

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

hesitation in making a copy of that Report available to him.

Similarly, Hon. Member, Prof. Mehta, was referring to the occupational disease health facilities and all that. These are the provisions which are mentioned. Supposing any mining company is not fulfilling these requirements that they are obliged to do, then Director General Mines Safety will certainly look into that. In this amended Bill we have given powers to the workers and workers representatives to inspect the mine and find out. If there are any deficiencies those may be brought to the notice of the Director General, Mines Safety and the Government. Definitely action will be taken.

With regard to the money lender, it is a social reform. This has to be done either by the Trade Unions or the State Government. They should do it.

I command that the Bill as amended be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.26 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Nutrient Value of Mother Dairy Milk

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : This discussion has arisen out of the reply given on 1st August, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 1261 regarding Nutrient Value of Mother Dairy Milk.

The Hon. Minister has replied that no complaint has been received regarding nutrient value or anything connected therewith of the Mother Dairy Milk.

What I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister through you is that we have been reading so many complaints in 'letter to the editor column' specially in the Evening News Delhi, I want to ask the Minister whether the Minister has noticed those reports or letters in the Evening News, Delhi, published from the capital. What action has been taken by the Minister ?

Mother Dairy name has originated, as far as I know, from Mexico. It was the distribution of low priced milk where the real needy mothers used to take milk from the vendor's booths in their own containers. But here we see that the Mother Dairy Milk is more expensive than the Delhi Milk Scheme milk, in Delhi. I want to know the reasons why Mother Dairy Milk is more expensive.

This Mother Dairy had been started with the help of World Food Programme and the UNICEF under the 'Operation Flood' in 1970. Actually it had to end in 1975. The country had to make itself self-sufficient as regards the indigenous production of milk is concerned. Fresh milk produce had to come from the rural areas surrounding Delhi, that is, areas of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. But even now we have to depend on foreign gifts as far as milk produce is concerned. It is reported that our Dairy Board has opened a regular office in E.E.C. Headquarters in Brussels.

Even now, the Capital, Delhi depends on milk from far off place such as Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh etc. carried through super-fast trains. Actually, this milk carried from far off places is pasteurised three times instead of once and thus it loses its flavour. It takes even 4 to 5 days before it reaches the actual consumer after the cow or buffalo produces it. Thus, the milk is old and stale. The temperature of the milk in the tankers goes up as these are insulated and not refrigerated.

It is also reported that Hydrogen Peroxide is also added in the milk as a preventive measure. I want to know from the Minister through you whether it has come to the notice of the Minister that it has been added as a preventive measure to the milk carried from far off places to be supplied to the Capital. Similarly, it is not only old and stale milk coming from far off place which is used by the Mother Dairy but also its milk contains imported gift of surplus mountains of butter fat and unwanted powder lying in Europe. The Mother Dairy sells about 7 lakh litres of milk each day to about 21 lakh consumers. I want to know how many times, the sample of this milk has been tested for the last three years. If so, the details may be given. It is also reported that Vitamin-A is added to the Mother Dairy milk. What is the reason for adding Vitamin-A to the milk? Who has taken the decision for adding Vitamin-A to this milk—whether the Government has taken the decision or some other statutory body or National Dairy Research Institute or Nutrition Research Laboratory or Food and Nutrition Board located in Krishi Bhavan has taken the decision? Or, the decision to add Vitamin-A has been taken only to help the multi-nationals engaged in the manufacture of Vitamin-A?

I also request the Minister through you that the price of milk supplied in the Capital by the Mother Dairy may be reduced. I want to know from the Minister what is the concrete programme of the Government through which we will become self-reliant as far as the production of milk and milk products is concerned.

18.34 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
Sir, the Hon. Member has raised the discussion particularly on one issue and that is about the adding of Vitamin-A to the Mother Dairy milk. But while

raising his discussion, he has discussed many other points, particularly about the price of milk and milk procured from long distance etc.

So far as his points are concerned, I would like to reply in detail so that I can remove his misunderstanding. The Hon. Member wants to know as to who took this decision. This decision has been taken after a long process. The Ministry of Food & Supplies, particularly the Department of Food have undertaken certain studies. They found out that because of the deficiency of Vitamin 'A', blindness occurs among children and, therefore, in the meeting of Food & Nutrition Board where many scientists and the Ministry of Health were represented, there was taken a decision to add Vitamin 'A' in the milk. They decided to start with Mother Dairy only. The intention is to provide it in other dairies under 'Operation Flood' and the metropolitan dairies subsequently. The Mother Dairy accordingly started adding Vitamin 'A' to the liquid milk from 1st February, 1980 and the Government in the Department of Food decided to reimburse the cost of addition of the Vitamin 'A' to the dairies for a period of three years after which the dairy has to bear the cost of the Vitamin 'A'. This decision is in a way taken by the Government and that too in order to help children who are suffering from malnutrition.

The survey which was conducted in Delhi particularly by the Director of Nutrition Survey Unit of the Department of Food has shown that the average daily consumption of the total milk from all sources was 188 grammes per consumption unit, out of which the milk obtained from Mother Dairy booths was 132.6 grammes. This survey was conducted particularly in the slum areas of Delhi. Because in the slum areas Mother Dairy milk is consumed, they took a decision to supplement this milk with Vitamin 'A' so that it may help the children who are suffering from malnutrition.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

It is not correct to say that this decision was taken to help the multi-nationals. In fact, Vitamin 'A' is purchased only from the indigenous manufacturers. Messrs Voltas Limited, and other indigenous manufacturer of Vitamin 'A' in this country have their collaboration with multi-nationals. But the fact is that it is indigenously produced in the country with foreign collaboration. This Vitamin is purchased from the companies which produce it in the country. If it is not purchased from them, then it will have to be imported. I would like to ask one question.

SHRI A.K. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : What is the cost ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is fixed by the Ministry of Fertilisers & Chemicals.

I would like to ask the Hon. Member whether he would like us to import Vitamin 'A' or would like us to purchase it from the indigenous manufacturers who are in collaboration with foreign countries because we have no technology.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Even after 35 years of independence, we are unable to have a technology of our own.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Right, my dear friend, please hear. That can be done later on. But every technology is not developed in the country. For many technologies we have to have collaboration with foreign countries. By and by we develop our own technology. In this also we will develop our own technology. If we look to the cost aspect of it, then also it is very negligible. 15 paise per hundred litres; that comes to 0.15 paise per litre. So, cost wise, it is not more. Adding Vitamin-A to the milk will raise the cost per litre by 0.15 paise.

The total annual expenditure which will be incurred by the Dairy is to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs. So, it is not a burden. If we want to help the poorer sections of the society, if we really want to remove diseases from this country, many such social measure have to be taken by the Government. This is also one such social measure which Government has taken in order to help the children who are suffering from mal-nutrition. This is the reason why the Government has decided...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is subsidised by the Government or it is added on to the price ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : For the first three years, the expenditure is borne by the Government; rather, it is reimbursed by the Government; and after three years, the Dairy has to bear it.

The point which the Hon. Member has raised is to reduce the price of Mother Dairy milk and he gives the example of Mexico, not of India. He says that in Mexico the concept of Mother Dairy was developed. I do not know where it was developed, in Mexico or in any other country. But we established Mother Dairy with the primary intention of supplying milk to the consumers of the metropolitan cities, and under Operation Flood-I all the four metropolitan cities, Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, were covered. The primary intention is marketing of the milk which is produced in the rural areas and to get reasonable price for them, to assure continuous supply, throughout the year of milk to the consumers in the metropolitan cities, and by raising the income of the producers to improve the milch cattle. These are the objects of Operation Flood-I and Operation Flood-II. In order to provide a reasonable price to the milk producers, we have to charge a reasonable price from the consumers also. It is not a one-way traffic. If

you charge less, how can you provide a reasonable price to the producer? A reasonable price is provided to the producer by charging a reasonable price from the consumers. He says that it should be subsidised. Why? What is the reason? Are the people of Delhi privileged people? There are three other metropolitan cities, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and in the other three metropolitan cities there is no subsidy given to the milk consumers. Why is it to be given in Delhi? It is not possible to reduce the price of the Mother Dairy milk here because it is very reasonable. At present also what is charged is less than what is charged in Madras and Bombay. If you compare it with the Bombay price, the price of the milk in Mother Dairy is less.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : The price of all the food articles in Delhi also is less than that of other places. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It all depends upon the supply and demand of a particular commodity. Here, we are talking about milk. We are not discussing any other commodity. The price is always dependent on the demand and supply.

When I say that the dairy is running at a loss, I am speaking about the D.M.S.

It is running at a loss. Some other dairies make some reasonable or marginal profits also. The Hon. Member raised one other point. He said that the milk is transported from a long distance. It is in order to provide a continuous supply of milk. When it is not available in the nearby areas then we have to bring the milk from a long distance. Anand is not close to Calcutta. In Calcutta the availability of milk is less. We want to provide a continuous supply to the city. Therefore, we have to take the milk from the farthest point. Adding of Vitamin is not only in the Mother Dairy. On an experimental

basis, we have started that in the DMS also from June 1983. We have started adding Vitamin in 50,000 litres of milk here too. We want that other dairies should also add the vitamin so that it might help the children who are suffering from malnutrition.

Sir, I do not think that any other point has been made by the Hon. Member except about the price. I have also said that the price of Vitamin is fixed by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Is there any centralisation in milk production?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Milk production cannot be centralised. I can give you the figures. Every year there is more production of milk in this country. We are not commercially importing any skimmed milk. We used to import formerly. Now, we have stopped it. The import has been totally stopped since 1975-76.

We are trying to achieve self-reliance. These are points which the Hon. Member raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have added to the nutrition value of the milk.

Shri Paswan.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही विस्तृत प्रश्न है, और मन्त्री महोदय ने पता नहीं जो मेन प्रश्न था उसको डाइवर्ट कर दिया, कहां से कहां ले गये। मेन प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था :

Why there is foul smell in the milk? Why is it so tasteless that the consumers feel disgusted? Why is the nutrient value is also low?

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

तो जो मेन प्रश्न था वह था कि जो दूध है उसमें दुर्गन्ध आती है और इसलिए खाने के लायक नहीं है। और मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया था उस समय तब कहा था, टाइप आफ मिल्स में। इन्होंने बताया था कि जो टोन्ड मिल्क है उसमें फंट 3 परसेंट है और फुल क्रीमड मिल्क में फंट 6 परसेंट है। तो जब मंत्री महोदय स्वयं कहते हैं टोन्ड मिल्क में 3 परसेंट और पूर्ण क्रीम युक्त में 6 परसेंट, मतलब 50 परसेंट आप निकाल लेते हैं। जब इतना निकाल लेते हैं तो फिर कैसे कहते हैं कि उसमें विटामिन रहते हैं ?

मैं इनका ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। दूसरे सदन में माननीय मकवाना जी ने कहा था.....

राज्य सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1245 में इनसे पूछा गया था—“कि क्या डेयरियों द्वारा सप्लाई किये जा रहे दूध में अवशिष्ट डी. डी. टी. तथा अन्य विनाशक जीवनाशी मानीद्वार किए जा रहे हैं ?”

मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि—
“उत्तरी, पश्चिमी और पूर्वी क्षेत्रों से संकलित नमूनों के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि तरल दूध तथा दुग्ध उत्पादों (दही और घी) में डी. डी. टी. और बी. एच. सी. की मात्रा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा अनुमति दी गई मात्रा से 3.अधिक है।”

इसलिए मैंने कहा कि इसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। जो डी. डी. टी. छिड़कते हैं उसे पशु खाते हैं। यह लापरवाही के साथ इतनी अधिक मात्रा में छिड़कते हैं,

मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि “विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के नियम से अधिक”, इस प्रश्न के जवाब में भी कहा है और आप अपने इस प्रश्न के जवाब में भी कहते हैं—

“The entire quantity of the toned milk supplied by the Dairy are also fortified with Vitamin A.”

एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हमारा दूध गुणों से बिल्कुल युक्त है, दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि डी. डी. टी. की मात्रा अधिक है, जो कि पायजन है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि—

जहां तक दूध में दुर्गन्ध का प्रश्न है, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि दूध में बहुत से अन्य जानवरों का दूध मिलाया जाता है जैसे बकरी का दूध, भैंस का दूध मिला दिया जाता है। ऊंट का दूध तथा और दूध भी हो सकते हैं।

लोक-लेखा समिति ने 1978-79 में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना पर, दूध के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने निश्चित रूप से उसे देखा होगा। उसमें कई चीजों को बताया गया है, जिन्हें इनकी मिनिस्ट्री ने माना नहीं है। समिति की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है—

“समिति ने इस बात पर असंतोष व्यक्त किया कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कार्य क्षेत्र के इर्द-गिर्द गठित क्षेत्र के अनेक दुग्ध उत्पादन एकक दिए गए लाइसेन्सों की क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन करके लाइसेन्स के प्रावधान का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं।”

इनके यहां लाखों रुपए की मशीनें खराब पड़ी हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा कि—

- (क) मदर डेरी की कितने लाख लिटर दूध उत्पादन की क्षमता है? इन्स्टाल्ड कैपसिटी क्या है?
- (ख) लोगों की कितने दूध की आवश्यकता पूरे देश की है और पूरे देश में दूध की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है?
- (ग) पाउडर मिल्क कितना आयात करते हैं, कितना बनाते हैं?
- (घ) क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब दूध सप्लाय करते हैं तो जो खरीददार 2 लिटर दूध चाहता है, उसको नहीं मिलता है और दुकानदार अगर 20, 30 लिटर चाहता है तो उसको दे दिया जाता है? इस तरह से दूध की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए बाकी दूध में पानी मिला दिया जाता है, पाउडर मिला दिया जाता है और इसी कारण दूध में दुर्गन्ध आती है और उसके पौष्टिक तत्व समाप्त हो जाते हैं?

मुझे लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में अपने डिपार्टमेंट को बचाने का काम करेंगे लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां से जायें तो निश्चित रूप से वह इन सारी चीजों को देखें। वह यहां फिगर

देकर हमें बहलाने की बात करेंगे, उनसे यही आशा है।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूध में कभी चूहा निकलता है और कभी सांप निकल आता है।

इससे आज आदमी की इसके प्रति विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो रही है। हम भी दूध पीते हैं, दाम अधिक देने के बाद भी शंका ही रहती है। अगर क्वालिटी अच्छी मिले तो लोगों को ज्यादा पैसे देकर भी गुस्सा नहीं लगता है, लेकिन अगर पैसा भी लगे और क्वालिटी भी अच्छी न मिले तो ठीक नहीं लगता है। हम लोग दूध पीने के नाम पर पी लेते हैं, लेकिन यह कभी नहीं सोचते हैं कि इससे हमको फायदा होने वाला है। हम लोग सोचते हैं कि हानि न हो, यही बहुत बड़ी बात है। हम फायदा होने की बात नहीं सोचते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इन सब बातों को देखना चाहिए और मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : श्री रामावतार शास्त्री।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शास्त्री जी इस उम्र में क्या दूध पियेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अभी तो मौका आया है दूध पीने का।

सभापति महोदय, मदर डेरी के दूध की पौष्टिकता के बारे में हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं। विशेषज्ञों का मत है कि बच्चों के लिए सबसे पौष्टिक दूध उसकी माता का दूध होता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां आधुनिक

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मातायें अपने बच्चों को दूध पिलाना मुना-
सिब नहीं समझतीं ।

सभापति महोदय : तो मिनिस्टर क्या
करेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर
साहब के घर में भी मातायें हैं और हम
लोगों के घर में भी मातायें हैं । वे बच्चों
को अपना दूध क्यों नहीं पिलातीं, उसके
कारण भी हो सकते हैं । गरीब माताओं
को खुद ठीक पोष्टिक खाना नहीं मिलता
है, तो वे पोष्टिक दूध कैसे पिलाएंगी ?
देहात में स्त्रियां बच्चों को अपना दूध
पिलाती हैं, लेकिन उनके बदन में दूध नहीं
है ।

जहां तक दूध के दाम का सम्बन्ध है,
दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के दूध का दाम दो
रुपए प्रति लिटर है और मदर डेयरी के
दूध का दाम 2.70 रुपए प्रति लिटर दिल्ली
में और 2.80 रुपए प्रति लिटर पटना में ।
मैं मदर डेयरी का ही दूध प्रयोग में लाता
हूँ । दिल्ली में ही यह दाम का फर्क क्यों
है ?

जो लोग गाय-भैंस रखते हैं—बकरी
भी रखते होंगे—और मदर डेयरी को दूध
सप्लाई करते हैं, उनको प्रति लिटर दूध का
दाम क्या दिया जाता है ? इस तरह हम
जान सकेंगे कि मदर डेयरी मुनाफा कमा
रही है या उसको घाटा हो रहा है ।

हालांकि दूध का प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन
बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन अभी हमारे यहां उसकी
कमी है । दूध के उत्पादन को और ज्यादा

बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार गोधन की वृद्धि—
गो-संवर्धन—की दिशा में क्या कर रही
है ? क्या मदर डेयरी पर सरकार का पूरा
नियंत्रण है या वह कुछ और लोगों के हाथ
में है ?

मदर डेयरी द्वारा अभी कई दिन
पुराना दूध सप्लाई किया जाता है । इस
समय उस दूध को पेस्चुराइज किया जाता
है । दिल्लीवासियों को ताजा दूध सप्लाई
करने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर
रही है ?

क्या सरकार बाहर से मिल्क पाउडर
मंगाती है या वह दान में आता है; यदि
हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कितना मिल्क-पाउडर
मंगाया जाता है और कौन लोग उसको देते
हैं ?

19. hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR
(Gorakhpur) : Sir, this Mother Dairy
milk is becoming very dangerous in the
sense that poisonous contents like DDT,
etc. are found in that. This has been
pointed out by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan
also. Vitamin A is added in the milk in
order to increase nutrient value of
Mother Dairy Milk. I would like to ask
the Hon. Minister : what is the percen-
tage of the vitamin 'A' in the milk and
to what extent nutrient value increases
by the addition of vitamin 'A' ?

The second point is that there have
been serious disclosures regarding un-
authorised issues of gift commodities
to some Dairies for use in the baby
food, ghee, etc. It is against the norms
of ISI and PFA Rules and it is also
dangerous for the health of the infants.
I would like to know whether the Hon.
Minister has come to know of it or
not. If he has come to know of it, what

action he is going to take because this is a very serious matter? Instead of providing some benefit to the children and the infants, it is going to be dangerous to the health of the infants. I want to know whether he is going to stop it or not.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मदर डेयरी के दूध की स्कीम का आपरेशन फलड का वर्ष 1980 में पूरा हुआ जबकि उसे 1975 में पूरा होना था। अब सेकेंड आपरेशन फलड शुरू हो गया है। आपने लिखा है कि Rs. 85 crores will be spent for the Operation Flood. मदर डेयरी का दूध हम घर में लेते हैं। उसमें मक्खन बगैरह कुछ निकलता नहीं। हमारी आदत होती है बहनों की कि उसमें से मक्खन निकाल कर कुछ घी बगैरह बनाएं। लेकिन मदर डेयरी के दूध में कुछ होता नहीं। आज हम यह जानना चाहेंगे मिनिस्टर साहब से कि मदर डेयरी के दूध का कम्पोजीशन क्या है? उसमें कितना मक्खन का कंटेंट होता है? उसमें कितना पाउडर डालते हैं और कितना बटर आयल डालते हैं। उसमें मक्खन क्यों नहीं है, अगर उसमें नहीं होता है तो वह कहाँ जाता है?

मकवाना साहब को मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि जब हमारी पार्टी थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी उस समय भी मैंने कहा था...

सभापति महोदय : उस समय उसमें मक्खन होता था ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : जी नहीं, उस समय भी नहीं था।

सभापति महोदय : उस समय आपने यह सवाल उठाया था ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : उस समय मैं एम० पी० नहीं थी। लेकिन उस समय भी जब दाम बढ़ाया था तो मैंने सवाल उठाया था। यह आपरेशन फलड के जरिए जो दूध आता है यह किसके लिए है? गरीबों के बच्चों के लिए है? गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों के बच्चों के लिए है? शहरों में रहने वाले झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वाले बच्चों के लिए है या जो चाकलेट भी खाते हैं, फल भी खाते हैं, मटन भी खाते हैं, अंडा भी खाते हैं, जो अमीर घरों के बच्चे हैं उनके लिए है? मुझे लगता है कि इस पूरी आपरेशन फलड स्कीम की जांच होनी चाहिए। मिस्टर दण्डेकर का अप्वाइंटमेंट इसके लिए होना था, लेकिन वह शायद अभी तक हुआ नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस दूध के बारे में मैंने सवाल किया था। कुछ ऐसा एग मार्क जैसे कुछ चीजों में होता है, खाने की चीजों में कुछ मार्क होता है या आई० एस० आई० का मार्क कुछ चीजों में होता है वैसे ही दूध का कोई स्टैंडर्ड बना कर उसका टेस्ट कराने की कोई व्यवस्था है क्या? डबल टोन्ड मिल्क का एक स्टैंडर्ड हो, मदर डेयरी मिल्क का स्टैंडर्ड हो और डी० एम० एस० के मिल्क का स्टैंडर्ड हो, ऐसा कोई स्टैंडर्ड बना कर उसका टेस्ट करने की कोई व्यवस्था अगर अभी तक नहीं है तो क्या आगे करने का इरादा है?

आपरेशन फलड स्कीम शुरू होने के बाद भी Butter oil is still being imported. यह मेरे सवाल के जवाब में भी है। आपने

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

शायद पाउडर इम्पोर्ट करना बन्द किया है या नहीं किया है लेकिन बटर आयल अभी भी आता है बल्कि उसका इम्पोर्ट और ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। आज वह 19 मिलियन टन हो गया है। तो इसको बन्द करने की कोई स्कीम है या नहीं? आप बटर आयल का इम्पोर्ट कब बन्द करने जा रहे हैं और हमें कब गाय-भैंस का दूध मिल सकेगा? हम कितने दिनों तक और मिक्स किया हुआ दूध पियेंगे?

आखिर में मैं जानना चाहती हूँ क्या सरकार आपरेशन फ्लड का साइंटिफिक इवैलिएशन करवाएगी वरना आपरेशन फ्लड का थर्ड फेज शुरू हो जाएगा और हम परमानेन्टली यूरोपियन प्रोडक्ट्स पर डेपेन्ड करते रहेंगे। इसके बारे में आप बौन से कदम उठाने वाले हैं, यह आप बताने की कृपा करें।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many questions which have been raised by the Hon. Members. One of the questions raised by the Hon. Member Shri Paswan, is about the taste of the milk. Now the taste of the milk differs from one dairy to the other. The taste of the milk of the Delhi Milk dairy scheme is different from that of the milk of the Mother Dairy, not because of the fat content or any other thing, not because of the processing and adding of vitamin. The consumers who consume the milk of Mother Dairy do not like to consume the milk of the Delhi Milk Scheme and *vice versa*, because the taste is different,

I do not want to take much of the time of the House, but I would like to give one small example of a fishermen

and a lady florist. The fisherwoman became late and wanted to spend the night at the house of the florist. The florist woman asked her to sleep in a room where the flowers were stored. However, during the night the fisherwoman could not tolerate the good smell of the flowers and she left the room and slept outside. In the morning, the florist woman asked her the reason, to which she replied that there was a dirty smell in the room where the flowers were stored. That exactly is the case here. Those who take the milk of Mother Dairy would not like the milk of Delhi Milk Scheme. It differs from dairy to dairy and from consumer to consumer. Those who are taking the milk of cow would not like the milk of buffaloes and those who take the milk of goat would not like to take any other milk. Therefore it is a question of developing taste for milk from different sources.

Now about the DDT and BHC. You know that pollution is everywhere to some extent. DDT is found, to some extent, in the mother's milk also. That was the result of a test. Even it was found there.

Then, cows, buffaloes and other milch animals consume fodder. Sometimes, the farmers spray various kinds of insecticides, DDT, etc. on the standing crops, and when the animals consume that fodder, a very small percentage of DDT etc. gets into their milk also, but the percentage, I think, is within the tolerable limits. The World Health Organization has prescribed certain standards. I have not that with me at present, because the question did not pertain to that particularly, otherwise I would have brought that also with me.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन यह तो आपका ही जवाब है कि वर्ल्ड का एटैडर्ड उससे अधिक है। आपने दूसरे

हाउस में यह जवाब दिया है। तो क्या आपने कभी टेस्ट करवाया है और यदि करवाया है तो उसका क्या रिजल्ट है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा, मैंने कहा है, एक रिपोर्ट है, किसी ने रिसर्च करके थीसिस में यह लिखा है। That appeared in the newspaper and I have seen that. I have already asked the concerned to conduct the tests. I have not gone into the results, but I am going to remind them to give the results on all the tests.

The installed capacity of the Mother Dairy is six lakh litres whereas the requirement of Delhi is nearly 14 to 15 lakh litres per day.

Vitamin A is added in the milk.

The Hon. Member wanted to know the quantity. It is 2,000 international units per litre added to the milk. These units are fixed.

Now, Shastriji wanted to know the procurement price of the milk. It is Rs. 3.40 per k.g. of milk and for 6.5% fat and 9% SNF; because the price of the milk depends on the contents and the fat as well as the contents of S.N.F. Toned milk is 3% fat and 8.5% S.N.F. and the total cost of production would be Rs. 2.68 or Rs. 2.69 per litre. The sale price is Rs. 2.70. So, there is a marginal profit of one Naya Paisa in this.

Shastriji wanted to know why there is a difference of price in the milk supplied by the Mother Dairy and the milk supplied by the DMS. The DMS is run by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture. We subsidise that milk. Therefore, we are selling it at a subsidised rate in order to provide it to the weaker sections of the society.

Sir, I have my own doubts whether it is being purchased by the weaker sections or by some other people. So, this is the position. We will think over it some time as to what is to be done in this regard.

So far as the quality of the milk is concerned, every batch is tested. It is tested from the villages, from the place of procurement and when it goes to the Plant. At every stage a sample is taken out and we test the milk.

One lady Hon. Member wanted to know why there is no butter in the Mother Dairy milk. Sir, fat is there. Butter is fat part of the milk. It is there. But it is so mixed in the milk, it is homogenised that it is not coming up. And it is very easy to digest even though the fat content is equal in both. I will give you the figure about the content of the fat. In Toned milk it is 3% fat and 8.5% S.N.F. It is there, but it is mixed in such a way by the homogenising process that it is not seen and it does not come on the surface of it. So, it is very easy to digest.

Sir, Shri Harikesh Bahadur asked about the gift commodities. Sir, they are not deteriorated. There are two types. One is skimmed milk powder. Next is about butter oil. In its case after a certain period, we sell it as a cooking medium, and we don't mix it for recomposition of milk. Though it does not deteriorate, we take precaution. The skimmed milk powder is also of the finest quality. There is no deterioration, and it is up to the international standards—not of the Indian Standards Institution.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : There is an allegation... (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

For the information of the Member, I would say that the baby food is also of ISI standard. The commercial import of skimmed milk powder has been stopped. We do get the gift milk powder.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE : What about the scientific evaluation of the Operation Flood-II ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are satisfied with its performance; and it is progressing very well. Evaluation is being done, and it is not necessary to appoint any other outside agency to evaluate it.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Fiftieth Report

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to present the fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands to adjourned, to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

19.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
August 24, 1983/Bhadra 2,
1905 (Saka)*
