

(3) **सूनि सुधार**

फरवरी 1983 तक : योजना अवधि के लिए संचयी आँकड़े:—

फालतू घोषित किया जाने वाला क्षेत्र	2,88,081 एकड़
फालतू घोषित क्षेत्र	2,88,081 एकड़
कब्जे में लिया गया क्षेत्र	2,64,167 एकड़
वितरित क्षेत्र	2,36,675 एकड़
लाभभोगियों की संख्या	1,93,920

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Milk and Milk Powder Production

5593. Dr. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk and milk powder production in country has increased vastly during 1960-70, 1970-80 and during 1980 to 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have established "The National Milk Grid" and if so, the details and advantages therefrom;

(d) what plans and programmes have been drawn for a National Milk Grid by National Dairy Development Board for the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans, and the achievements thereof;

(e) whether for efficient functioning of the National Milk Grid more powers are necessary for N.D.D.B. like professional management, pricing decisions, rationalising regional and seasonal structure, constructive strategies and Central-State, as well as, foreign aid component; and

(f) if so, the policy and plans of Government in Milk, milk powder production, distribution, financial assistance during 1980-1990 period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated milk production during 1961, 1969-70, 1979-80 and targeted during 1982-83 is given below:—

Year	Milk Production
1961	20.375
1969-70	21.600
1979-80	30.204
1982-83 (Targeted)	34.600

The estimated indigenous production of milk powder and infant milk food is given below:—

Year	Milk Powder (skimmed & whole)	Infant milk food
1965	5743	5281
1970	6677	15677
1980	34530	41718
1982	35000	39700

The figures relating to production of milk powder and infant milk food prior to 1965 are not available.

(c) and (d) The National Milk Grid is in operation as a part of operation Flood programme for off-setting the regional and seasonal imbalances in milk production and supply. Under operation Flood I, regional milk grids were introduced to link four major city dairies of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras to their hinterland milksheds. The purpose of the milk grids is to assure the milk producers round the year stable and remunerative market for their milk, while also stabilising milk supplies to the major cities. Under operation Flood II, four regional milk grids are being linked to form the National Milk Grid connecting 25 cluster federations to 147 major cities of the country. Through the grid, the milk deficit areas will be provided with milk/conserved commodities from the surplus areas. The grid would also help in avoiding frequent fluctuations in the prices associated with seasonal short supply. At the same time, the high prices existing in milk deficit areas and low prices in the milk surplus areas would tend to even out through grid operations, which would help in establishing reasonable prices throughout the country.

Till December, 1982, 539 road milk tankers with a capacity of 62.3 lakh litres and 75 rail milk tankers with a capacity of 26.02 lakh litres have so far been pressed into service under the programme and orders are pending for additional 77 road and 16 rail milk tankers. The storage facilities for conserved commodities to the extent of 6500 MT have so far been created and an additional storage capacity of 7000 MT is under construction. During December, 1982, on an average 44.09 lakh litres of milk per day was marketed in 142 smaller towns and 15.89 lakh litres of milk per day was supplied to the National Milk Grid.

(e) The setting up of the National Milk Grid presupposes that uniform policies will be applied in its area of operation. The intra-grid movement of milk and commodities has to be

coordinated to ensure their availability in the entire grid area throughout the year. Rationalised storage facilities, fair and equitable price structure and control over transportation and storage facilities are essential components of the National Grid. Centralised planning is required for building up the infrastructural facilities required for the National Milk Grid, the operation of which calls for a highly specialised agency with an integrated structure capable of handling diverse technical functions. Since these operations require coordination among a large number of independent organisations, it is necessary to entrust the task of providing the requisite facilities and aid to a highly professional management. It is in keeping with the policies of the Government of India that the National Dairy Development Board, which has all the expertise, has been entrusted with the task of handling the operations relating to the National Milk Grid.

(f) Dairy development in India is envisaged through a combination of State Government programmes and some nation wide projects like operation Flood. In our national planning, the highest priority is given to improving the per capita availability of milk in the country, under the Sixth Plan, genetic improvement of milk animals, substantial increase in milk production and creation of balancing and feeder capacities are envisaged. In addition to distribution of gifted milk commodities, the Indian Dairy Corporation is expected to take up the creation and operation of a buffer stock of conserved commodities, particularly indigenously produced milk powder and butter. The commodities produced during the surplus season will be conserved and utilised to make up the short-fall in the supply of milk and milk products during the lean season. The operation Flood Programme which is being implemented through the Indian Dairy Corporation provides for a total outlay of Rs. 485 crores.