

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

के लिए मनुष्य के सुखी जीवन के लिए और मनुष्य को कुछ दूसरे जीवन-यापन के साधन देने के लिए कोई उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाय। वैसे प्रबन्ध हुआ भी है लेकिन आवास का प्रश्न अब भी एक कठिन प्रश्न है। गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों का प्रश्न भी एक ऐसा ही प्रश्न है। जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है कि हमारे जीवन को सुखी तथा सफल करने के लिए उन लोगों के जीवन को सुखी करने के लिए जो कि धनहीन हैं भूमिहीन हैं वैभवहीन हैं और सुखहीन हैं उनको सुखी करने के लिए जो प्रयत्न चले हैं वह अच्छे तरीके से नहीं चले हैं।

हमारी नीति औद्योगीकरण की है और जो हमारा बजट बनता है वह औद्योगीकरण को आधार मान कर बनता है। उद्योग इस प्रकार बढ़ते हैं और जाहिर है कि अगर उद्योग बढ़ते हैं उनके पीछे अनधिकृत बस्तियां और अनधिकृत स्थानों पर बसने वाले लोग भी बढ़ते हैं। उनको रोक नहीं जा सकता है इसलिए जरूरी हो जाता है कि गांवों में रहने वाले ऐसे लोगों को वहीं बसाया जाना चाहिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य श्री काफ़ी समय लेंगे या अपने भाषण को वह खत्म करने वाले हैं ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : अभी तो मैं मुख्य विषय पर आने वाला हूँ। इसलिए अभी मैं इस पर और समय लूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है माननीय सदस्य अपने भाषण को अगले सेशन में जारी रखें।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मुझे यह प्वाएंट समाप्त कर लेने दिया जाय बाकी मैं अगले सेशन में लूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अगले सेशन में ही बोलें।

श्री बाल्मीकी : बहुत अच्छा।

16.49 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

REPORT BREAKDOWN OF MILK SUPPLIES
BY DMS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta may put his question now regarding the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): From the statement I find that the factors responsible for the short supplies are the very unfavourable conditions for milk production due to various reasons, such as heavy rains and death of buffaloes etc. which have been prevailing from about the middle of September, 1963. If that be the case, I would like to know why during the period from September, 1963 to May, 1964, the Ministry has always denied reports that the Delhi Milk Scheme is heading for any difficulties. Also, why is it that the consumers were given only 24 hours' notice before the cut was imposed? Even if the cut be imposed, why should the Delhi Milk Scheme raise its own price of milk? Even if there is scarcity, why should the prices be raised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The previous occasion when a statement was made that there may not be any necessity for any cut was in March. The daily supply of buffalo milk on 4-4-64 exceeded 3,500 maunds. It is in the last few days that there has been a short-fall in the supply. It went down to even 2,250 maunds day before yesterday, so that with extreme regret we had necessarily to effect this cut.

I may also submit that although buffalo milk supply has been reduced to about 60 per cent of the original supply, we said that we would be prepared to make up for it by the supply of toned milk. It is well known that from the point of view of health, for children and other requirements, toned milk is much more preferable than buffalo milk. As it is, we are supplying 132,951 litres now altogether, out of which 70,723 litres are in buffalo milk.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Maudsaur): Why not say it in gallons so that we can appreciate it!

Shri A. M. Thomas: About 60 per cent we are supplying in buffalo milk. Because of the cut effected, only a reduction of 7.5 per cent has been made in the quantity.

Regarding price, although this decision was taken simultaneously with the cut, we were considering the price factor for a long time and we were feeling that the price of milk charged in Delhi is very much lower than the price in other areas. The Delhi Milk Supply Scheme has been incurring heavy loss. In 1959, it incurred a loss of Rs. 5.02 lakhs, in 1961-62, a loss of Rs. 4.16 lakhs and in 1962-63, there is a loss of Rs. 10.64 lakhs. The losses were mounting up like that, so that we had necessarily to effect some rise in the sale price of milk.

Also, compared with the price charged by other dairies, here it is cheaper. For example, in Bombay it is Rs. 1.04 whereas we charge only 70 nP (revised rate).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is your model.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even in Calcutta, it is 96 nP.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So what?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are charging only 70 nP. I do not think it can be said that it is.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There are no buffaloes in Bombay...

Shri A. M. Thomas: Ours is still the cheapest

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement, it appears that Government had knowledge that during summer, there would be scarcity in Delhi. Naturally, they suspended issue of fresh cards in February 1964. Is the scarcity and rise in prices due to mismanagement in this particular Scheme, and if so, will a Committee be appointed to see that the mismanagement is completely removed and public confidence restored in the milk supply, which has been shaken very badly?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The drop in the supplies cannot be traced to any mismanagement or anything like that. In fact, in the supply areas there has been a drop in supplies. We get supplies mainly from Meerut. There has been a considerable drop in production. That has been the main reason. I do not think there is any necessity for a committee to inquire into this particular matter.

I may also submit—there may perhaps be a cycle or something like that—that throughout the country there has been a drop in production of milk. For example, I have seen complaints voiced in newspapers in Madras (the Madhavaram milk supply) that there has been a reduction. In Bombay, there has been a reduction. In Calcutta, there has been this phenomenon. So it is there throughout the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know if there is any mismanagement in distribution.

Mr. Speaker: He denies that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात है कि दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के चेयरमैन श्री सिक्का पहले कलकत्ता में काम करते थे और वहाँ पर उस

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

फ़ैक्टरी को काफी नुकसान पहुंचाने के बाद जब उनको यह पता लगा कि मेरा यहां से पत्ता कटने वाला है तो उन्होंने उस फ़ैक्टरी में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी कि आज तक उस फ़ैक्टरी की हालत सुधरी नहीं है और वह वहां पर काफी घोटाला करके आए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को किसी आदमी के बरखिलाफ़ इस तरह नहीं कहना चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल एक व्यक्ति के कारण दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम में सारी गड़बड़ चल रही है और उसमें लाखों रुपये का घांटा हुआ है । २ मई, १९६४ को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक आर्टिकल प्रकाशित हुआ था जिसमें पूरे आंकड़े दिये गए थे कि वहां पर कितना घोटाला चल रहा है । क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस सज्जन के बारे में गया है जिसके कारण यह सारी गड़बड़ चल रही है ?

जितने दूध के डिपो हैं दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के द्वारा उन सब पर यह नोटिस लगाया गया है कि ३ तारीख़ दूध की सप्लाई में कटौती कर दी जायेगी जबकि मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोई कटौती नहीं की जाने वाली है । इन दोनों बातों में से कौन सी सही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think the conduct of the Chairman arises in this particular case. I do not at the same time also claim that everything is all right with the Delhi Milk Scheme. There may be irregularities in the matter of drawing up the accounts. Our attention has been drawn to that by the Public Accounts Committee. All these things are being looked into, and also necessary measures are being taken. Apart from that, it will not be quite proper to bring in the name of the Chairman in the matter of the drop in

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): After considering the facts now made available to us, I am satisfied that the conduct of the Government does not call for any criticism. So, no question.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): The Government, having known that there would be scarcity of milk during the summer season, did not take sufficient care to see that instead of buffalo milk cow's milk was given rather than toned milk. May I know what steps have been taken to give to the card-holders cow's milk instead of toned milk? Also, to what extent is it possible to substitute milk by the co-called white butter mentioned in the statement and thus add to the supply of milk?

Mr. Speaker: Not so long.

Shri Nambiar: This confusion has been created....

Mr. Speaker: His long speech would create more confusion.

Shri Nambiar: I shall conclude it now.

Instead of toned milk, cow's milk could have been given, and the difficulty would have been reduced. And there has been lesser utilisation of white butter, which is also given as milk, and that is why this milk supply scheme has been so unpopular with the people.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We had a stock of about 50 tons of white butter which we utilised for making recombined milk, and that has also been exhausted. That is why we were forced to effect this cut. With regard to the supply of cow's milk, I may submit that we are getting only some quantity from Bikaner, and that comes to about 4,000 litres, and that we are supplying in Delhi. With regard to toned milk, the only difference is that it contains only three per cent fat, and as I said, from the

point of view of health, there is nothing wrong in using it, and we are prepared to supply that for the short supply in buffalo milk.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम को दूध सप्लाय करने वाले ठेकेदारों को लेकर दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के एक आफिसर ने अलग से एक प्राइवेट डेयरी का निर्माण किया है और उसी वजह से इधर सप्लाय कम हो गई है ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस की जांच करेंगे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not have any such information, but there is keen competition from private dairies. That is why we were forced to increase the price also.

Mr. Speaker: Will this also be investigated, whether really some officer of this Milk Supply Scheme has started his own private dairy as well?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That I will find out.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) : श्रीमन् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सवेरे कृषि मन्त्री ने यह वक्तव्य दिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भैंसों मर गईं और चारा खत्म हो गया आदि जबकि हम उत्तर प्रदेश में दौरा करके आए हैं और हमें मालूम हुआ है कि वहाँ पर कोई जानवर नहीं मरे हैं तो इनसे में कौनसी बात सच समझी जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जीने मरने की बात छोड़ दें और दूध की बात पूछें ।

17 hrs.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : दूध की कमी का सवाल है ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टॉड मिल्क जो दिया जाता है यह कहीं मूंगफली का तेल निकालने के बाद जो चूरा जाता है । मल्टी-

परपत्र स्कूल में उसका बना कर तो नहीं दिया जा रहा है और अगर नहीं तो किस का बना कर दिया जा रहा है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The fact that there has been a drop in the production of milk cannot be denied. That is why even the prices charged by the private suppliers in the capital had gone up. The pressure on the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme indicates that there is a shortage of supplies even outside the Delhi Milk Scheme. We have reports that buffaloes have died in the Meerut area which is a very important source of supply.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the toned milk is ground-nut oil or something like that.

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir; it is not like that.

Shri Bade (Khargone): In the statement it is said that the DMS has all along sold milk at a very much lower price than private milkmen. Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that other milk supply schemes in Delhi have not raised their prices; so much and the private milkmen have not increased their prices. On what basis has he said that private milkmen have raised their prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have got reports. Besides, at this time last year we were paying Rs. 54 per quintal; now we are paying Rs. 59—four rupees more. That is why we are forced to raise the price. Hon. Member's information is not correct. In fact the private parties sell in the city at a higher price than the price charged by the DMS.

Mr. Speaker: Any other signatory?—None. We shall take up the half-an-hour discussion