ष)
9	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन	i) श्री भारती जैन (पक्ष) ii) श्री तीरथ सिंह खरबंदा (विपक्ष)
10	काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी	i) श्री अशोक टंडन (पक्ष) ii) श्री विजय कुमार उपाध्याय (विपक्ष)
11	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली	i) श्री देवेन्द्र रस्तोगी (पक्ष) ii) श्री राकेश तिवारी (विपक्ष)
12	हरियाणा एग्नीकल्चरल विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार	i) श्री सुब्बन खान (पक्ष) ii) श्री सुरेश चन्द्र डींगरा (विपक्ष)
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय, शिमला-5	i) श्री अनवर अली खान (पक्ष) ii) श्री श्याम कुमार शर्मा (विपक्ष)
14	जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर, (एम०पी०)	i) श्री राजेश तिवारी (पक्ष) ii) श्री राजेश कपूर (विपक्ष)
15	मगध विश्वविद्यालय, बोधगया (बिहार)	i) श्री श्याम नारायण सिंह (पक्ष) ii) श्री महेश्वर प्रसाद त्रिवेदी (विपक्ष)

सहकारिता पर द्वितीय हिन्दी भाषीय अंतर विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता—19 सितम्बर 1978

पुरस्कार विजेताओं की सूची (प्रदाताओं के नाम सहित)

<u>पुरस्कार संबंधी विवरण</u>	<u>विजेता</u>
1. सर्वश्रेष्ठ टीम (रनिंग शील्ड) प्रदाता—मध्य प्रदेश सहकारी बैंक	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन
2. रनरस् अप (रनरस् कप)	1) नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर 2) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

व्यक्तिगत पुरस्कार

(राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा संस्थापित)

1. कु० भारती जैन विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय	प्रथम पुरस्कार	₹० 500/-
2. श्री सुब्बन खान हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय	द्वितीय पुरस्कार	एक पुस्तक ₹० 400/-
3. श्री अनवर अली खां हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय	तृतीय पुरस्कार	₹० 300/-

विशेष पुरस्कार

(प्रदाता-स्थानीय सहकारी संस्थाएं)

(₹० 150/- प्रत्येक)

1. श्री हेमन्त कुमार साल्पेकर नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय	3. श्री तीरथ सिंह खरबंदा विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय
2. देवेन्द्र रस्तोगी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	4. श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार दूबे रवि शंकर विश्वविद्यालय

सांत्वना पुरस्कार (रु० 75/- प्रत्येक)

(3 राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा संस्थापित)

(2 सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा संस्थापित)

1. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार पाण्डे,
नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय
2. कुमारी किरण घर,
काश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय
3. श्री राकेश तिवारी,
दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय
4. श्री एन० के० तिवारी,
जी० बी० पंत कृषि
विश्वविद्यालय
5. श्री एफ० एन० शियाक
काश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय

DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATES

(1977-78)

No. of
Parti-
cipants awarded
Prizes

Sl. No. Name of the University

Subject

1 2 3 4 5

1. Aligarh Muslim University Cooperatives are the only agencies to meet the Present Day challenges of Indian Economy. 24 3

2. Banaras Hindu University In the Modern Industrialised Society Co-operative Movement has no future. 5 3

3. Gujarat Ayurved University Ayurved can be of service to the people only through Cooperation. 20 3

4. Osmania University The Coop. movement in India has not been a success due to lack of leadership. N.A. —

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|------|---|
| 5. | Bhopal University | In the opinion of this house cooperative movement is the only way for all round progress in the developing country like India. | 15 | 3 |
| 6. | Vikram University | सहकारिता केवल साधन नहीं साध्य भी है । | 22 | 3 |
| 7. | Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth | Cooperation is the only solution to Agricultural Development. | 10 | 3 |
| 8. | Sambalpur University | Cooperation is the only hope for the upliftment of Rural India. | 31 | 3 |
| 9. | A.P. Agricultural University | Youth Participation in Cooperative Movement will usher in the era of economic Development in Rural Areas. | N.A. | — |
| 10. | Marathwada University,
Aurangabad | In the opinion of this house continuation of the scheme of monopoly purchase of cotton is necessary for growth of Cooperative Movement in Marathwada. | 20 | 3 |

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Tamil Nadu Agril. University, Coimbatore	Cooperation can only solve the problems of rural poor.	8	3
12.	Annamalai University	Judging from the past performance cooperatives in India do not deserve any further governmental assistance.	20	3
13.	Mysore University	The Cooperative Movement has failed in India only because of the leadership dictated to the principles of Cooperation.	13	3
14.	Utkal University	The concepts of Cooperative development accepted in western countries are not generally suited to the needs of developing countries.	24	3
15.	Ravishankar University	Cooperative Banks have proved more helpful than the Commercial Banks in the development of rural area.	22	3
16.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	सहकारिता से ही भारत की ग्रामीण गरीबी दूर हो सकती है।	5	3

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|-----|---|---|----|---|
| 17. | University of Agril. Sciences | Cooperation is the only instrument of Rural Development in the present Indian economic environment. | 10 | 3 |
| 18. | Magdh University | In the opinion of the house Cooperative farming in India has failed. | 34 | 3 |
| 19. | G.B. Pant University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Pantnagar | Cooperative Movement is the most effective instrument to preserve democracy in India. | 14 | 3 |
| 20. | Nagpur University, Nagpur | Cooperative Movement in India has failed to help the weaker sections of Society. | 28 | 2 |
| 21. | Andhra University, Waltair | Efficient functioning of the Cooperative organisations is a requisite for Rural Development | 30 | 3 |
| 22. | Bangalore University, Bangalore | A strong and active consumer cooperative movement alone can hold the price line in India. | 27 | 3 |

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Mithila University	सहकारिता पर आधारित आर्थिक कार्यक्रम द्वारा ही बेरोजगारी का उन्मूलन संभव है।	N.A.	—
24.	Berhampur University, Berhampur	The Problem of Rural Unemployment can only be solved through cooperatives.	29	3
25.	Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak	Cooperative movement is the only solution to the problems of integrated rural development in India.	N.A.	—
26.	Krishi Vidyapith, Banaras	सहकारी क्षेत्र के संवर्धन से ही आर्थिक समस्याओं का समाधान संभव है।	3	—
27.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	सहकारी क्षेत्र का विस्तार ही देश की बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी समस्या का एकमात्र समाधान है।	7	—
28.	H.P. University, Simla	The Cooperative Movement in India has served the interest of rich classes only.		
29.	South Gujarat University, Surat	The Cooperative Movement must serve only the weaker section of the community.		

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|-----|---|--|----|---|
| 30. | Gujarat University | It is necessary to catch youths in cooperation while they are young. | 24 | 3 |
| 31. | Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Kalyani | Cooperation is the best means for uplifting the economic conditions of small farmers. | 5 | 3 |
| 32. | Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi | Cooperatives are the only answer to the integrated Rural Development. | 14 | 3 |
| 33. | Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar | Cooperatives being democratic Institutions should be free from governmental control. | 7 | 3 |
| 34. | Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra | Cooperative Movement is the best instrument to involve youth in Programmes of Economic Development. | 20 | 3 |
| 35. | Delhi University | In the opinion of this house for Decentralization of political and economic power, cooperatives have a crucial role to play. | 16 | 3 |
| 36. | Udaipur University | Rural Poverty could be eradicated only through Cooperatives. | 15 | 3 |

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Karnataka University, Dharwar	Cooperation Not compulsion in the strategy suited to Democracy.	45	3
38.	Saurashtra University	In the opinion of this house the total socio- economic reconstruction of the Indian society is possible only through Coopera- tive movement.	19	3
39.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	Cooperatives have failed in the develop- ment of Agriculture in Maharashtra.	10	3
40.	University of Calcutta	The aim of Cooperative Movement should be social justice.	16	3

**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ESSAY COMPETITION ON COOPERATION
(1977-78)**

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of participants	No. of Prizes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Berhampur University	Cooperative movement and its commodities.	21	2
2.	Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	आर्थिक विषयताओं के उन्मूलन में सहकारी क्षेत्र की भूमिका।	10	1
3.	H.P. University, Simla	Role of Cooperatives in economic transformation of Society.		
4.	South Gujarat University, Surat	Involvement and participation of Youth & Women for strengthening of cooperatives.		
5.	Kumaon University, Nainital	Rural areas of India can be developed only through total Cooperation in the Agricultural sector of Economy.	4	1

1	2	3	4
6.	University of Agricultural Sciences	Role of Cooperatives in Removal of Rural Poverty.	10 2
7.	Gujarat University	Why students should study the subject of Cooperation.	30 3
8.	Annamalai University	The need for Dynamism in the Cooperative Movement.	24 3
9.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	The Role of Cooperatives in Rural Development.	5 1
10.	Indore University, Indore	Cooperative Movement ways to make it more successful.	5 1
11.	Madras University, Madras	What part the Cooperatives can play in the scheme of Integrated Rural Development.	21 3
12.	Udaipur University	N.A.	5 3
13.	Nagpur University	Role of Cooperatives in Rural Development in India.	10 3

Or

Cooperation is not only an Economic programme, it is way of life.

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|---|---|----|---|
| 14. Ravishankar University
Raipur | The importance of Cooperation in the
Development of Rural small scale
industries. | 12 | 3 |
| 15. Utkal University.
Bhubaneswar | Economic decentralisation through Co-
operation. | 12 | 3 |
| 16. Karnatak University,
Dharwar | Role of Cooperatives in India's socio-
Economic Development. | | |
| 17. Tamil Nadu Agricultural
University, Coimbatore | Role of Cooperatives in integrated Rural
Development. | 9 | 1 |

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE
NATIONAL DEBATES (1963-78)**

1	2	3	4	
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 Univer- sity and (ii) Bur- dwan 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. Uni- versity, Hyderabad.
1970-71	Bangalore Univer- sity, Bangalore	26	50	Running Shield : Gujarat University. Runners Cup : Bangalore Univer- sity.

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 Shield : 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 University.
	Udaipur University, 20 Udaipur (Hindi)		37	Running Shield : Udaipur University. Runners Cup : Vikram University, Ujjain.
1977-78	Mysore University, Mysore	29	55	Running Shield : Bangalore Univer- sity. Runners Cup : Nagpur University.
	Kashmir Univer- sity, Srinagar	15	30	Running Shield : Vikram University Runners Cup : Nagpur University Delhi University

**SUBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL DEBATES
AND
SYMPOSIUM
(1967-1978)**

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 withdrawn.
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."
12.	1978	"Integrated Rural Development is possible only through Cooperatives."

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 cannot 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."
7.	1978	"Role of Cooperatives in the Public Distribution System."