

### Dairy Cooperative Conference

3496. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3009 dated 12th December, 1978 regarding imbalance in milk supply and state:

(a) whether the recommendation of conference on Dairy Cooperative held at Jaipur during 1978 have now been received by Government;

(b) if so, salient features therein; and

(c) specific recommendation of co-operative for reducing imbalances in milk supply in the country and his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is contained in the attached statement.

(c) The specific recommendations for reducing imbalances in milk supply in the country are:

(i) To increase milk production by adopting scientific feeding, breeding, management, extension and health coverage methods.

(ii) the milk procurement area of the processing plants should be defined and the private plants should obtain their supplies of milk only from the co-operatives.

(iii) The order of priority in the disposal of milk should be (a) meeting the demand of nearby city/town, (b) meeting the local demand and (c) converting into milk products.

(iv) The cooperative dairy plants supplying fluid milk in the town should be provided sufficient quantities of milk powder and butter oil for the purpose of balancing fluid milk demand in lean season.

The above recommendations have been given due weightage in various schemes under the Sixth Plan.

### Statement

Salient features of the Conference on Dairy Cooperatives convened by the National Cooperative Development Corporation in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India held on 6th and 7th November, 1978 at Jaipur, are as below:—

#### I. Organisation of Dairy Cooperatives:

It was recommended that the three-tier system of the Dairy Cooperatives i.e. Milk Producers' Societies at village levels, Milk Unions at district/taluka levels and State Levels Federation, should be accepted as the pattern of organisation of the Dairy Cooperatives and adopted in organising the Dairy Cooperatives.

2. Genuine milk producers should be enrolled as the members of the Dairy Cooperatives.

3. It should be the responsibility of the milk unions/Federations to organise the Milk Producer Societies with the necessary support from the Government staff.

4. Recognising the principles of one member-one vote it was, however, emphasised that the voting right should be exercised only by members who supply at least a minimum quantity of milk in the year and who do not involve themselves in the activities competitive to the business of the society.

5. The State Governments should avoid nominating the Boards of Dairy Cooperatives and elected Boards might be encouraged with one or two members from the State Government.

6. The responsibility of the marketing of the milk products and providing input facilities should be entrusted to the apex bodies at State level and the milk union/Federations should

provide the input facilities for which the State Government should provide necessary financial/technical help to the milk unions/federations for ensuring smooth flow of these input facilities.

7. The need for a strong National Cooperative Dairy Federation to promote, assist and guide the Dairy Cooperatives was felt and it was decided to strengthen the existing Dairy Federation at the National Level by providing necessary funds from the Government of India.

#### II. Milk Production:

1. It was recommended that increase in milk production may be affected by adopting scientific feed, breeding, management, extension and health coverage methods.

2. The milk procurement area of processing plants should be defined and private plants should obtain their supplies of milk only from the Cooperatives.

3. In view of the scarcity of balanced cattle feed in the country, the export of raw materials and the feed should be made only after meeting the country's demand and each union should have its own programme for fodder development.

#### III. Processing of Milk:

1. The overheads in processing and conversion to milk products should be reduced to the minimum by fully utilising the existing plant capacities and by economising on processing and distribution system.

2. Use of hydrogen peroxide for preserving milk especially in the interior areas should be made to avoid losses due to sourage of milk at the village levels.

3. The Government should impose strict check on the quantity of the milk sold in the market so as to ensure supply of good quality milk to

the consumer and discourage the unorganised sector.

4. The Cooperative Dairy Plant supplying fluid milk in the town should be provided sufficient quantity of milk and the butter oil for the purpose of balancing fluid milk demand in the lean season and the licensing for the higher margin products should be linked to the supply of fluid milk.

5. Indian Dairy Corporation should purchase skim milk powder on market price from the Dairy plant as there is no consistent market for skim milk powder in the country.

#### IV. Education and Training:

1. The National Cooperative Union of India and the State Cooperative Unions who are responsible for education and training programme of the cooperatives should be provided funds by the Government of India, NDDB and the NCDC to take up the work of education for the Dairy cooperatives and special training programmes should be organised for the staff and the office bearers of the societies/unions.

2. All the State Level milk federations should become members of the National Cooperative Union of India.

#### V. Financing:

1. It was recommended that the Dairy cooperatives should be financed on easy terms of payment and lower rate of interest as compared to commercial banks.

2. The terms of agreement for availing the loan assistance from ARDC should be modified.

3. The Reserve Bank of India should reduce the rate of interest charged by it on medium term agricultural credit to cooperative credit institutions so as to enable them to issue medium term loan for purchase

of milch cattle specially to the weaker sections at a low rate of interest.

4. The National Cooperative Development Corporation should consider the need for financing the milk production activity in the country.

#### **Import of Polyester Yarn**

3497. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantity and value of Polyester Yarn imported in 177 and 1978;

(b) the names of the firms which were given licences for import and the quantity and value of the material permitted under the licence for each firm; and

(c) the changes contemplated in the import policy in respect of Polyester Yarn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Import of Polyester Filament Yarn during 1976-77 was of the order of 705 tonnes valued Rs. 136.57 lakhs and during 1977-78 it was 2010 tonnes valued Rs. 345.47 lakhs.

(b) Particulars of import licences are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports; copies of these Bulletins are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Import Policy for 1979-80 is still under formulation.

#### **Ban on Import of Synthetic Fibres**

3498. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ban the import of Synthetic Fibres into India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Under the current Import Policy, import of all Synthetic non-cellulose fibres (excluding polyester fibre/tow, polymeric fibre, acrylic fibre, acrylic tow) is canalised through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India. The policy for 1979-80 is under formulation.

#### **Export Prospects of Agricultural Commodities**

3499. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by the Agriculture Secretary has assessed the export prospects of agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have accepted the suggestions of this Committee for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The main recommendations of Task Force are that a long term export policy should be adopted. Such commodities as are subject to shortages or rise in domestic prices, minimum export targets should be laid down and exports must continue to take place at the minimum level in order to ensure that the market does not diminish for future years. Commodity Boards in respect of Shellac, Pepper and Spices, meat, Oilseeds, Oil and Oil cakes should be set up so that an integrated view can be taken and