

से जानना चाहता हूं आपके 'लान्स जर्नल' अच्छे होंगे, आपका काम जो हो रहा है उसका रिजल्ट क्या हो रहा है? जैसा माननीय भाटिया जी ने कहा ऊपर एक छोटा प्रोजेक्ट भी बना दीजिये ताकि सिल्ट को रोका जा सके।

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं क्या बताऊं यहाँ हाउस में क्या दिखाऊं कि अफारेस्टेशन का काम कैसा हो रहा है। मैं ग्रानरेबिल मेश्वर को ले जा कर दिखा दूंगा।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अगर आप एक बड़े प्रोजेक्ट के ऊपर छोटा प्रोजेक्ट बना देंगे सिल्ट रोकने के लिये तो अच्छा रहेगा जैसा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो माननीय रेड्डी जी अफारेस्टेशन से ही बात बनेगी।

Even the Himalayas are melting down. We have to take care of it. Not this slope alone but the Himalayas themselves.

Home Delivery System by Delhi Milk Scheme

*109. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has introduced home delivery system for milk at the expense of thousands of poor people waiting and watching in long queues at the booths; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

I seek your protection, for the perfunctory type of answer that the Ministry is giving. The answer to my question is "No, Sir; Does not arise."

My question is:

(a) is it a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has introduced home delivery system for milk at the expense of thousands of poor customers....

For this, his answer is, "No; Sir". Does the "No, Sir" deal with "home delivery system" as well as "poor customers"? The fact remains that the Delhi Milk Scheme has introduced a modified home delivery system only sometime back. So, "No, Sir" is not correct.

Secondly, if he is under the impression that the poor customers are not being deprived by this system, then he should have given me some figures to convince me that the home delivery system is not at the cost of these poor customers. I had myself seen during the Budget Session in the last summer, long queues standing at the booths and people going back without getting milk. So, I would like to know whether this "No, Sir" does also apply to modified home delivery system or at the expense of poor people only?

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the hon. Minister to convince the hon. Member.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I may tell the hon. Member, it is true that home delivery system is there but that system is only in such areas where consumers are not supplied milk from depots. Where consumers are supplied milk from depots there is no home delivery system. Therefore, the question that the home delivery system has been introduced at the expense of people standing in long queues does not arise. That is why I said, No, Sir; and does not arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That should have been said earlier, that the home delivery system is only at those places where there are no milk booths.

Now, my first supplementary is, which are the places where the home delivery system has been introduced, how much milk is given for home delivery and how much milk is supplied through the booths.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

There are still more than a thousand milk depots for the distribution of milk to consumers against cards and tokens in the morning and slightly less than 500 milk depots in the evening. The home delivery system, as my colleague pointed out, has been introduced in the areas where it was felt that the people could not find time to go to the distribution centre, to the depot; to get milk. This scheme has also helped in giving employment to unemployed people, widows, weaker sections, unemployed graduates; etc. A limit has been fixed that not more than 80 bottles are allowed to one individual. It is only to augment the income of poor families and weaker sections. That brings at the most Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 extra income to a family. This has not affected our normal distribution system at all. It has proved beneficial in finding employment and giving relief to persons like the hon. Member herself who would not like to go and collect milk bottles from the depots.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I do. But that is an altogether different matter.

Sir, as you will see, my question has not been answered. I have not asked how many people have been given employment and all that. I asked, which are the areas where the home delivery system has been introduced, the amount of milk distributed through the home delivery system and the amount of milk distributed through the booths. I want a specific answer to that.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have not got the information, you can collect and send it to the hon. Member.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I can give the information. The quantity of milk distributed through depots in the morning is 1,75,000 litres per day and in the evening, it is 62,000 litres per day. I have already given the No. of milk depots. It is 1096 depots in the morning. The total No. of home delivery agents is 1301. Each of them is not given more than 80 bottles a day. She can calculate.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: How much milk is supplied through the home delivery system? I did not get his figures at all as far as the amount of milk supplied through the booths and through the home delivery system is concerned.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already mentioned that there are 1301 home delivery agents. They supply 47,800 litres of milk as against 2,37,000 litres through depots. I have done the calculation for her.

AN HON. Member: While areas?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You will require a book to be printed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do we not have the right to know which areas?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Let him print a book and supply it for the knowledge of Delhi people. Let it be laid on the Table of the House.

This is my second supplementary.

The Minister said that at the milk-booth, plenty of milk is being delivered. But, it is a fact that during summer months, as you yourself know, the supply of milk is becoming less and less. There is no normal and adequate supply of milk during summer months.

The entire milk, mostly 90 per cent of it, is obtained through the World Food Programme, either bottle milk or milk-powder. According to the terms of the agreement, double toned milk is supposed to be supplied to people, so

that the poorest section of the population would be benefited. Besides the fact that the supply of milk itself is not adequate, bulk of it is not also double-toned and, therefore, the poorest of the poor are not the actual beneficiaries of the World Food Programme. The objective of the World Food Programme is thus defeated and, more affluent people are benefited because they only can afford to take this milk which has more fat content.

That being the situation, will the Hon. Minister see to it that the objective of the World Food Programme is fulfilled by supplying more and more double-toned milk so that the poor people would be benefited?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too long a question.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is very little double-toned milk being produced at present and whatever double-toned milk is produced is, to the best of my knowledge, being supplied to institutions for the poor and for school children through the local bodies.

Sugar Production

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*111. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's sugar production during the last season was expected to be a record high and if so, how much;

(b) is it a fact that domestic consumption has gone down during the year compared to the previous year;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to dispose of the surplus sugar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Sugar production in the last season (i.e. October, 1980 to September, 1981) was 51.43 lakh tonnes compared to 38.59 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 season. However, the said production of 51.43 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 season was lower than the record production of 64.62 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and 58.44 lakh tonnes in 1978-79.

(b) and (c). With a carry-over stock of 6.82 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the 1980-81 season and the production of 51.43 lakh tonnes in that season together with import of 2.14 lakh tonnes, the total availability in 1980-81 sugar year amounted to 60.39 lakh tonnes only which was lower than the availability of 80.86 lakh tonnes, 91.80 lakh tonnes and 61.75 lakh tonnes in the sugar years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. Due to this reduced overall availability of sugar in the 1980-81 sugar year, and also judicious monthly releases in that context, the internal consumption in that year was somewhat lower at 49.80 lakh tonnes as compared to 52.03 lakh tonnes in the 1979-80 sugar year.

(d) The entire carry over of sugar with factories as on 1-10 1981 as also major portion of imported sugar has already been utilised for internal consumption during October and November, 1981. A small balance of about 39,400 tonnes of imported sugar has also been released for internal consumption for December, 1981.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is really a comprehensive answer. I have to congratulate the hon. Minister for increasing the production from 38 lakh tonnes during the Janata rule to 52 lakh tonnes in one year; this year we are expecting a production of about 70 lakh tonnes. When our actual consumption is only about 52 lakh tonnes and when this year our production will be over 70 lakh tonnes. I want to know from the