

(श्री शिवनाथ सिंह)

अपनी चीज की रीजनेबल प्राइस मिल जायेगी।]

मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना आसान नहीं है। पीछे सरकार ने व्हीट का टेक-ओवर करके इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किया था। मैं यही नहीं कहता कि हमारा वह एक्सपेरिमेंट फेल हुआ है, लेकिन यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह पूरी तरह सफल नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार को इस दिशा में लगातार प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि किसान को अपनी प्रोड्यूस की रीजनेबल प्राइस मार्केट में एंशोर्ड हो जाये।

जो नई ब्याज नीति पेश की गई है, उस में भी कई प्रकार की दिक्कतें पैदा होने की सम्भावना है। यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट हो या होलसेलर हो, प्रोड्यूसर से मार्केट में 105 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूँ खरीदा जायेगा, और सरकारी मशीनरी के द्वारा या फ्री मार्केट में 150 रुपये क्विंटल की मैक्सिमम प्राइस पर बेचा जा सकेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इससे प्राइस का कंट्रोल या क्रिसेशन कैसे हो सकेगा। जब हम सरकारी दुकानों की मार्केट 132 रुपये क्विंटल पर बेचने की सोचते हैं, तो फिर हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि ब्यापारी किसान से 105 रुपये क्विंटल में खरीद पायेगा। जब ब्यापारी 135, 140 या 150 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीदेगा, तो यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है कि वह ईमानदारी से 105 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूँ को सरकारी गोदाम : जमा करायेगा। ध्योरी में यह सम्भव हो सकता है, लेकिन प्रैक्टिस में यह सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। जिस तरह भी हो सके, मिडिलमैन को एबायड करना चाहिए, वर्ना प्राइसिन्ग को कंट्रोल नहीं किया जा सकेगा।

इस रेजोल्यूशन से कहा गया है कि वस एकड़ से नीचे वाले किसान को अमुक अमुक मद्दिनयते दी जायें, जैसे उसके लिए इन्वीन्टि-

सिटी का रेट वस पैसे से अधिक न हो। यह भी कहा गया है कि फूडगेनर की प्राइसिन्ग में 15 परसेंट से ज्यादा फूलनक्यूएशन न हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि ब्याज यह प्रैक्टिकल नहीं है। किसान को बिजली के लिए वस पैसे के बचाये बीस पैसे भी देना पड़े, लेकिन अगर वह कास्ट ग्रान्ट प्राइव्शन में शामिल हो जाता है, तभी हम कह सकते हैं कि किसान को कोई फायदा हुआ है।

मैं प्रस्ताव की भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इसमें कई इम्प्रीक्टिबल बातें हैं, जिनकी कार्यान्वित करना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारा सिद्धान्त यह होना चाहिए कि हम ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करें, जिसमें किसान अपनी पैदावार का भाव खुद तय कर सके, ताकि कनज्यूमर को भी वह ठीक दाम पर मिले।

17.55 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU  
RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the  
Forty-second Report of the Business  
Advisory Committee.

#### RESOLUTION RE. POLICY IN RES- PECT OF PRICES AND AGRICUL- TURAL PRODUCTION—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU  
RAMAIAH): Since Shri C. K. Chand-  
rappan is not here, to raise the half-  
an-hour discussion, you may call some  
more Members to speak on Shri  
Limaye's resolution.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: On the very  
face of it, this resolution appears to  
be a well-meaning one, but as has  
been stated elsewhere, the road to

hell is paved with good intentions. Unfortunately, the hon. Mover of the resolution is not present here. I feel that the resolution touches such a vital aspect of our national economy..

17.57 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair]

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुवनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रायः सदन की कार्यवाही 6.30 बजे तक चलने दें और उन सभी सदस्यों को पांच पांच मिनट का समय दे दें ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): We had given our names long back.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Since some more Members want to speak, the House may continue to sit till 6.30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a list before me, and I shall call the names according to the list.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the case of all these items in the resolution, if we each one of them we find that while on the face of it they look very attractive, yet when we come to the essentials we come to the conclusion that most of them are either impracticable or otherwise the element of subsidy therein which the State exchequer will have to work out will be so immense that it will have an inflationary effect in the country's economy.

For instance, let us take item (d) of the resolution, it says:

"Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had earlier told the House that it would not be possible to give more time to the individual Members. Now, they would get only six minutes each.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I shall try to confine myself to six minutes.

If we have to purchase cotton, sugarcane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce and take the cost of production into consideration, we shall find that in our gross national product of about Rs. 50,000 crores, the prices of agricultural produce account for about 50 per cent.

So, even 50 per cent of that 50 per cent—Rs. 12,50,00,000—on a very rough estimate on the rule of thumb, is absolutely beyond the capacity of this country. I do feel that as far as the irrigation rates are concerned, they should be reduced by 25 per cent. Prof. Mahajan has already stated that among the agricultural section, the farmer who has irrigation facilities, whether he is in Maharashtra or Karnataka or any other State, is a very privileged person and many of our river valley projects have not yet been in a position to shape up the land. In other words, they were usually dry-farming areas which have overnight become areas of perennial irrigation if not seasonal irrigation, and the holdings are large. There is no agricultural income-tax.

18 hrs.

Under the circumstances, if there is anyone who deserves support in agricultural production, it is not the farmer who has irrigation facilities but the farmer who is a small or marginal farmer and a farmer in the dry tracts of the country who should receive the utmost amount of attention.

Regarding the question of parity of prices, I think the Mover of the Resolution has picked it out of some American text-books on economics by

[Shri B. V. Naik]

Samuelson and others. Parity prices have been in existence since the end of the first world war in the United States. They said if a bushel of corn can buy in the year 1914, before the onset of the first world war, if a bushel of corn can buy a pair of shoes in the United States anywhere subsequently in all the years, the purchasing power of a bushel of corn shall be the same. Nobody denies that we have the necessary economic expertise in this country to tell us and give us an elegant theory. We have the Planning Commission where the most elegant theories and plans, socio-economic architecture, are carried out. But the problem is to make it applicable to our country, and this is a country where if any one of us—and all of us know about agriculture in this country as being one which is carried on on a commercial basis by drawing a balance-sheet, making a profit at the end of the year and by making it profitable concern, we are absolutely in a sort of a make-believe world.

Even a minimum of 50 per cent of the Indian farms is not being taken as farmers' holding today, because it is not giving him a profit like an enterprise or business or industry. It is a way of life. It is because of this way of life that he goes on keeping unproductive units at his disposal. Under the circumstances, to pick up something out of the West and out of the text-books in the United States or the United Kingdom and then try to make it apply to a developing country like ours, with its traditional farming, would be a sort of application of a practice which is absolutely not relevant.

Take the cost of production; we do not have the data. Take parity of

prices; they cannot be applied. Take the question of subsidisation of fertilisers; where does it arise? Urea is selling at twice the price; supply urea to him even at the controlled price or even at the black market price; you cannot supply urea even at the black market price. There is then the question of reducing water rates; there is the question of subsidising electricity. The question is of getting the PWD engineer to give a connection to the farmer. It is absolutely utopian; it is something coming out of the mad-hatter's dream. It is absolutely irrelevant to Indian conditions.

They are, of course, many experts; some of our friends today were saying about the expertise.

Expertise is running through the gutters in this country. There are many experts who can draft much more elegant resolutions. The question is making it applicable to the field in this country. It is ridiculous and it is non-sensible. It ought to be thrown out lock, stock and barrel.

\*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Resolution of Shri Madhu Limaye regarding prices and agricultural production policy of the Government.

Sir, this comprehensive Resolution refers to the pricing of essential articles of consumption, the distribution through public channels of the food-grains, sugar and such other essential items, the remunerative price to the farmers for their produce, the availability of agricultural inputs like electricity fertilisers etc. to the farmers at subsidised rates, the procurement by the Government of commercial crops like cotton, sugar-cane,

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

raw jute etc. at support prices ensuring a reasonable margin for the farmers and making available to the farmers with land holdings of less than ten acres the fertilisers at subsidised rates. While this Resolution deals with an integrated approach for recasting the prices and agricultural production policy of the Government I am unable to understand the argument of the Members of the Ruling Party who preceded me that this is an Utopian dream. Yet this may be the basis for a fruitful discussion.

Sir, I do not think that the hon. Members of the Ruling Party can dispute the fact that the common people of our country are undergoing untold miseries on account of spiralling prices of foodgrains. The shortage of foodgrains is so widespread throughout the country that the discontentment and dissatisfaction of the people might end in uncontrollable violence. The farmers who are the backbone of our country's economy are not getting remunerative prices for their sweat and blood.

In such a background, I charge that this Government have committed a heinous crime in handing over the wholesale wheat trade to the private sector. The wholesale wheat trade take-over by the Government was not only a fulfilment of the commitment given by the ruling party to the people, but also the fulfilment of the long-cherished hopes and aspirations of the entire people of our country. I would like to know from the Members of the Ruling Party whether the Government have reversed the wheat trade policy in the interests of the people of our country. I do not think that the Members of the Ruling Party can say that the prices of wheat have come down on account of this retrograde step. Sir, you and the entire House are aware of the incontrovertible fact that the prices of wheat have gone up after the Government's surrender to the vested interests in the country. I would also like to add that in the handing over back to the

private traders the wholesale wheat trade, the Government have accepted their failure to implement their solemn assurance to the people of the country both inside and outside this House.

Now, the Government have imposed 50 per cent levy on the wheat in the hope that the traders would hand over to the Government what they procure. I wonder what has made the Government to revive their lost-hopes in the private traders in foodgrains.

Sir, the dual-price policy of the Government in sugar has also contributed to further increase in the price of sugar. Neither the sugar-cane cultivators nor the consumers are getting any fair benefit from this dual price policy. Since the poor people do not get adequate quantities of sugar through public distribution, they are either compelled to go without sugar or buy sugar at exorbitant price in free market. Though the sugar mills are making massive profit in free sugar, the sugar-cane cultivators are not getting remunerative prices. The arrears due to the cultivators from the Mills are running into hundreds of crores.

During the past three years, the production of foodgrains has been going down. In these circumstances, it is the primary duty of the Government to procure the marketable surplus and arrange for public distribution. This alone will enable the farmers to get the prices determined by the Government and the consumers to get foodgrains at a fair price. The best incentive for boosting agricultural production is to supply to the farmers the inputs like electricity, fertilisers etc at a subsidised rate. It is really regrettable that the electric power rates for the industries are comparatively lower than that of the supply to the farmers. The price of fertilisers is beyond the reach of small farmers. The pricing policy of the Government is not uniform

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

throughout the country. It differs from State to State. For example, the sugar-cane price is Rs. 110 to Rs. 115 in Uttar Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu it is only Rs. 85. But the price of free sugar has been going up at a uniform level throughout the country.

Sir, there must be an integrated and uniform pricing policy and also agricultural production policy throughout the country. Such a policy alone will help in increasing our agricultural production, in the farmers all over the country getting remunerative prices for their produce and in the consumers getting foodgrains at fair price in adequate quantities.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another important thing. It is reported that the Government are having a proposal to create a single rice zone for the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Sir, though Tamil Nadu can be considered as a surplus State to some extent, yet on account of the dual pricing policy of the Government, the prices of essential commodities are going up and up. The common people are facing great hardships throughout the country. Here, I would like to point out that on account of lifting of ban on the movement of coarse grains, the prices of coarse grains have also gone up in Tamil Nadu. The people are not able to buy even the coarse grains, as their prices have shot up. The Government of India should approve the proposal of the State Government for 50 per cent levy on coarse grains to control the abnormal rise in the price of coarse grains. As I pointed out earlier, while the farmers are being deprived of the price determined by the Government, the selling price is sky-rocketing. Sir, before the Government takes a decision about the creation of single rice zone for Southern States, the State Government's consent should be taken.

I would appeal to the Government that they should make available foodgrains at subsidised rates to 50 per

cent of our country's rural population who are below the poverty-line. The Government should also formulate an integrated pricing policy and agricultural production policy with a view to ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers which alone can increase agricultural production.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this opportunity because it has given an opportunity to discuss one of the fundamental problems which affect the process of planning in this country. Since there is not going to be any debate on the Fifth Plan itself, this occasion is all the more welcome.

Sir, the pricing of agricultural commodities is a fundamental base for the formulation of any plan in this country. It has been neglected so far. It does not seem that there has been a well thought-out pricing policy evolved by the Government in respect of the agricultural commodities. Had it been so, there would not have been an erratic growth in the prices of agricultural commodities in this country.

Now, Sir, in this context, Government did take courage last year to announce the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. But, because the policy was not well worked out, because we believed more in slogans than in the proper implementation of that policy, because the prices were not remunerative to the farmers in relation to the agricultural inputs, there was strong resistance by the farmers and the programme flopped. This year, we have given it a go-by. I think it is a sad thing. Some of us believed that wholesale trade should be in the State sector and we also believed that only when there is State control over the marketing of essential commodities in this country, the people, bulk of the population will be able to get essential commodities at reasonable prices. Now, however, this policy has been given a go-by. I do not know what is going to happen.

This year, Government have announced a price of Rs. 105 per quintal, for wheat. Had the Government conceded to the request of many farmers, many Members in this House to give at least Rs 90 per quintal, this policy would have succeeded and we would not have been in such a mess this year. I would request the Government—even now it is not too late—to take-over the wholesale trade in basic essential commodities. Unless we do this, we are not going to succeed in our plan process. The basic requirement is, we should purchase from the farmers at a remunerative price and then we should try to subsidise it and give it to the consumers whose income does not exceed Rs. 500 a month. If we are able to do that, I think it will benefit not only the farmers but also the consumers.

One of the tragedies of this country has been the neglect of the farmers. We have cooperatives. Sir, you are yourself a great cooperator in your State. But the credit facilities extended to the farmers by cooperatives and other institutions are not sufficient. We give credit facilities to the backward regions for industrial growth. But when it comes to the farmers we charge a high rate of interest. Instead of charging 10 per cent interest on the loans given to the farmers by the cooperatives Government should ensure that the marginal farmers and the small farmers get credit at an interest of 3.5 per cent. That is necessary because their capacity to invest is limited. So, unless we provide them money at that interest, they are not going to avail of that facility.

Then, because of the vagaries of nature the farmers are not able to gain from their investment in agriculture. If one year it is drought the next year it may be flood because of excessive rains. So, there should be a policy of crop insurance. We have insurance in this country for everything except crop. I do not know whether the LIC insure the figures of

the film stars but we have insurance of motor cars, buildings, cinema houses, in fact everything which the urban community can think of, but not crop insurance, which is a great tragedy. If we are sincere in helping the farmers, who constitute the bulk of the population of this country, since agriculture is the main source of our national income, we should be more imaginative and extend the facility of crop insurance to the farmers.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी). सभापति जी, आज देश मूल्य वृद्धि की विभीषिका में ग्रस्त है। लगता है कि इसी भाषना से प्रेरित होकर श्री मधु निमये जी ने इस संकल्प को इस मदन के विचारार्थ रखा है। किन्तु संकल्प का रूप और आकार देने में उन्होंने कुछ जल्दबाजी में काम किया है और उन्होंने जो मुद्दे विचारार्थ रखे हैं, वे अव्यावहारिक ही लगते हैं। इसलिये उनसे अव्यावहारिक विचारों के प्रति मैं अपनी प्रसहमति व्यक्त करना हूँ और साथ ही सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकषित करता हूँ कि अभी जो मूल्य वृद्धि के चलते देश की स्थिति है उस पर वह अपना ध्यान दे, गम्भीर चिन्तन करे।

अभी हमने पंचम पंच वर्षीय यात्रा प्रारम्भ की है, मैं उसकी बारीकियों में इतने व्यस्त समय में जाना नहीं चाहता और मेरे लिये कुछ कहना सम्भव भी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह प्रोडक्शन-ओरिएण्टेड होनी चाहिए। प्रोडक्शन-ओरिएण्टेड कैसे हो—यह हम न पर निर्भर करता हूँ। जमीन के सम्बन्ध में अपने यहाँ यह हावना है कि बहुत सारी जमीनें धनिकों के हाथ में हैं, जो उसका सदुपयोग नहीं करती हैं। हम लैंड रिफार्म और सीलिंग एक्ट धारि की बातें तो बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन इसके अन्तर्गत अभी तक हमने बरीबों

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को, हरिजननों को, ग्रन्थ कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को जमीन नहीं दी है और नहीं दे सके हैं, जिसका अमर उत्पादन पर पड़ता है। उत्पादन बढ़े—इस दृष्टि में श्रमीनों के बितरण पर शीघ्र आवश्यक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

साथ ही बितरण की भी समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अभी सरकार ने गन बर्थ गेहूँ के शोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लिया। उस पर कुछ विपक्षी दलों की ओर से नाराजगी प्रकट की गई और कुछ ने प्रसन्नता भी व्यक्त की लेकिन इस बार हमने अपने विचार को बदल दिया। हमने उसको बदल कर क्या गलती की, क्या मही किया, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं नहीं कहना चाहूँगा, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप कुछ भी करने के पहले तीन बार मोच ले और फिर जो कुछ करे उसको पूरे डिटमिनेशन से करे पूरे एंप्यूजियाम से करे और उसको पूरी तरह से कारगर बनाने की कोशिश करें चाहे रास्ते में किसी तरह की बाधा क्यों न आयें उसका डट कर हम सामना करें। दिल्ली से देवगिरि और देवगिरि में दिल्ली वाली बात हमें इसलिए नहीं करनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे हमारा मूल्यांकन ठीक में नहीं हो पाता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि हम बार जो निर्णय लिया गया है उस पर अमल किया जाये पूरी मुस्तेदी के साथ।

गरीबों को कपड़ा मिले, उचित दाम पर मिले, इसकी आपने चिन्ता की है। आपने मिल-मालिकों द्वारा कोमं कपड़े का अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए 30 परसेंट दाम बढ़ा दिया है और यह ज्ञान भी लगा दी है कि 4 सौ मिलियन मीटर में बढ़ा कर उसका उत्पादन 8 सौ मिलियन मीटर कर दें। इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह करने के उपरान्त आपने फिर यह देखने की कोशिश नहीं की कि आपकी यह जो व्यवस्था है वह कहाँ तक सफल हो रही है। मुझे मालूम है कि मिल-मालिक अभी भी कोमं कपड़ा तैयार नहीं करते हैं बल्कि वे

महीन और फाइन कपड़ा तैयार करने में लगे हैं। आपने उनके लिए जुमाना भी निर्धारित कर दिया है लेकिन वे जुमाना देना अच्छा मानते हैं और महीन कपड़ा बना कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा लूटना चाहते हैं। आपका जो प्रयास है कि गरीबों को कपड़ा मिले वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। इसे आपको देखना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक चीनी इण्डस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कल-यमों और ग्रन्थ दिन भी बहुत चर्चा उठी है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जो प्राइवेट मालिक और मैनेजर हैं वे शोषण करते हैं, आपसे पैसा लेते हैं और उसको निजी काम में लगाते हैं और जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं उनको मही दाम भी नहीं देते हैं। सेम वा जॉ रुपया होता है उसको भी लेकर अपने काम में लगाते हैं। डेबलपमेट का कोई काम नहीं करते हैं। मैं अधिक विस्तार में न जाकर आपसे यह आग्रह करूँगा कि इस इण्डस्ट्री का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें।

उन शब्दों के साथ जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उसके सफल समाधान के लिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा, सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद दूँगा तथा मधु लिये जी का जो संकल्प है उसका विरोध करूँगा।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is predominantly an agricultural one and also about three-fourths of our population is dependent for their livelihood entirely on agricultural and other allied industries. The best of our country's economy is only agricultural. So, the Government has to look after agriculture. Unless they give a special preference to the development of agriculture and its allied industries, the agro-industries, the country's progress may not go up as we expected it to be.

Of course, according to the figures given by the Government, we have succeeded to some extent in increasing the agricultural production. In 1950-51, the total production of food-grains was about 58 million tonnes and in 1970-71, it went upto 107.81 million tonnes. Again, the imports have also gone up. According to the figures, even though our production has increased, the imports have also gone up as the population increases year after year. But the Government is not prepared to give a reasonable price to the growers. There is no grudge to give preference to small farmers. After the land reforms, there is no question of big farmers or kulaks. That is only a political slogan. After coming into force of land reforms legislations in various States, after one or two years, there will be only small farmers. Nobody could escape this. So, the farmers are not bothered about this. They want fertilisers in time and cheap credit. And if we do that, then we will not give any room to the opposition parties. According to our Congress Party election manifesto, we are committed to nationalisation of sugar factories. But we have not done anything in that direction. All the parties are supporting that. Then where is the objection? Now people are doubting the Government. When you have introduced land reforms, when you have introduced bank nationalisation, when you have introduced abolition of Privy Purses and privileges of Maharajas, what is the objection to nationalisation of sugar factories? As I said, people are doubting us. That is why I would appeal to the Government to think over nationalisation of sugar factories.

The Congress Manifesto speaks also about ceiling on urban property. Nobody is thinking about it now. A Committee had been appointed and they have given some reports. What has happened after that, nobody knows.

Now I come to my State. Ours is an agricultural State, and we have

lot of potentialities of water to produce power. But we are in the 20th or 22nd place in power production. Irrigation is available. Andhra Pradesh is known as the river State of the Indian Union. Important irrigation schemes implemented since independence include Nagarjunasagar and so many other projects. But now there is a danger to the Godavari Anaicut which was built 120 years ago, before we were born. After that, no government has done anything. The Andhra Pradesh Government has collected barrage cess, but that is not sufficient to meet expenses. The State Government has no money. Therefore the Andhra Pradesh Government has approached the Centre so many times, and the Government of India has also committed itself to it on several occasions. I want to bring to the notice of the House what is contained in the six-point formula which the Government of India agreed at the time of the Telengana agitation to satisfy all sections of the people:

"Schemes for development of all such areas will have to be drawn up and resources required for implementing such schemes should be earmarked not only out of the general resources of State Plan but also out of the special assistance from the Centre."

Now our Chief Minister is coming with a begging bowl on the 6th or 7th. When we go back to our constituencies, everybody is asking about this. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to fulfil their commitment. As I have already pointed out, you have committed yourself to this. Otherwise, our development efforts will not be successful.

Now I come to cooperation. Here I want to suggest to the Government of India that we should start producers-consumers co-operative societies. You are only starting con-



[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

sumer societies, that too only in urban areas. You are interested only in consumers in urban areas and not in producers. The other day the Minister of Agriculture declared the food policy and he said:

"While not being oblivious of the difficulties, we are thinking whether through the public distribution system we should confine the distribution...."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to continue on the next occasion?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:  
Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue on the next occasion.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 A.M. on 20.4.1974

18.30 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 29, 1974, Vaisakha 9, 1896 (Saka)]

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