

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

*"Strong Development of Cooperative Movement alone will  
ensure a strong and Stable Democracy in the Country"*

HELD AT  
**DELHI UNIVERSITY, DELHI**  
FROM  
24TH TO 26TH FEBRUARY, 1979



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

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## Introductory

The National Council for with the Cooperative Training which is entrusted with the responsibility of cooperative training programmes in the country, has also an important activity to sponsor essay and debating competitions on cooperation in the Universities. The idea is to involve the students in the study of cooperative ideology and to inculcate in them the spirit of cooperative leadership. The essay competitions are organised only at University level whereas the debating competitions are conducted at the University level and also at the National level. The debates at the National level are conducted separately in Hindi and English languages. This scheme of essay and debating competitions is in operation ever since 1963-64.

2. The Inter-University National Debate on Cooperation both in Hindi and English languages were organised during the academic year 1978-79 at Delhi University from 24th to 26th Feb. 1979. The subject of the debate was STRONG DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT ALONE WILL ENSURE A STRONG AND STABLE DEMOCRACY IN THE COUNTRY. The third Hindi language debate held on 24.2.1979 was participated by 36 students from 19 Universities. The English language debate, which was 19th in the series held on 25-26th Feb. 1979 involved 64 students from 33 Universities. A brief resume of these National Debates held during the academic year 1978-79 is given in the report. Some of the highlights of these debates conducted during the year are given here under :

- (i) The participants as usually had come from different parts of the country. They represented Haryana Agricultural University in the North to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University in the South and Calcutta University in the East to Saurashtra University in the West. These included 8 Agricultural Universities. Gurukul Kangri Vishvidyalaya participated in the debate for the first time.
- (ii) The students in these debates also represented different disciplines of studies including medicine, veterinary and basic sciences apart from humanities which revealed continued and sustained interest of the student community in general towards the cooperative subject.

- (iii) Delhi and Karnataka Universities won the Hindi and English language National Debates respectively and were awarded running shield and national scroll for team merit. Nagpur and Bhopal Universities were declared the runners up in the debate and were awarded runners cup. In addition the Council had also awarded 3 individual merit prizes of Rs. 1,000/- Rs. 750/- and Rs. 500/- and 3 consolation prizes of Rs. 200/- each in Hindi and English language National Debates separately.

### **3. Inter-Collegiate Debate**

The Inter-Collegiate debates, as per the information received had been conducted by as many as 50 Universities, with the overall participation of more than 750 students. The highest participation in these debates were recorded by Vikram University, Ujjain with 44 students followed by Annamalai University (42) and Madras University (40).

### **4. Essay Competitions**

The reports from the essay competitions received from 24 Universities spread all over the country reveals that over 350 students have participated. The highest participation of 56 students in the essay competition was reported from Madras University followed by Vikrim University (33) and Gujarat Vidhyapeeth (28).

### **5. Symposium**

On the eve of the National Debates the Council also organised a "Symposium" on 24.2.1979, for the benefit of the student participants. The subject of the symposium was "ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM". Several senior officers from the Govt. of India, NCCF and NCDC participated in the symposium.

### **6. Follow Up Camp**

An Expert-Group on Teaching of Cooperation in Schools, Colleges and Universities set-up by the NCCT suggested organisation of Follow-up Camp to sustain the interest of students participating in the National Debates and in cooperative activity. This suggestion was duly considered and approved by the 3rd meeting of the National Council held on 24.5.1978. Accordingly the first follow-up camp was organised at VMNICM, Pune from 12th to 20th June, 1979. Out of 30 students selected for the purpose 14 students participated in this camp. Besides lectures concerning various facts of cooperative movement the participants were taken to some of the good working cooperative institutions of Kolhapur, Warnanagar and Bombay. The programme was highly appreciated by the student participants as its contents were considered useful and informative.

## National Debates



*Chairman Shri B. S. Vishwanathan delivering inaugural address.*



*Chairman, B. S. Vishwanathan, inaugurating National Debates.*



*Shri B. K. Sinha, Chief Director, addressing the Symposium.*



*Vice-Chancellor Shri R. C. Mehrotra delivering valedictory address.*



# Debates in English

## ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR

1. The core of democracy lies in decentralisation. For this, cooperative provide the best opportunity. It can also revolutionise the rural economy and wipe out the unemployment problem.

**Ejaz Maqbool**  
Aligarh Muslim University

2. Cooperative Movement is the only weapon that can kill the hydra-headed monster of poverty, unemployment and democratic disorder.

**S. Purna Chandra Rao**  
A. P. University

3. Strong and stable democracy depends on mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of the feeling of others. Cooperatives alone are the institutions which can inculcate these qualities and ensure strong and stable democracy.

**S. Parthsarthy,**  
Annamalai University

4. Democracy is both a form of government and a way of life. As a form of government, it gives power to govern to the duly elected representatives of the people. As a way of life it stresses the participation and control of the affairs of the community regardless of age, sex, caste, creed, religion, etc. Cooperative movement is also essential for bringing about effective leadership, education, democratic socialism in the country and the only way to have grass-root level democracy.

**Vivek Jetley**  
Banaras Hindu University

5. Cooperative Movement is the most effective mean of subserving the ends of democracy by way of providing adequate means of livelihood, control of material resources and operation of the economic system in such a manner which eliminates concentration of wealth.

**Vasumathi M. Rao**  
Bangalore University

6. Cooperative Movement alone has got all the principles of democracy namely; one member one vote, self help through mutual help, each for all and all for each and freedom of discussion.

**Gunwant Kaur**  
Bhopal University

7. Cooperation is an extension of political democracy in the economic field. It secures political, economic and social democracy. Besides, its moral aspect raises it above all other institutions of democracy.

**Latha Neelkanda**  
Bombay University

8. The base of political democracy and of economic democracy in cooperation. The harmonious blending of both political and economic aspects will ensure a strong and stable cooperative movement.

**Nita Acharya**  
Calcutta University

9. Cooperative Movement is a symbol of people's united efforts to benefit themselves. It erodes the traditional basis of legitimacy and creates intolerance to socio-economic evils.

**Gurmeet Dhillon**  
University of Hyderabad

10. Cooperatives can supplement the diverse agencies of development and democracy. They can inculcate in the vast masses, a sense of cooperation, participation and leadership which are very essential for a successful democracy.

**Medha Rajadhyaksha**  
Karnataka University

11. Only the cooperative movement will ensure us a stable democratic government as it holds the principles of equality and universality. The cooperative movement ensures democratic training, spirit, oneness and unity which are vital for democracy.

**Thomas C. Vengal**  
Kerala University

12. Present democracy ensures only economic and not social justice whereas cooperatives are such an institutions which ensure both economic and social justice. Cooperatives are based on the principles of open membership and democratic control, which are also the principles of democracy.

**Deepak G. Mhaisekar**  
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth

13. Cooperative movement is the inculcator for economic and political democracy. It is a dynamic institution capable of nurturing and promoting the value of democracy. It combines the best of two words of individualism and collectivism.

**Sandeep Sehgal**  
Kurukshetra University

14. Democracy as a political ideal is not enough. To be strong and vital it must be rooted in economic democracy. Cooperatives as an instrument of positive action imparts permanence and vitality to democracy in the economic sphere.

**Kavitha Kestur**  
Mysore University

15. Based on the principle of mutual help and self-help, it is a voluntary, non-profit making and open association following the democratic principles of the supremacy of the majority and the equality of all.

**Hugo D. Souza**  
Nagpur University

16. It is only the cooperative movement which is committed to achieve the economic betterment of the people with social objectives as it encompasses a large section of the community through live contacts and associations at the grass root level.

**Kulbir Singh Sodhi**  
O.U.A.T. Bhubaneswar

17. To take our country on to the road of a strong and stable democratic socialism, we need to decentralise the economic and political power, which can be done only through the cooperative institutions. Cooperative movement has permeated the social and economic infra-structure and hence is the right instrument to ensure a strong and stable democracy in the country.

**Kaza Sudhakar**  
Osmania University

18. Cooperative Movement is the pivot around which our democracy revolves. Strength and stability are the two essential pre-requisites for the success of these democratic institutions in our country.

**V.S. Radhamani**  
Ravishankar University

19. It is an educative process to create realisation among the people about their rights and responsibilities. Cooperatives too fulfil the goal of creating awareness among the people and prepares them for united action for mutual benefit.

**N. Venkateshwar Rao**  
University of Udaipur

20. We are having a peculiar combination of democracy with socialism in our country. We want full freedom of an individual as well as the total welfare of the society. So only that economic movement which consists of the plus points of both socialism and individualism can only be the foundation stone of a strong and stable democracy. And there is no doubt to say that this is only cooperation which is the synthesis of both socialism and capitalism.

**Verandara Singh**  
Vikram University

## ARGUMENTS AGAINST

21. In our country the benefits of Cooperative action have so far accrued to a large extent to the relatively better off segments of our rural community. Its development will, therefore, help only to further widen the enormous gap that exists between rich and the poor.

**T.A. Sherwani**  
Aligarh Muslim University

22. The currents of history are drawing the world away from a monolithic idea towards a pluralist idea. In terms of democracy this means there is room for a variety of socio-economic institutions—cooperative enterprise, joint stock enterprise, individual enterprise, public and private sector each of which can justify its existence on the functional basis.

**Vinay Kumar V. Prabhu**  
Bangalore University

23. The cooperative movement has become an instrument of high tax collections and compulsory grain deliveries. These functions can be performed by normal agencies. There is no need for cooperative societies.

**Avril B.D. Souza**  
Calcutta University

24. Mainly cooperative movement is confined to agriculture and that too to agricultural credit which is totally manned by rich farmers of the village. They totally overwhelm the scene with their influence, money, psychological, sociological, anthropological and inter-action.

**Deepak K. Grover**  
H.A.U. Hissar

25. Cooperative movement presumes a harmony of interests in the society which is fallacious. In fact it has to work under the same systems such as socialism or capitalism and therefore, its role is limited.

**S. Chandarshekhra**  
University of Hyderabad

26. The concept of cooperation rests on the two pillars namely; voluntarism and democratic control. The studies, however, revealed that cooperatives have been dominated by local basis and there has been an element of coercion in their functioning.

**Vivek Krishan**  
Jodhpur University

27. We have an exploitative structure in the cooperative movement. It has been reduced into a capitalist perpetration.

**Arun Charantimath**  
Karnataka University

28. In principle Cooperative movement functions for meeting the economic needs of the people at the cheapest possible prices. But, in practice the bureaucracy coupled with political influence never makes it a sound movement.

**Elangbam C.S.**  
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth

29. Cooperation is the most important factor in our democracy. If the car of democracy should run properly, we do need the steering wheel of cooperation. But, this steering wheel alone cannot take you everywhere. You also need the wheels of communal peace, campus peace, a stable political system and mass education. Above all you need the petrol of a social revolution. In other words, along with cooperation, we need follow-through measures also. What is the use of running when we are on the wrong road?

**S. Srinivasan**  
Madras University

30. An endeavour to achieve strong and stable democracy through a sound cooperative movement is like a sick man's dream.

**Rajesh S. Mehta**  
Nagpur University

31. Cooperative movement will create favourable conditions for the entry of despondency in padded feet.

**B.C. Chatterjee**  
P.R. Krishi Vidyapeeth

32. Social, political and economic justice cannot be achieved through cooperatives. In the present state of affairs cooperatives are not proper solution to the democratic problems.

**Abhaya P. Hota**  
Sambalpur University

33. There is concentration of political and economic power in a few hands and this is obvious due to system of private ownership of property. So long as this continues the exploitation of poor will continue. Cooperative commonwealth can be established only when private property is abolished.

**Sharad Chandra**  
University of Udaipur

34. The need of the hour is total social revolution. To produce an environment which inculcate and instil among people character and attitude most apt for the democracy to flourish and further the movement.

**G.K. Varma**  
University of Agril. Sciences Bangalore

35. If there has to be any criteria for building a stable democracy then it is education from man to man scale. Economic independence cannot remain for long without political independence.

**U. Chandrasekhar**  
Kurukshetra University

# हिन्दी भाषीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता

## विचार पक्ष में

1. आज अपने ही लोकतांत्रिक देश के लिए कृषि विकास, कृषि उत्पादन, ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरण और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए हमें सहकारिता को मूर्धन्य स्थान देना ही होगा, यही होगा मुजलाम, सुफलाम को चरितार्थ करता ग्रामीण भारत और सहकारिता के पावन क्षेत्र में हमारा योगदान।

**अनीता अरोड़ा**

2. यह कहना कि सहकारी आंदोलन ने आज तक किसी जगह लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ एवं सुस्थिर नहीं किया अपने आपको धोखा देना होगा। महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार की राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों पर गौर किया जाये तो यह सिद्ध होगा कि केवल सहकारी आंदोलन के प्रभावी होने के कारण महाराष्ट्र में सुस्थिर एवं सुदृढ़ लोकतंत्र है।

**सतीश कुमार गुप्त**

पंजाब कृषि विद्यापीठ, अकोला  
(महाराष्ट्र)

3. देश में वर्तमान लोकतंत्र समाज में शोषण को बढ़ावा दे रहा है किन्तु जो लोकतंत्र हम भारत में लाना चाहते हैं, जो वर्ग-विहीन समाज की स्थापना करे, जो शोषण व भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त कर दे व समानता का अधिकार प्रत्येक नागरिक को प्रदान करे, तो उसके लिए स्वस्थ सहकारी आंदोलन ही एक मार्ग है।

**प्रकाश नागारी,**

उदयपुर वि० वि०  
उदयपुर (राजस्थान)

4. भारतीय प्रजातन्त्र या विश्व के किसी भी प्रजातन्त्र को साम्यवादी आंतक से बचाने का एकमात्र उपाय "सहकारी आंदोलन का स्वस्थ विकास ही है।"

**नित्यानन्द सिंह**

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय



5. निःसन्देह, सहकारिता सैद्धान्तिक रूप से अद्वितीय क्रांतिकारी विचार है, किन्तु जनरुचि की कमी इसकी सफलता में बाधक है ।

**दिनेश वशिष्ठ**

जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय,  
ग्वालियर (मध्यप्रदेश)

6. लोकतंत्र का भविष्य सहकारिता में सुरक्षित है । सहकारी आंदोलन की ठोस प्रगति हमारी वर्तमान पीढ़ी का दायित्व है, जिससे हमें सुदृढ़ और ठोस प्रजातंत्र प्राप्त है ।

**कौशलेन्द्र सिंह धुरैया**

जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय,  
ग्वालियर (मध्यप्रदेश)

7. सहकारिता लोकतंत्र की पाठशाला है । यह इकाई स्तर पर व्यक्तियों की निर्णयात्मक क्षमता का विकास करके उन्हें उनके अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक बनाती है । किसी भी योजना को साकार रूप देने में सहकारिता महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर सकती है क्योंकि यह ग्राम एवं स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करके "निम्न स्तर से योजना" बनाने में सहायक सिद्ध होती है, आत्मसहायता एवं समानता लोकतंत्र और सहकारिता के समन्वित सिद्धांत हैं ।

**राकेश तिवारी**

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय  
दिल्ली ।

8. सहकारिता वह आन्वीय बंधन है जिससे मानवीय हृदयों में असंख्य श्रद्धा, प्यार, स्नेह व सहायता की लहरे हिलोरेँ लेती हैं, जो प्रजातंत्र रूपी समुद्र का अस्तित्व बनाये रखती है ।

**हेमन्त साल्पेकर**

नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय  
नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

9. पूँजी के विकेन्द्रीयकरण में ही लोकतंत्र की स्थापना हो सकती है, जिस दिन छोटे से छोटे उद्योग बड़े उद्योगों के समतुल्य होंगे तब लोकतंत्र की स्थापना होगी, वर्षों बाद वृक्ष बट वृक्ष बनते हैं जिनकी छाया लोकतंत्र की छाया होती है, हिन्दुस्तान जैसे समाजवादी देश में लोकतंत्र और सहकारिता दो पतवार हैं जिनके सहारे आर्थिक विकास की नाव उन्नति की पराकाष्ठा तक पहुंच सकेगी ।

**बृजेश मिश्र**

रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय  
रायपुर

10. सहकारी आंदोलन के कारण ही हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की नींव सुदृढ़ होती है और ग्राम आदमी को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान जो कि मानव की मूलभूत समस्याएँ हैं इनका समाधान हो जाता है ।

**भगर्तसिंह एम० ए०**  
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय  
हरिद्वार

11. भारतीय संस्कृति ही लोकतांत्रिक रही है क्योंकि भारत का हर विवेकशील नागरिक लोकतंत्र का तरफदार है, अतः सहकारिता में सहिष्णुता और सहकार का पवित्र भाव है जो लोकतंत्र की बुनियाद है । विशेषतः सहकारी आंदोलन के द्वारा ही स्वस्थ, सुदृढ़ एवं सुस्थिर लोकतंत्र सम्भव है ।

**भारती**  
विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय  
उज्जैन (मध्यप्रदेश)

## विचार विपक्ष में

1. प्रारम्भिक साम्यवाद की स्थिति से ही लोकतंत्र की बुनियाद डली है किन्तु मात्र लोकतंत्र तो शासन प्रणाली का राजनैतिक, व्यवहारिक और आर्थिक स्वरूप है जबकि सहकारिता लोकतांत्रिक शैली से चनायी जाने वाली एक आवश्यक आर्थिक प्रणाली है, किन्तु उसका परिवर्तन शासन प्रणाली में सफल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि राजनीति व्यवसाय के लिए घातक है।

राम राजेश मिश्र  
विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय  
उज्जैन (मध्यप्रदेश)

2. लोकतंत्र का सहकारी आंदोलन में प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह आंदोलन एक सरकारी आंदोलन है। तथा लोकतंत्र के लिए आवश्यकता जन-आंदोलन की है, जन-आंदोलन के अभाव में लोकतंत्र सुदृढ़ व सुस्थिर नहीं हो सकता।

संदीप अरोड़ा  
राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय  
जयपुर

3. यह विदित सत्य है कि संघर्ष से सहयोग सदा महान है, उपयुक्त है, जिससे किसी भी देश का प्रजातन्त्र सुस्थिर एवं सुदृढ़ होता है।

राजकुमार जोशी  
मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय  
दरभंगा (बिहार)

4. सहकारी संस्थायें केवल सदस्यत्व निर्माण करती हैं, किन्तु प्रजातंत्र का मूल आधार सदस्यत्व न होकर नागरिकत्व है, अच्छा सदस्य अच्छा नागरिक होगा इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं होती किन्तु अच्छा नागरिक किसी भी संस्था का अच्छा सदस्य होगा ही, इसी लिए नागरिकत्व से सदस्यत्व की ओर अर्थात् प्रजातंत्र से सहकारिता का चलन होगा, सहकारिता के माध्यम से प्रजातंत्र का सुदृढ़ होना उल्टी गंगा बहाना जैसा है।

वेदप्रकाश मिश्रा  
नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय  
नागपुर

5. जिस समय तक हमारे लोग अशिक्षित हैं, गरीब हैं तब तक लोकतंत्र बेमतलब रहेगा और इसका हल है सहकारिता ।

**रतनलाल भट्ट**

भुवनेश्वर

6. हमें मौलिक पहलुओं को सुधारना होगा, वस्तुतः सभी को किसी न किसी सहकारी संस्था का बिना भर्ती के सदस्य बनाया जाय, ऋण प्रणाली को बदलना चाहिये व भाई भतीजावाद के दायरों से काफी दूर रखना चाहिए तभी प्रजातंत्र की जड़ें यह आंदोलन कुछ मात्रा में मजबूत कर सकेंगी ।

**रोहिताश्व चन्द्र शर्मा**

उड़ीसा कृषि व वैपयिक

विश्वविद्यालय भुवनेश्वर

7. भारत वर्ष में अपने 75 वर्षों के इतिहास में आज तक सहकारी आंदोलन सरकारी अनुदान की बैसामियों के सहारे ही घिसटता आता है इसलिए जो आंदोलन स्वयं अपने अस्तित्व के लिए सरकारी अनुदान रूपी जीवनदायक लहू पर निर्भर हो, जो आंदोलन सरकार की अर्थव्यवस्था के ऊपर पूर्ण रूप से निर्भर हो उससे लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ एवं सुस्थिर बनाने की कल्पना, वह भी अकेले इस युग का सबसे बड़ा मजाक ही हो सकता है ।

**सुबोध कुमार मिश्र**

हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

8. लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए लोगों को सुशिक्षित और चरित्रवान बनाने की आवश्यकता है न कि सहकारिता आंदोलन को सुस्थिर एवं सुदृढ़ बनाने की ।

**वीरेन्द्र कुमार**

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय

हरिद्वार

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF XIX-INTER-UNIVERSITY  
NATIONAL DEBATING COMPETITION ON COOPERATION  
HELD AT DELHI UNIVERSITY, DELHI, FROM 24TH TO 26TH  
FEBRUARY, 1979 (ENGLISH LANGUAGE).**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>Name of participant</i>
1	2	3
1.	Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology.	1. Shri Kulbir Singh Sodhi (for) 2. Shri Aditya Kumar Rath (against)
2.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1. Shri Vivek Jaitley 2. Shri Atul Parvatiyar
3.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1. Shri Ejaz Maqbool (for) 2. Shri T.A. Sherwani (against)
4.	University of Agril. Sciences, Bangalore.	1. Shri Markandeya Jois (for) 2. Shri G.K. Verma (against)
5.	University of Kerala.	1. Shri Thomas C. Vengal (for) 2. Shri K.C. Mathew (against)
6.	University of Jodhpur.	1. Shri Pradeep Chandak (for) 2. Shri Vivek Krishan (against)
7.	Tamil Nadu Agril. University, Coimbatore.	1. Shri J. Vasantha Kumar (for) 2. Shri Antony Durai (against)
8.	Bombay University, Bombay.	1. Km. Latha Neelkanda (for) 2. Shri Desmond D. Costa (against)
9.	Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.	1. Shri B.C. Chatterjee (for) 2. Shri P.K. Sharma (against)
10.	Madras University, Madras.	1. Shri Radha Menon (for) 2. Shri S. Srinivasan (against)
11.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya.	1. Shri Gautam De 2. Shri Suman Midya

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 12. Bangalore University,<br>Bangalore.         | 1. Mrs. Vasumati M. Rao (for)<br>2. Shri Vinayakumar V. Prabhu (against)  |
| 13. Berhampur University,<br>Berhampur.         | 1. Shri V. Eswar Anand<br>2. Seri Susant Kum. Patnaik                     |
| 14. University of Hyderabad.                    | 1. Miss Gurmeet Kaur Dhillon (for)<br>2. Shri S. Chandrashekhar (against) |
| 15. Saurashtra University,<br>Rajkot            | 1. Shri Hasmukh V. Solanki (for)<br>2. Shri Ajay S. Bhatt (against)       |
| 16. Osmania University.                         | 1. Shri Sudhakar Kaza (for)<br>2. Shri Venkateswara Sarma (against)       |
| 17. Annamalai University.                       | 1. Shri S. Parathasarthy (for)<br>2. Shri P.M. Mothiram (against)         |
| 18. Mysore University.                          | 1. Km. Kavitha Kestur (for)<br>2. Shri V. Ramesh (against)                |
| 19. Calcutta University.                        | 1. Km. Nita Acharya (for)<br>2. Km. Avril Bernadine De Souza<br>(against) |
| 20. Delhi University.                           | 1. Shri Ishan Raina (for)<br>2. Shri Sanjit Paul Singh (against)          |
| 21. Andhra University,<br>Waltair.              | 1. Shri S. Purna Chandra Rao (for)<br>2. Shri N. Jayan Menon (against)    |
| 22. Konan Krishi Vidyapeeth.                    | 1. Shri D.C. Mahaisaker (for)<br>2. Shri C.S. Elangban (against)          |
| 23. Haryana Agricultural<br>University, Hissar. | 1. Shri Gurdial Singh (for)<br>2. Shri Deepak Grover (against)            |
| 24. Rajasthan University,<br>Jaipur.            | 1. Shri Harash Vardhan Singh (for)<br>2. Shri Devashish Gosh (against)    |
| 25. Bhopal University,<br>Bhopal.               | 1. Km. Gunwant Kaur (for)<br>2. Shri Ayushi Hajela (against)              |
| 26. University of Jammu.                        | 1. Miss Rita Sharma<br>2. Miss Sandhya Sankhdhar                          |

1	2	3
27. Sambalpur University. Sambalpur	1. Shri Raghunath Behura (for) 2. Shri Abhya Prasad Hota (against)	
28. Utkal University.	1. Shri Shreekant Chatterjee (for) 2. Shri Mirinal Kumar Chatterjee (against)	
29. Nagpur University, Nagpur.	1. Shri Hugo D' Souza (for) 2. Shri R.S. Mehta (against)	
20. Ravishankar University.	1. Km. Vinita Sharan (against) 2. Kum. V.S, Radhamani (for)	
31. Gujarat University.	1. Miss Seema Saxena (for) 2. Miss Flori Collin (against)	
32. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth.	1. Shri S.D. Sawant (for) 2. Shri V.Y. Gaunker (against)	
33. Kurukshetra University.	1. Shri Sandeep Sehgal (for) 2. Shri Umesh Chandershekar (against)	
34. Karnataka University.	1. Shri Arun Charantimath (for) 2. Miss Medha Rajadhyaksha (against)	
35. Udaipur University.	1. Shri N.V. Rao (for) 2. Shri Sharad Chandra (against)	

तृतीय हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने वाले  
प्रतियोगियों की सूची

(दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली-२४-२६ फरवरी, १९७६)

क्रम संख्या	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	प्रतियोगियों का नाम
1	2	3
1.	उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर (राजस्थान)	(1) श्री प्रकाश नागरी (पक्ष) (2) श्री एन० एस० मुखदान (विपक्ष)
2.	जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय, जम्मू	
3.	उड़ीसा यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर एण्ड टैक्नोलोजी	(1) श्री रतन लाल भट्ट (पक्ष) (2) श्री आर० सी० शर्मा (विपक्ष)
4.	जिवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, ग्वालियर	(1) श्री कौशलेन्द्र मिश्र धुरैया (पक्ष) (2) श्री दिनेश वशिष्ठ (विपक्ष)
5.	कोनकान कृषि विद्यापीठ	(1) श्री एस० एम० निर्मल (पक्ष) (2) श्री एस० जी० राणा (विपक्ष)
6.	भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय, भोपाल	(1) श्री विवेक अग्निहोत्री (पक्ष) (2) श्री प्रमोद जयिवाल (विपक्ष)
7.	राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर	(1) श्री अयूब खान (पक्ष) (2) श्री संदीप अरोड़ा (विपक्ष)
8.	एल० एन० मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय	(1) श्री राजकुमार जोशी (पक्ष) (2) श्री नरेश कुमार भा (विपक्ष)
9.	पूना विश्वविद्यालय	(1) श्री एस० जी० मंत्री (पक्ष) (2) श्री आर० वी० रघुवंशी (विपक्ष)
10.	वनारम हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी	(1) कु० रचना शुक्ला (2) श्री नित्यानन्द सिंह



1	2	3
11.	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली	(1) श्री राकेश तिवारी (पक्ष) (2) श्री शाम राज त्यागी (विपक्ष)
12.	कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र	(1) कु० प्रामिला (पक्ष) (2) श्री हरीश सूद (विपक्ष)
13.	हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय	(1) कु० अनिता अग्रोड़ा (पक्ष) (2) श्री एस० के० मिश्रा (विपक्ष)
14.	सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, राजकोट	(1) श्री अतुल धोपलिया (पक्ष) (2) श्री मिलिन्द भट्ट (विपक्ष)
15.	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन	(1) कु० भारती जैन (पक्ष) (2) श्री राम राकेश मिश्र (विपक्ष)
16.	नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर	(1) श्री हेमन्त सानपेकर (पक्ष) (2) श्री वेद प्रकाश मिश्र (विपक्ष)
17.	रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर	(1) श्री त्रिजेश मिश्र (पक्ष) (2) श्री सुरेन्द्र दुवे (विपक्ष)
18.	गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार	(1) श्री भगत सिंह (पक्ष) (2) श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार (विपक्ष)
19.	पंजाबराज कृषि विद्यापीठ,	(1) श्री सतीश कुमार गुप्त (पक्ष) (2) श्री मोहम्मद फैज कुरैशी (विपक्ष)

# List of Prizes winners in 19th English Language Debate and 3rd Hindi Language Debate

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE DEBATE

### Results :

Best Team : Karnataka University  
(Running Shield)

Second Best Team : Bhopal University

### Individual Prizes :

- I. Shri Ishan Raina (Delhi University)
- II. Miss Latha Neelakanda (Bombay University)
- III. Shri Arun Charantimath (Karnataka University)

### Consolation Prizes :

1. Shri Hugo D' Souza (Nagpur University)
2. Miss Gunwant Kaur (Bhopal University)
3. Shri S. Chandrasekhar (University of Hyderabad)

## HINDI LANGUAGE DEBATE

### Results :

Best Team : Delhi University  
(Running Shield)

Second Best Team : Nagpur University

### Individual Prizes :

- I. Shri Rakesh Tiwari (Delhi)
- II. Sandeep Arora (Rajasthan)
- III. Ved Prakash Mishra (Nagpur)

### Consolation Prizes :

1. Shri Shyam Raj Tyagi (Delhi)
2. Km. Anita Arora (Haryana)
3. Shri Pramod Jaiswal (Bhopal)

### Special Mention :

1. Shri Vivek Agnihotri (Bhopal)
2. Shri Harish Sood (Kurukshetra)
3. Shri Hemant Salpekar (Nagpur)
4. Shri Surender Dubey (Ravi Shankar)

**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE 1978-79**

S. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of Participants	No. of Prizes Awarded
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi University, Delhi.	For the Success of Cooperative Movement in India, Greater emphasis must be placed in consumers rather than producers cooperative societies.	24	3
2.	Bhopal University, Bhopal.	“Cooperation has failed but it must succeed”.	19	3
3.	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.	Cooperatives cannot be a potential instrument for economic development of India.	42	1
4.	University of Kerala.	Cooperation is an effective instrument for rural Development.	9	1
5.	University of Hyderabad.	Cooperative Movement is the only remedy to the existing economic evils of our country.	12	2
6.	Bombay University, Bombay.	Cooperative Movement alone can usher in Rural Development in India.	28	3
7.	University of Mysore.	Cooperative movement in India has not helped the weaker sections of the community.	22	3

8.	Jammu University, Jammu.	“Integrated Rural Development is possible only through Cooperatives”.	20	2
9.	Ravishankar University, Raipur.	भारत में बड़े तथा लघु उद्योगों का समन्वित विकास सहकारिता के द्वारा ही सम्भव है।	21	3
10.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	In the opinion of the house Cooperative movement has totally failed in Rural as well as urban India.	8	2
11.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior.	“Development of Consumers Cooperative Stores is the only solution of consumers problems.	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Calcutta University, Calcutty.	“In the opinion of this house, cooperation in the rural sector will more effectively propagate the message of cooperation”.	10	1
13.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani.	“Cooperative Credit is pre-requisite to Agricultural Development”.	3	1
14.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot.	In the opinion of this house the reason for poverty in India is the absence of cooperatives in the country.	12	2
15.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.	Deofficialisation of Indian Cooperative Movement is the Primary condition for its success.	8	1
16.	University of Udaipur, Udaipur.	Cooperation offers the best solution to Indian Poverty.	15	2

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	If Cooperation fails, there fails the best hope of Rural India.	21	3
18.	Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.	Entry of Commercial Banks in financing Agriculture will hamper the progress of Rural Credit Cooperatives.	8	2
19.	Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Vikram University, Ujjain.	सहकारिता आधिक प्रणाली नहीं जीवन दर्शन है ।	44	5
21.	Sampurnand Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi.	सहकारिता से ही देश की प्रगति सम्भव है ।	22	3
22.	L. N. Mithila University, Darbhanga.	सदन की राय में मात्र सहकारी प्रयास ही ग्रामोत्थान में सहायक है ।	15	3
23.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	In the interest of a sound cooperative movement the pace of Cooperative growth should not be forced through state aid.	19	3
24.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.	Cooperative activities should serve only weaker sections of society.	N.A.	3
25.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	The political roots of the cooperative movement have hindered its progress and success.	8	1

26.	Gujarat University.	"The Cooperative Movement will effectively contribute to the transformation of socio-economic structure of the country".	6	1
27.	Bangalore University, Bangalore.	"At the rural base, No form of credit organisation will be suitable except the cooperative credit society".	30	3
28.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	"Integrated Rural Development is possible only through Cooperatives".	24	2
29.	Poona University, Poona.	"Only Cooperatives will safe-guard the interest of the Consumers as well as the producers".	10	1
30.	Andhra University, Waltair.	"There is no Cooperative Movement in India, only Government Policy for a Cooperative Sector".	18	1
31.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.	"Cooperative can play a pivotal role in the National strategy for speedy removal of mass poverty".	25	3
32.	Madras University, Madras.	"Cooperation has failed as an instrument of social change.	40	5
33.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	To usher in Democratic socialism in India, cooperative movement is the only instrument.	24	3
34.	Haryana Agriculture University, Hissar.	Rural Development is possible only through Cooperatives.	16	2

1	2	3	4	5
35.	University of Agricultural Sciences Bangalore.	Complete autonomy in Indian Cooperatives is the only solution for their success.	12	2
36.	Karnatak University, Dharwar.	"Cooperation has failed, Cooperation must succeed".	35	3
37.	Kumaon University.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
38.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
39.	South Gujarat University, Surat.	"Cooperative movement must effectively serve the weaker sections of the community".	N.A.	N.A.
40.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.	"Cooperative should be free from state and political influences".	N.A.	N.A.



**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ESSAY COMPETITION ON COOPERATION  
ORGANISED BY THE UNIVERSITIES DURING 1978-79**

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of Participants	No. of Prizes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	Role of Consumers Cooperative Stores in the National Distribution System.	25	3
2.	Kumaon University	भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्थाओं में सहकारिता का योगदान	9	1
3.	South Gujarat University, Surat	Role of Cooperative Sector in Modern Economy.	5	1
4.	University of Kerala	Cooperation is an effective instrument for Rural Development.	6	1
5.	Udaipur University	Role of Cooperatives in Rural Development.	8	2
6.	Gujarat Vidyapith	Cooperative Movement and Mixed Economy.	28	N.A.
7.	Ravishankar University	The Contribution of Cooperative Movement in uplift of backward classes in India.	5	1
8.	Vikram University, Ujjain	सहकारिता सिद्धान्त और क्रियान्वयन	33	1
9.	Utkal University	'Achievement of Economic Socialism in India through Cooperation'.	6	1

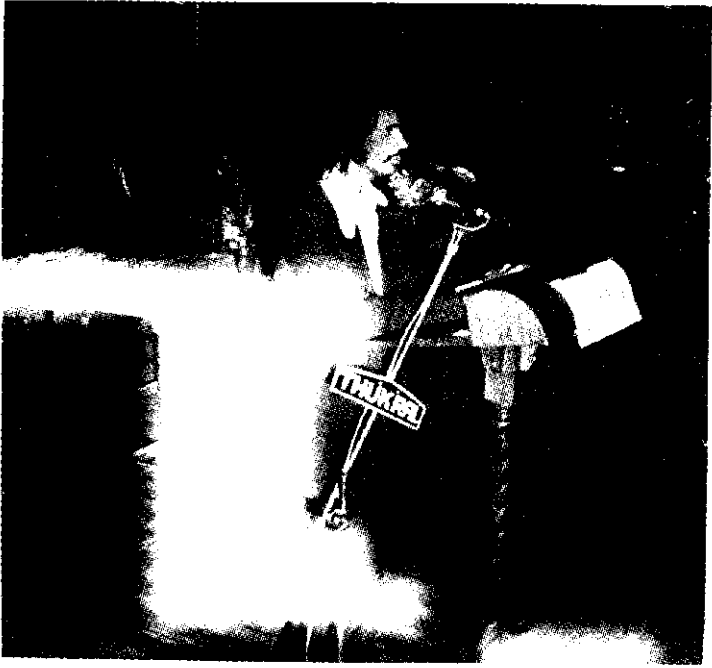
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Mysore University, Mysore	Cooperation & Agriculture Development in India.	7	1
11.	Sampurnand Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi	सहकारिता से ही भारत का विकास संभव है।	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	“The Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Marketing in India.”	13	1
13.	Andhra University	Cooperative Credit Movement in India ‘Retrospect and Prospect’.	7	1
14.	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore	The Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development in India.	16	2
15.	South Gujarat Agricultural University	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore	The Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development in India.	16	2
17.	Nagpur University, Nagpur	“Cooperatives Constitute a half way house, between communism and Capitalism.	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Karnatak University, Dharwar	Cooperation can bring about social Transformation in India.	N.A.	N.A.

19.	Kerala University	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Gujarat University	“Development of Agro & Rural Industries through Cooperatives”.	2	—
21.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.	“Cooperation is the only solution of the problems of small farmers”.	N.A.	N.A.
22.	Hyderabad University, Hyderabad	“Discuss the basic reasons for the failure of Cooperative movement in India.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	Distribution of Essential Commodities through Cooperatives.	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Madras University, Madras	Rural Industrialisation through Cooperatives.	N.A.	N.A.

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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE  
NATIONAL DEBATES (1963-79)**

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, Varansi	26	49	Shared by : (i) Delhi University and (ii) Burdwan University.
1966-67	University of Poona	26	52	University of Bom- bay, Bombay.
1967-68	Andhra University Waltair	23	45	Shared : (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. Univer- sity, Hyderabad.
1970-71	Bangalore, University Bangalore	26	50	Running Shield : Gujarat University. Runners Cup : Bangalore Univer- sity.



*Debate in action.*



*Winning Team of Karnataka University in English language National Debate.*



*Winning Team of Delhi University in the Hindi National Debate.*

1	2	3	4	
1971-72	Ranchi University Ranchi	25	49	Running Shield : Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Vikram University, Ujjain.
1972-73	Aligarh Muslim Uni- versity, 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.
1976-77	Andhra Pradesh Agri- culture University, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad (English)	29	54	Running Shield : Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Lucknow University.

1	2	3	4	
	Udaipur University, Udaipur (Hindi)	20	37	Running Shield : Udaipur University. Runner Cup : Vikram University, Ujjain.
1977-78	Mysore University, Mysore (English)	29	55	Running Shield : Bangalore University Runners Cup : Nagpur University.
	Kashmir University, Srinagar (Hindi)	15	30	Running Shield : Vikram University. Runners Cup : Nagpur University Delhi University.
1978-79	Delhi University (English)			Running Shield : Karnataka University. Runners Cup : Bhopal University.
	-do- (Hindi)			Running Shield : Delhi University. Runners Cup : Nagpur University.



**SUBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL DEBATES  
AND  
SYMPOSIUM  
(1967-1979)**

Sl. No.	Year	Subject
1	2	3
1	1967	The only antidote to the growth of Monopolistic tendencies is 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.”
9.	1975	“Cooperation is the synthesis of the best in Socialism and Capitalism.”

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1	2	3
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."
13.	1979	"Strong Development of Coop. Movement alone will ensure a strong and Stable Democracy in the country."

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## SYMPOSIUM

Sl. No.	Year	Subject
1	2	3
1.	1971	The role of Cooperative Movement in effectively tackling the problem of Rural Unemployment in 70's.
2.	1973	Professionalisation of Cooperative Movement 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 and 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."
8.	1979	—do—