

[Sh. Parag Chaliha]

Tremendous enthusiasm and sense of seriousness was evinced in the Board's functioning at the initial stages; but gradually, the situation has become otherwise. Although the Master Plan of the Brahmaputra was submitted to the Government of India on 31.12.86 after a good deal of prior consultations with all related quarters and Government agencies, no tangible action has so far been taken in respect of the Master Plan. The recent devastation caused by as many as three waves of unprecedented floods, is a sad pointer to the inaction in this regard.

The indifference of the authorities becomes evident by the fact that the Board remains without a Chairman since 1.1.87 and it has for long been functioning with virtually stop-gap arrangements. Repeated representations have in no way improved matters.

In view of the enormity and urgency of the problem, it is urged upon the Ministry of Water Resources to take early effective steps towards taking a decision on the Master Plan and activate the Board so as to implement without further delay the recommendations thereof.

12.33 hrs.

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
BOARD BILL — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 16—further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G. S. Dhillon on the 25th August, 1987, namely:—

“That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Dairy Development Board in the State of Gujarat to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and

for the vesting in that body corporate of the undertakings of the Indian Dairy Corporation with a view to provide for the administration and the carrying on of the functions to be performed by the body corporate more effectively throughout the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Now, Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill. It is a welcome step. I hope that all the recommendations of the Jha Committee in this regard will be implemented in true letter and spirit. This is my first submission.

My second submission is that it is a good thing that this National Dairy Development Board has done its job well and for that it has been singled out as an institution of national importance. But I simply fail to understand why, only this Board has been singled out from this. There are other Boards also, such as Tea Board, Coffee Board, Oilseeds Board and even the National Biotechnology Board. They also serve the national well. They have not been singled out and given the status of an institution of national importance.

I would like to enjoin upon the Government to ponder whether this will create certain adverse reaction amongst other Boards of importance or not. This is my submission.

My third submission is that, as yet, this White Revolution has increased our production of milk, no doubt. I am an old man, and so I can understand what has happened after independence. There has been development; no doubt about it. Even then, as yet, we have no proper data regarding our milk production. Sometimes somebody claims something, and others claim something else. The Thirtieth Round of National

Sample Survey of 1976 claims that out milk production has gone up to the tune of 20 million tonnes, whereas the Agriculture Ministry says it is 25 million tonnes. Even the Jha Committee on whose recommendations Government is going to act now, has expressed in most polite but clear terms its doubts about the estimates of production.

Everyone of the review teams of the EEC consisting of very important experts clearly says that milk production in India appears to be off the mark. So, I want to know whether Government will consider these things or not.

With all our Operations Flood, still there is a huge shortage of milk production in our country. Our *per capita* consumption is far too less than the requirement, and that too lop-sided because - you know it, because you come from Tamil Nadu and the South, Sir - crores of our poor children and their mothers have never tested milk in their lives, even once or twice. In States like Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and the north-eastern region, even today, despite many Operations Flood i.e. I and II, there is an acute shortage of milk. This should be understood when we are going to pass such a Bill. We must now bring this position to the notice of the Government. Even in cities like Calcutta and Delhi directly looked after by NDDB and IDC, these two cities consume more imported milk than the milk products from these bodies; and this is still continuing.

As was stated yesterday, I also voice the same feelings, viz. that there are some very powerful cooperatives which get all the help from bodies like NDDDB and IDC, but they do not supply milk to cities and towns. Rather, they produce a certain special milk, *elaichi* milk, cocoa milk etc. which are consumed only by the elite and the rich, and not by the poor. They are supported by NDDDB and IDC.

I would like to ask the Government: after the new Corporation comes into being, what steps will Government take to see that these things are controlled?

NDDDB has done a very good job. No doubt; and for that reasons, we also support that its headquarters should remain where it is, viz. at Anand. But I must criticize NDDDB and say that it is exporting cattle feed. Why? It has even given a handbill in 1985-86 to the European countries that India is surplus in cattle feed. Is it so? Our cattle are not getting proper feed. They are dying, and now we are exporting cattle feed outside India. I do not think this is correct. Our Government should look into this.

It is also importing certain surplus cattle from Europe. Sometimes it imports, without looking into our own best breed. I think we should stop importing surplus cattle from Europe.

We should see that our own best breed is developed; and we should find ways and means for that purpose.

I hope this new Corporation will take up this proposal also. Despite the Jha Committee's recommendations, many posts are still lying vacant. They require to be filled for the development of this Board. The post of the Additional Animal Husbandry Commissioner has been lying vacant since 1978; the post of the Joint Commissioner has been lying vacant for the last two years. The Jha Committee's recommendations need to be implemented in this regard also.

There is a report of the staff unrest in these two bodies. There has been no proper machinery, to see that the grievances of the staffs are met. We should be kind to the cattle which produce milk. But we should also see to the grievances of the staff who work for their development because without proper grievances of the staff being met; the

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staff cannot work properly with the result that our Corporation will suffer. I would like to enjoin upon the Ministry to see that the new Corporation must have a new mechanism to tackle the problems of the staff. There should be a regular increment for this. Recruitment on adhoc basis-whom do you like-was continuing for which there have been many staff grievances which should be put to an end; rather we hope that the UPSC should be given this charge to make regular recruitment in a proper manner.

I am pained to state that there has been some violation of financial norms also in the NDDDB and this has to be avoided. Actually, the Annual Report of IDC (1985-86) says that the NDDDB has failed to make available all the accounts for audit. It is a clear violation of Section 209 of the Companies Act. It appears that this situation has been going on since 1971. So, with all praise for the activities, this thing should also be looked into. Our country is still in need of much more milk. I have already told you that there are many people who have not tasted this milk. Our slum dwellers not only in the villages but also in the cities do not taste milk. In such a situation, this diversification of the NDDDB - fruits, vegetables, oil, etc. - I don't think it is needed. With these points I support this Bill. I hope the government will look into those problems which I have stated and take proper remedial measures in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G. S. DHILLON): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. members for covering many points and making constructive suggestions. I took special pleasure in handling this Bill. I have done it mainly because of my emotional and sentimental attachment to NDDDB and IDC and more particularly to Anand Dairy in Gujarat. For the last 25 years, I have all the time been admired of their success story. Their success is

in no way less than the success in any other country. I have been visiting this Dairy from time to time even when I was a Member of Parliament or not, whether I was the Speaker or a Minister. So, when I handle this Bill, I greatly look forward and have been looking to the great people of Gujarat and I can say, partly of Maharashtra, who have shown and developed a real cooperative spirit behind this great enterprise. I some times wonder why others have lagged behind. What are the reasons? Why not so much in Haryana and Punjab? I can say that in other States the tradition is not so well developed. I was just thinking about it, why is it that there is difference between Punjab and Haryana and Gujarat? One of the reasons is the Gujaratis developed cow milk and the Punjabis have been buffalo milk drinking people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The difference is that of cow and buffalo.

[*English*]

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Buffalo milk as is normally understood makes the people a little more aggressive. And where there is cooperation aggressiveness is the least one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): These observations will go on record. He says, the difference between Gujarat and Punjab is the difference between the cow and the buffalo.

DR G. S. DHILLON: There is a difference between the bulls also. But I really admire because when I go back to Punjab I see what those farmers are busy with-Shri Ramoowalia you are a witness to it - and what enterprises the Gujaratis and the Maharashtrians are busy with. We must learn something from them. When I say that, I sincerely say that, the future of India depends

on the cooperative movement, and the co-operative movement in some parts of the country has been a great success and in some parts of the country it has not been. Why? We need going to some sort of a research about it. But what are the main reasons for it? When I visited Anand last time I could easily see that this movement is not only contained to the campus of Anand, but it has gone to the people, and People much more connected with the cooperative societies. It has done a lot for the small farmers, marginal farmers, Scheduled Castes which I admire so much. No cooperative movement can succeed when it goes into the hands of the vested interests and that is the reason and we must see to it that it does not go into hands of the vested interests.

Mr. Raghuma Reddy came out with certain suggestions. Prof. Ranga said that he should have met me earlier and given those suggestions to me. He did meet me earlier. He asked, "Is your Bill coming?". I said, "Yes". He said that he would speak later on this Bill. But the arguments he advanced in his main speech he kept hidden from me. It was only when he spoke that I came to know his views! Otherwise, I would have got enough time to look into some suggestions made by him or others. But it was too late when he spoke.

As far as the Board is concerned, — you see — the very basis of NDDDB is the cooperative movement. You can say that anything which springs from the movement which is based on cooperative societies and federations is not cooperative itself. You should accept this. And, as we go into the history of the past, the tradition of the past, we find the NDDDB and IDC are central bodies, promoting Corporation. Now, in the Public Undertakings Committee, in 1976 or 1977, it was recommended that NDDDB should merge with IDC. Then another Agriculture Commission came and said 'no'. Then, Jha Committee came in 1984. That is

why, it got delayed. This question went on in various forums. The Jha Committee recommended that IDC which came latter into existence than the NDDDB, should merge with the senior body. After all, when you love a person and you have embrace, you see them, they join together as one. Whom to credit for a warmer embrace and whom to give less credit for a less warmer embrace. When they embrace together, it is considered as a merger. I do not talk in terms of human beings only.

The opinion of the House about the merger is almost unanimous. All have supported it. Nobody has spoken against the merger.

Now about the representatives of the Cooperatives, we have two of them coming from the federations. They may keep sending new representative every year and thus keep up their latest and up-to-date representation on this body, and so about the executive those who rise in this is purely on their experience of working in the cooperatives. That was the reason why we kept their representatives also.

About the experts or Chairman, there was not difference of opinion. Anyway our representation of this section or that section of the society-when the whole structure is based right from the bottom to the top on the cooperative movement, societies into field cooperatives, federations and very few into advanced body-NDDDB, it does not mean any more or less cooperatives. But I do feel the basic problem before us is that the man must have an intensive knowledge of the working of the movement. He must be a true representative of the small farmers and marginal farmers and less favoured sections of the society. I think that is enough.

About the headquarters, I have seen and I have worked in various movements and other construction works. It has been my

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experience that whenever something after very hard work is ready—when leaders like Prof. Madhu Dandavate had built up something, then the final benefit is hijacked by others. I have seen very often the builders of the ideas and movements, buildings and constructions, sometimes are hijacked, and Prof. Madhu Dandavate and his other people or leaderships are left behind—I hope it does not happen to him.

In Punjab, I had built up the assembly building and when my turn came to sit there, I was shifted to Delhi. Here in the Parliament Annexe, right from the financial sanction to the last stages, when I thought of sitting in the Annexe, I was removed to the building opposite. It did happen now. Do not think like that in Anand, where everything is ready—beautiful complex with vast areas, beautiful meeting places, guest houses, students rooms and training rooms. Mr. Raghuma Reddy is thinking of hijacking it in overnight to Madras, Hyderabad or some other place.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: To Hyderabad.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: You have hijacked almost 60 per cent of our Institutes and Directorates already to Hyderabad. So much so that they are there but you have run short of water there. Now it is a problem for us and for you also.

About the problem when these are merged, how will the staff of these two institutions fare in their adjustment, it will be our best effort that the staff is taken wholly. But we will have to, after the merger, make some marginal or complete alterations sometimes because of the nature of the post or sometimes nature of the work or some other factor in restructions. But we will look into it without much dislocation. If per chance we have some sort of redundancy, because is such matters always you either run short of you

have a redundancy, it will be our best effort that the surplus or redundant staff should be compensated. If per chance they are not adjusted, we have provided for compensation which will be more favourable than anywhere in such cases.

Yesterday, my friend, from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Jaipal Reddy, raised certain points regarding a certain society in the Netherlands. I hope, no party will mind it. We have been informed that the campaign "EEC milk out of India", by the Indian Committee of the Netherlands is being carried out by a private voluntary organisation in the Netherlands. It is run by an extreme left-wing Marxist group whose views on India are broadly that India is run by "monopoly capital" and that Dutch aid to India benefits only Dutch and Indian capitalists and not the farmers. The report on functioning of Anand Dairy and NDDB or IDC are normally laid on the Table and their work was discussed. You are a witness to Operation Flood I, II and III. They are before you. The studies by this group are biased. The campaign is totally malicious and their arguments that India is becoming dependent on imported milk powder, that EEC milk is encouraging bottle feeding in India, that crossbreeding and imports of animal feed stuffs by the EEC from India are harmful, are not based on facts and are not enable. Operation Flood was not for profit. The income they get from it was ploughed back into the dairy and other expansion took place. Actually the whole of the expansion of dairy system in India is out of ploughing back the resources that you earn. The Government would look into the activities of this committee. I am happy to inform the House that the EEC has agreed to continue assistance to Operation Flood in spite of this India committee in the Netherlands. And this year 12,000 tonnes of milk powder and 4000 tonnes of butter oil has been committed. At a time when we are facing such a drought situation, this is most welcome. the Government would also look into the allegations

made by the hon. Member against a former ICAR employee-Mr. Dudhani or whatever name you have mentioned.

13.00 hrs.

Shri Jaipal Reddy raised a question about Hindustan Lever. When it came to our notice, we called for the explanation and their statement. In their letter dated July 2, 1987 they have written to our Ministry.

"This is with reference to your letter to our Chairman, Dr. Ganguly, enclosing copy of a campaign manifesto entitled "EEC Milk out of India" issued by the India Committee of Netherlands. We are somewhat surprised to receive this communication since we have never heard of the organisation referred to in your letter. Needless to confirm, therefore, that the so-called advertisement is spurious

We have checked up with our associates in the Netherlands and have been informed that the ICN is an organisation which publishes papers containing inaccurate and misleading information. This is borne out also in the publication referred to by you, in which factually incorrect information has been included, also about our company.

We do not advertise outside India except under normal rules for exports. Animal Feeds have not been exported for several years and therefore the question of advertising it does not arise. What seems to have a regular rural wall painting used for sales in India.

I have seen that copy myself. This is what they used in India on their wall paper and they anti India people copied it.

"We are completely in the dark as to when and how they have done it and to what purpose.

It is obvious, therefore, that the organisation has tried to spread disinformation and they have probably given a totally incorrect impression of our involvement." "We, therefore, formally take this opportunity to disassociate ourselves completely from any knowledge of, or association with the matter referred to us, and would, kindly urge you to inform all concerned in the Government of our very strong feelings in being dragged into this unseemly affair. Needless to say, we are very proud of the enormous development that the Dairy movement has achieved in this country and the potential that it holds. We are also grateful to you for your kindness in bringing to our attention this matter and for seeking our views.

These papers I was able to get to-day since the discussion was postponed to to-day. Then there were many other points raised.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Do you accept the letter of Hindustan Lever at its face value or does the Government propose to enquire into the advertisement made? Was it that given by the Hindustan Lever.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Certainly we have been following this matter that came up and I think, I have no reason to disbelieve the organisations (Hindustan Lever) whose name was dragged into that.

SHRI .S JAIPAL REDDY (Mairubnagar): Did Hindustan Lever deny the connection altogether. I would welcome the denial. But as has been pointed out by the hon. Member that you should not take the

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denial at its face value. I think we should further enquire into the matter because Hindustan Lever as a company has its own net work of vested interest in this area. Therefore, there is reason to suspect the existence of some connection.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I will look into it.

Some point was referred to about the health of the cattle, about other activities which may also be extending to fruits and vegetables. Of course, through NDDDB we are trying to have this done and also to develop their activities in the field of vegetables and fruits. Of course, you might have seen it in South Avenue. At least, when I saw it, I found the quality of good, supplied by them was of high quality. I think, it is in the very heart of the MPs colony where they live, and they must be a witness as to how effective and beautiful their activities are.

About the health of the cattle, in Operation Flood, III out of the funds of Rs. 681 crores about Rs. 103 crores have been allocated for the improvement, health, care and well-being of the animals in various farms.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: What about the State involvement, the involvement of State Dairy Development Corporation or State Department in the Constitution of the Board?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: That is what the members suggested-what about the re-adjustment of various other social and cooperative centres and establishments. I can assure you that we will look into it. If need be, we will come with some amendment. We will look into it. It is not the question of Federation's representatives. You were talking about different centres, different establishments and cooperatives linked up with it. We may have to go with the coopera-

tive societies so that there may be regular streamlining and adjustment. I am really very glad that such complimentary, good word have been said about Dr. Kurien. Dr. Kurien is not only the Chairman of this NDDDB but he is having an international reputation. One of our scientists, Dr. Swaminathan who has got wide international recognition along with him were honoured by many national and international organisations. If you read the history or the formation of this organisation, Anand, I think, you will be spell-bound. Once I had a chance to go in the company of my good old friend, Shri H. M. Patel, many years back. He and myself went to Anand and after seeing everything there-Mr. Patel might be remembering-I said, I bow to those who had developed this, those who are looking after this organisation. I never knew that one day, I will be the Minister of Agriculture, dealing with them officially. I am not forgetting the whole connection social or administrative with founders.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I will certainly visit that institution.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: We all praised that organisation. I travelled with him to Bombay from Anand. For full two hours, we were spell-bound. I forgot that I was travelling. It was a success story of the old Gujarat cooperative unions which used to supply milk to others like Bombay etc. At one time Shri Morarji Desai was also very much involved and then many others also. This is a non-political and completely social type of set up which is a model to the rest of India and I can safely say it, to the world also.

There are a number of other points.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What about the violation of financial normal and also staff grievances?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: When the new Board comes in, I think they will again go

through the financial norms and, of course, when it comes to me and if the report comes to me to change the Act, I shall certainly be there to lay it before you and will be very happy to do so.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What about the staff problems?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I have already mentioned that. Of course, there are queries about expenditure, procedure, auditing, management and working and so many things. They are quite non-controversial. We have taken care of them.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Kindly assure that there will be no retrenchment at least of two companies.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: We will try to avoid it but we cannot commit on this. But if there is a redundancy, they will be in a better position as regards compensation etc... (*Interruptions*). Why don't you believe me? We will try to see that there is no such redundancy. But if at all we cannot help it, we shall do better than any other organisation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Let the Government give directions.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Without knowing as to what they do and what they put before us, without knowing the procedure, why we should unnecessarily assure you?

Mr. Pant you have put amendment for every section. I would request you simply to take one or two amendments and then withdraw the others.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Dairy Development

Board in the State of Gujarat to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for the vesting in that body corporate of the undertakings of the Indian Dairy Corporation with a view to provide for the administration and the carrying on of the functions to be performed by the body corporate more effectively throughout the country and for matters connected into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Sir, I beg to move: (Declaration of National Dairy Development Board as an institution of national importance)

Page 2, line 11, —

for "national" substitute "special" (1)

Page 2, line 12, —

for "national" substitute "special" (2)

I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. It is proposed to declare NDB as of national importance. I want to find out whether by declaring any institution as of national importance, does not make any difference? I do not have any information even though I tried to find out about it in our library. I would like to have some information. What difference it makes by declaring it of national importance.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: We will incorporate it into a body Corporate because of the work they have done, the recognition they have got inside and outside the country. Of course, why we have declared it as of national importance is because it is really of national importance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendments No 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since there is not amendment in Clause 3 to 7, I will now put Clauses 2 to 7 vote.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 8

Management of National Dairy Development Board and Composition of its Board of Directors.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 49,—

add at the end —

"Having special expertise in dairying"

Page 5, line 1, —

for 'two' substitute 'five'

Page 5, line 2, —

add at the end —

"elected by Chairman of the State Cooperative Dairy Federation"

Page 5, line 10, —

omit " (c)",

Page 6, lines 14 and 15—

after "dairying" insert —

"and two or more specialities, namely,"

Sir, in my amendment No. 3, I have proposed to make it certain that the Chairman who is appointed must have some special expertise in Dairying. In many cases, there are so many examples that even a person who has no specialised knowledge in the said field, he has been appointed as Chairman. So, I have moved an amendment to the effect that the Chairman and other directors should have special expertise in Agriculture. I hope my amendment would be accepted.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The provision has come from the Government. They have done it, because they could not avoid it. It should be our thinking that there is the least presence of the official element. That is why we have confined it to only one just for the sake of link. Of course, when the Government were to move, we would send somebody who knows something of Agriculture, Cooperatives and who have some experience. Certainly, we will have to act with some responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos 3 to 8 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 9

(Terms of Office and Condition of Service, etc. of Chairman and Directors)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 43,-

for "nominated" substitute "elected"

Page 6, lines 44 and 45,-

for such period not exceeding one year at a time as the Central Government may determine"

substitute "three years" (10)

Page 6, line 47,-

for "such period as the Central Government may determine" substitute "not exceeding three years" (11)

Page 7, line-4, -

after "Chairman," insert—

"elected under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 8" (12)

Sir, it is proposed to have a Board. In the Board, there is no elected element at all. All of the Members are to be nominated by the Government and even the members of the State Federations are to be nominated and they are only two. I have suggested that instead of being 2, they should be 5. They should be elected from among the Chairmen of the Federations and the Chairmen of the Federations should be entitled to elect those Directors. Further, the period that has been prescribed is only one year. I have sug-

gested that the terms should be fixed for three years.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: When they come from the federations, right from the bottom, they come through elections. They represent by their own election. After all, the Federation is the last elected body. The Chairman is elected, I should speak in that term. To give them all longer tenure means the federations will never be in a position to rotate amongst themselves and take the due share. About increasing it to 5, I am not in a position to accept that because we have tried to keep it as a compact body. That is the minimum that can be accepted on that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 9 to 12 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I am going to include Clause 10-15 with this because there are no amendments in those Clauses.

The questions is:

"That Clauses 9 to 15 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 15 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 16

Powers and Functions of National Dairy Development Board

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9, line 32 -

add at the end—

"Which shall cover each and every village including its hamlets in the country." (13)

Page 9,-

after line 32, insert—

"(iv) to arrange supply of —

(A) Sterilised or standardised or recombined or toned or double toned milk,

(B) milk powders,

(C) weaning foods with milk and instant milk foods to weaker sections of the society in the country at such reasonable rates which may be within their reach;" (14)

Page 10,—

after line 4, insert—

"(E) to find out ways and means, to ensure that dried milch cattle and cattle used for agricultural and other operations when such cattle cease to be used for agricultural and other operations because of old age, do not become a burden on the owner of such cattle or on the society;" (15)

Page 10, —

after line 39, insert —

"Provided that milk and milk products shall not be exported unless and until every citizen of India gets minimum quantum of milk and milk products required for proper nourishment as

may be prescribed under the rules." (16)

Page 11, line 46,—

after "organisation" insert—

"mainly concerned with agriculture or rural development" (17)

Clause 16 defines the powers and functions of the NDDB. All the functions are good and praiseworthy, but I have proposed an addition. Clause 16, sub-clause (2) (f) (iii) reads:

"to build up a national milk grid;"

And it stops there. I have proposed that the proposed national grid should necessarily cover each and every village in the country. There is a criticism against Operation Flood that it is strongly and mainly urban-oriented; the flow of milk from rural areas to urban centres has resulted in less consumption or none at all in the villages. The Jha Committee has refuted this criticism and has observed that Operation Flood does not extract any milk under duress or under compulsion. But it is common experience that whatever milk is available is sent to the collection centre; no milk is kept even for children. It is true, as has been said by the Jha Committee, that there is no duress or compulsion. But what about the compulsion of poverty? Because of poverty, whatever milk is available in the house is being sold-for want of money.

Then it is our common experience that milch cattle, after they become dry, become a burden on the owners. In the National Sample Survey it has been observed that nearly 51 per cent of cows and 42 per cent of buffaloes are dry, and when they become dry, they are a burden on the owners themselves as well as on the economy of this

country. Therefore, I have suggested that ways and means should be found to see that the dry cattle are not a burden on the owners.

Then it has been provided that milk and milk products should be exported to avoid waste and also to serve public interest. Here in our country the consumption of milk is the lowest in the whole world. We are talking of export of milk to other countries to avoid waste. If it is accepted that there is a waste, then we have necessarily to accept that milk consumption is sufficient in our country which is not true. That is why, I have suggested this provision.

The per capita consumption in our country, as I have said, is very low. The per capita consumption is supposed to be rising, but it does not give the real picture, and it is also misleading. The 30th National Sample Survey which was conducted in Karnataka State reveals that so far as landless households are concerned, the consumption of milk is zero. According to the survey, the average milk consumption is 72 millilitres. That means, even though in a household of a landless person, not a single drop of milk is consumed, still he is supposed to be consuming 72 millilitres of milk because of the average per capita consumption....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You have quoted the Karnataka figures. They are Gundu Rao's figures; they are old ones.

SHRI. D.B. PATIL: I am referring to the 30th National Sample Survey. What Shri Dandavate says may be true.

With these words, I request that the amendments that I have proposed be accepted.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Frankly speaking,

I could not follow the logic behind this. Mr. Patil must be talking in terms of 50:50 for milk yielding and dry cows in every village. I leave it to Mr. Patil to work out any definite plan, finances and all that. I don't think, without examining this, my Department and myself have considered this. It is not only not feasible but it is completely unthinkable. Because you go to any village, but for our attention that we are giving for this NDDB and IDC, this major operation would not have been possible. Every farmer is expected to be responsible. He is expected to look after not just his family but has to look towards the commercial side of the production also. He should not think only about the waste in production and forget about his own income. I do not accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 13 to 17 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment given notice of to Clause 17. I shall put Clauses 16 and 17 together to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

That Clauses 16 and 17 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Clause

CLAUSE 18

Page 13,—

**Provisions Relating to Officers and
Other Employees of Society and of
Dissolved Company**

for clause 20, substitute—

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

"20. The officers or other employees declared as redundant in pursuance of section 19, shall be absorbed in the revised set-up on first priority basis and if any person is found to be redundant for the post in the revised set up, then he shall be given an opportunity to achieve such required expertise and hereafter such officer or employee shall be absorbed in the revised set-up on first priority basis. (19)

Page 12, -

after line 16, insert—

"Provided that the terms and conditions of service shall not be adversely altered without the consent of the person concerned." (18)

I have no observation to make.

Just now, after the reply by the Hon. Minister, Members from both sides urged upon the Hon. Minister not to retrench any employee of the NDDB. He says, "he cannot assure it." If he cannot assure it, I suggest that if anybody is retrenched and if there is a chance of having further recruitment and in that recruitment, the employees who have been retrenched should be given top priority. This should be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 18 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment given notice of to Clause 19. I shall put Clauses 18 and 19 together to the vote of the House.

DR. G.S.DHILLON: Sir, the only clause where amendment should have been given was Clause 19. I am thankful you did not move any amendment on Clause 19. Clause 20 is very much inter-linked to Clause 19. If Clause 19 is passed without any controversy, what was the need for amendment in Clause 20?

The question is:

That Clauses 18 and 19 stand part of the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

The motion was adopted

Clause 18 and 19 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Clause 20.

Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived

CLAUSE 20

**(Schemes Regarding Compensation
to Redundant Employees etc.)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments given notice to Clauses 21 to 34. I shall put Clauses 20 to 34 together to the vote of the House.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

The question is:

That clauses 20 to 34 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 20 to 34 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Clause 35.

CLAUSE 35

(Obligation as to Fidelity and Scenery)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move.

Page 17,—

after line 17, insert—

"Provided that any information relating to misappropriation of funds of the National Dairy Development Board shall not be covered under this subsection." (20)

Page 17, line 20,—

omit "and secrecy" (21)

In this Clause, it has been provided about some secrecy. I don't know what type of deals are going to be carried out by NDDB where secrecy is necessary. Therefore, I propose that there should not be any provision of secrecy.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: He is not speaking against fidelity and secrecy. I don't think that misappropriation is a subject of fidelity and secrecy. Do you think so?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put Amendment Nos. 20 and 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendments No 20 and 21 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 35 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Clause 36 Mr D.B. Patil, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI D.B. PATIL: No Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clauses 36 to 43 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 36 to 43 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 44

(Exemption from Tax on Income)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 19, -

after line 9, insert —

"Provided that fifty per cent of the profits on the National Dairy Development Board shall be utilised by way of subsidy for supplying milk to children from the families which are below the poverty line". (23)

Sir, Clause 44 provides that the income, profits or gains of NDDB should be ex-

[Sh. D.B. Patil]

empted from income tax or any other tax. I don't entirely agree with this suggestion. In so far as exemption from income tax is concerned, it may be all right. But I fail to understand the reason behind giving exemption from other taxes. Even though NDDB is of national importance, it is expected to pay the regular taxes.

Therefore, I have suggested that whatever profits are there, 50% of them should be utilised by way of subsidies for supplying milk for children from families which are below the poverty line. Profits are made out by NDDB by buying milk from the producers and selling the milk and the milk products to the consumer. That means they will be exploiting from either side. They are exempted from all kinds of taxes and after getting exempted from all the taxes they are going to make some profits. I propose that out of that profit, 50% should be spent on the children who are below the poverty line. Here, there is no financial burden on the Government itself. So, I think that the Government will accept this amendment.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: It is a good idea that we look after the interest of the poor people. There is no rule or bar against the poor people. The basic idea is that, as you know, the NDDB also looks after the backward class, the marginal and other landless labours and all that. They are looked after at every stage.

Even at the distribution stage also, I don't think that there is any bar against them. That is, of course, when we enter into some type of agreements or contracts abroad, they are unable to understand this type of an idea. So, better not restrict it to any section; but I would welcome it if it is distributed to the majority section of the poor people.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Why not to the poor-

est of the poor?

SHRI G.S. DHILLON: The interest of the poor cannot be looked after just by legal provisions. It is our social duty to look after them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Amendment No. 23 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 23 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 44 and 45 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44 and 45 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 46

(Powers to Make Schemes and Regulations Regarding Service Matters)

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 19, lines 15 and 16,—

for "retrospectively from any date not earlier than the appointed day"

substitute

"for the purpose of carrying the functions of the National Dairy Development Board." (24)

Sir, so far as the Schedule is concerned, it is regarding the declaration of fidelity and secrecy and I have nothing much to say about it. I have no objection so far as fidelity is concerned. But I am opposed to the provi-

sion of secrecy. If fail to understand what type of secrecy is likely to be about the dealings of NDDB.

So far as the incriminating acts are concerned, why should one not disclose the information regarding incriminating acts?

Furthermore, in the Schedule it is provided that any information relating to the business of any person having any dealing with NDDB, should not be disclosed. Why this binding should be there? If something is going wrong with the company or business to whom NDDB is dealing, there should not be any binding. Then wherever incriminating act is being committed in the dealings of NDDB, nobody should be debarred to disclose the information.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Sir, what is the retrospective background of those erstwhile NDDB and IDC? Sir, they are losing their past and entering into a new organisation, a new board. The working body has no retrospect. Let the Board be formed and then we will look to the future course of action. For the time being we have not faced this problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendment No. 24 to Clause 46 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment no 24 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"The Clause 46 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 46 was added to the Bill

Clauses 47 to 50 were added to the Bill

THE SCHEDULE

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 20, line 38,-

omit "and secrecy" (25)

Page 21, line 7, -

after "dealing" insert " except incriminating acts." (26)

Page 21, lines 11 and 12, -

Omit "or the business of any person having any dealing with the National Dairy Development Board." (27)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendment nos. 25, 26 and 27 to the Schedule moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amdndments Nos. 25 to 27 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I bet to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.38 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: CONTINUING PRICE RISE IN THE COUNTRY

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): It would have been better if the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies was present here.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Today we are having a discussion on price rise. Women are the first sufferers of this price rise who have to make the budget of the house. They make budget of one year or a month. They found that prices of many items have increased considerably in a month or so after the budget which they prepared for the recent month, for their houses.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The rising prices have imbalanced their budget greatly. As a result, there is a great resentment in the country against this price rise. The price of Vanaspati has increased by Rs. 50 on a tin. This price has increased in just 25 days. In Delhi onion is selling at Rs. 7 Kgs. at one place and at another place it is selling at Rs. 8 and at some other place it is being sold at Rs. 8.50 Kg. Similarly, the price of tomatoes, pulse, pulse, mustard oil and soap are all increas-

ing. Today, the position is that the whole country is feeling concerned about it. Our some of the sisters staged a dharna outside the Parliament House against this price rise and led a protest march. They had some kitchen items used for cooking meals etc in their hands. They were drawing the attention of the Government towards their difficulties. It is very unfortunate and I condemn it that the Government adopted a different attitude. Those sisters led the protest march in front of the Parliament House so that the representatives of the people may consider the problem which the country is facing. Women joined the Anti-price rise Joint Women Front irrespective of their party affiliations. Shrimati Promilla Dandavate, Shrimati Saifuddin and Shrimati Sukharde were leading those agitating women... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): All of them are not our sisters... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Dandavateji has rightly said, but we will have to address them like this ... (*Interruptions*)....

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Please repeat what Dandavateji has said.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: You may read from the record tomorrow. Those sisters, who are agitating against the price rise irrespective of the party affiliation were all arrested. We have just got the information that they are being sent to jail. They have not done anything anti-national. They were simply expressing the hardships of the people due to price rise. It is said that we have given instructions. (*Interruptions*) ...

KUMARI MAMATA BANNERJEE (Jadavpur): It is a very important issue. Kindly call Shri Bhagatji in the House.