

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, July 25, 1967/Śravaṇa 3,  
1889 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Mr. Speaker:** Question 1351 has been transferred to the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs for answer on the 28th July

So, we take up the next question, 1352

**डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया** उम्मी  
के लिए ता आया या अध्यक्ष महादय ।

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना**

\*1352 श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या  
साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध  
योजना के अधिकारियों ने लगभग 25,000  
मन क्रीम लिटल ने के बाद बहुत सा "टोड"  
दूध गन तीन वर्षों में नष्ट कर दिया था ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण  
हैं ,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष  
दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को तानि हुई थी ,

(घ) क्या सरकार को उसके प्रबन्ध  
के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं , और

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में  
सुधार करने के सुझाव देने के हेतु सरकार  
द्वारा स्थापित की गई समिति की सिफारिशों  
क्रियान्वित की गई है ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):** (a) During the financial year 1966-67, 23,10,763 litres of milk was received in sour condition in the Central Dairy and cream weighing 3,77,364 Kgs was extracted from the Sour Milk Only 1,65,331 litres of Skimmed Milk which could not be dried into powder had to be drained

(b) It is inevitable in milk handling that some of the milk spoils on account of sourage/curdling inspite of all precautions taken to prevent such losses. The losses on this account form a minor percentage of the total milk handled and such losses have to be considered as normal handling losses

(c) Accounts for the year 1966-67 have not so far been finalised. It is, however, anticipated that Delhi Milk Scheme would be able to make a marginal profit.

(d) Yes Sir

(e) Most of the recommendations of the Expert Committee which were accepted by the Government have either been implemented or are in the process of being implemented. A statement indicating the major recommendations made by the Expert Committee and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library See No LT-1174/67]

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महादय,  
मंत्री महादय ने यह कहा कि 1 लाख 65

हजार कुछ लीटर जो स्किम्ड मिल्क था वह चूँकि उस का कोई ग्राहक नहीं मिला इस लिए नालियो में बहीनों पंढी। यह सचमुच बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है कि दिल्ली में स्किम्ड मिल्क का कोई ग्राहक न मिले। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मानेंगे कि यह बात सही नहीं है दिल्ली में लोगो को पानी नहीं मिलता है। आप स्किम्ड मिल्क लोगो को मुफ्त भी बाटते तो लोग पीते। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सबध में जो एड-वाइजरी कमेटी बनी है उस से या जनता में जो लाग स्किम्ड मिल्क खरीदना चाहते हैं जिनके स्किम्ड मिल्क मिलता नहीं है उन से आप ने कोई सबध बढ़ाया जिस से कि आप को बेकार न बहाना पडना और कुछ पैसा उस में मिलता, और

(बी) क्या मन्त्री महोदय कां मालूम है कि यहा पर कितने ल.ग एम. बोटिंग में है कि ज. काई बनवाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन का काई नहीं बन पाता, ऐसी सख्या कितनी है और अब तक आप उन का दूध सप्लाई कर देंगे और आज तक कितने लागो का सप्लाई कर रहे हैं ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I am sorry, the hon Member has misunderstood my reply to the question I have said that some spoiled milk has been drained off. But that does not mean that skimmed milk powder, etc have been destroyed or given up like that. I shall explain the main reasons because there seems to be some misunderstanding about this. The Delhi Milk Scheme handles more than 2 lakh litres of milk every day. We get this milk from centres round about Delhi, some centres are at a distance of 300 miles, some centres are 20 miles away and some centres are at a distance of 100 miles. There are also chilling centres. Sometimes there is power failure and as a result of power failure, the milk which is stored in the chilling centres gets spoiled. Again in transit, if it is carried in tankers and there is failure of transport, there is delay. Sometimes

the unscrupulous elements in contractors ...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : स्किम्ड मिल्क 20 हजार मन ड्रेन में बहाया गया है -

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I am explaining this

Sometimes the unscrupulous elements in contractors mix the previous day's milk with the fresh milk and then the entire milk gets spoiled. If the milk is spoiled, then we have arrangements in the Delhi Milk Scheme to convert it into skimmed milk powder, but the capacity at present is 15,000 litres a day and if more milk is spoiled, then we try to sell it in the market at a very much lower price. If there is no purchase available, then ultimately we have to drain it off. But this quantity is very marginal and small.

About the second part of the question as to what is the number in the waiting list, it is 33,000.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : एक चर्चा यह भी चली थी कि डी० एम० एस० को दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देना चाहिए तो सरकार का इस के बारे में क्या रीगुलेशन है? क्या सरकार दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का यह विश्वास दिलायेगी कि दस वर्ष तक ज. नुकसान इस डी० एम० एस० में रहेगा वह पूरा करेगी और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को यह स्कीम देगी? और

(बी) आप ने कहा कि कुछ अफमगे के खिनाफ कम्प्लेंट आई है ता वह कम्प्लेंट क्या है और उस के ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** We are, of course, examining the possibilities of transferring the management of the Delhi Milk Scheme to the Delhi Administration, but after all, we shall have to see that the Delhi Administration also accepts some responsibility in the matter. This is an important

civic amenity, since many of the civic matters are now being managed by the Delhi Administration it will be better if the Delhi Milk Scheme is also taken over by the Delhi Administration. But how can anybody take the responsibility of making good the loss over a period of ten years? An expert committee has gone into the problem and has suggested that the Delhi Milk Scheme should be run on a commercial basis

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** The second part of my question has not been answered. Has he received some complaints? What are those complaints and what action has been taken against the officers responsible, which has been referred to in part (d) of the question?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** Which officers?

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** The hon. Minister has replied to part (d) of the question in the affirmative

**Mr. Speaker:** Part (d) of the question is whether Government have received complaints regarding the management, and the hon. Minister has said 'Yes'

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** What are those complaints and what action has been taken?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** We receive complaints from time to time. The number of complaints that we received is about 200 to 300 a month

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** What action has been taken?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** We have a cell to look into these complaints and we take necessary action. If we find that responsibility could be fixed on certain officers, we do take action, we have removed from service some employees of the Delhi Milk Scheme

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** The properties that are contained in milk are all

valuable properties; even after the cream is taken, many valuable properties are still left in it which can be utilised for many other purposes. Since the DMS is dealing with a huge quantity of milk there is every likelihood of the milk being sold rather than being stocked and destroyed. All the properties can be utilised in some way or the other. May I know from Government whether they have explained the avenues of utilisation of all the properties that are there and not throwing it down the drain? It can be used in industries also

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I have said already that all the properties which are useful for sustenance of human beings are extracted

**श्री राम चरण :** जब से यह स्कीम चालू हुई ? 5 लाख का घाटा हुआ। यह घाटा जा है जैसा कि अभी बताया गया दूध छुट्टा होने पर फेक दिया जाता है उस की बजह से भी है। उस में ढाई लाख रुपये का प्रॉब्लम टाइम और 80 हजार रुपये का डेपुटेशन एलावेंस दिया जाता है। त। मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि ज। छुट्टा मिल्क फेक दिया जाता है उस से बाई-प्राडक्ट बन सकता है, वह क्यों नहीं बनवाना चाहते ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I have not followed the question. Whatever complaints are there we shall try to look into them

**श्री राम चरण :** जो स्टिकम्ल मिल्क है उस से बाई-प्राडक्ट बन सकता है। तो आप के पास मशीनरी नहीं है, एक्सपर्ट्स नहीं हैं या आप बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं ?

**Shri Surendrapath Dwivedy:** His question is very simple. He wants to know whether any by-products could not have been made out of the milk thrown into the drain?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister has already replied to that question.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** No, he said that he did not follow the question.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** Perhaps the hon. Member was not here when I had explained the position. Usually, if the milk goes sour, we try first of all to extract ghee and butter.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister has already explained the whole thing.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** First we extract ghee and butter from it; the remaining portion is utilised for conversion into skimmed milk powder. But the present capacity of the DMS to convert sour milk into dry milk powder is limited. We are expanding that capacity also.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is just repeating what he had said earlier.

**Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Realising that milk is no longer an article of necessity but an article of luxury in view of the present spiralling of prices, may I ask from the Government an assurance that this negligence and incompetence will not be repeated in future? It is also known that spoiled milk can be used in various other forms, e.g. for the preparation of skimmed milk, cheese or butter and so on. So apart from the monetary computation, milk in any form can be utilised by the dairy. Will this aspect be taken into consideration?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** May I assure the hon. lady that we have a scheme now to convert whatever sour or spoiled milk is there into useful edible articles? As regards the other aspect of the problem, may I submit that the Delhi Milk Scheme is providing the cheapest milk in the country. Even in Bombay, for instance, a litre costs Rs. 1.70 whereas here it costs much less, the standard milk being sold at 84P a litre.

Then there is so much demand for milk in Delhi that there is now a

waiting list of 30,000 people. I will be really happy if procurement goes on increasing and we are in a position to satisfy the demand of the citizens of Delhi.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** It has been stated by the Minister that this Delhi Milk Scheme is incurring a certain amount of loss. He has given so many explanations for that. But looking at this statement, I find there are so many officers engaged in this organisation which is running to a loss and there is so much bungling. Here we have officers drawing a salary of Rs. 1300, 1100 and so on. What do these officers do?

**An hon. Member:** Drink milk.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** They are drawing such fat salaries. What is the good of having this top-heavy administration when the organisation is running at a loss?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They are milking Government.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that a leading dairy expert in India Dr. Kurien, was appointed chairman of a committee to go into the problem. Dr. Kurien is now considered one of the eminent dairy experts in the world. He suggested to Government that these officers should be appointed in order to bring about efficient working. As a result of the recommendations of the Dr. Kurien Committee, these officers were appointed. I think thereafter there has been considerable improvement in its working.

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह ज्ञान है कि जॉ दूध की डिपॉ हैं उन पर बहुत भीड़ रहती हैं और कई कई घंटे लोगों को लाइन में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। इस की वजह से शिकायतें भी होती हैं और झगड़ा भी होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या वह इस सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे कि

दियो ज्यादा बढो तक बूली रहें और अगर हो सके तो सारे दिन बूली रहें जिस से कि जब बीका मिले तब लोग जा कर दूध ले सकें ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I do not think the general suggestion of the hon Member can really be implemented because it would increase the overall cost of administration of the DMS. As regards the timely delivery of milk that suggestion can be looked into.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Has the DMS a case in plant? If not, will Government consider examining the possibility of bringing one for the purpose of utilising the surplus milk?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** It is a good suggestion We shall examine it

**श्री अचल सिंह:** क्या मंत्री महादय बतलायेंगे कि स्किमड मिल्क का कितना परसेन्टेज है और कितना नाली में बहाया जाता है ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** The percentage of sour milk is less than 3. It is mainly in summer. Most of it, 60 to 70 per cent, is used for conversion into butter, ghee etc

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त:** सदियों के दिनों में 30 हजार मन दूध बहाया गया है। आप इस की गन्कवायरी कीजिये।

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question

अवमूल्यन के बाद आयातित अनाज के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

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\*135। श्री ए० च० सामन्त .  
श्री ए० कु० किष्कु .  
श्री श० ना० साहूती .  
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अवमूल्यन के कारण आयातित

गेहू तथा अन्य अनाजों के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है तथा क्या इनसे उप-भोक्ताओं द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले अनाजों के मूल्य भी बढे हैं और यदि हा, तो कितने प्रतिशत ,

(ख) क्या अनाज का निर्यात करने वाले देशों में अवमूल्यन के पश्चात् आयातित गेहू तथा अन्य अनाजों के मूल्यों में कुछ छूट दी है अथवा उनमें कुछ कमी की है और यदि हा तो ऐसे देश कौन-कौन से हैं तथा उन्होंने कितने प्रतिशत छूट दी है ,

(ग) अवमूल्यन से पहले तथा उसके बाद अनाज आयात करने पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया , और

(घ) क्या व्यय में वृद्धि अवमूल्यन के कारण हुई है अथवा अतिव अनाज आयात करने के कारण ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):** (a) Consequent on devaluation, the C&F value of imported foodgrains increased by 57.5 per cent in the case of wheat and milo. The increase in the case of rice was about 61.1 per cent which was accounted for partly by the increase in the international price of rice. The incidence of these increases did not fall on the consumers as the issue prices of these foodgrains were not increased immediately after devaluation.

(b) No, Sir

(c) The expenditure on cost and freight of imported foodgrains during the five months immediately before devaluation was approximately Rs 159.73 crores and during the five months after devaluation approximately Rs 260.14 crores

(d) The increase in the expenditure referred to in (c) above was accounted for mainly by devaluation but