

Government has promised to give money to the State Government in respect of relief works but that the Government has made it a condition that this aid would be given only in respect of those relief works, which do not create assets? May I ask the hon. Minister what is the sense in not giving relief to those works which create assets?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is just the other way. No doubt this was old Famine Code where productive relief works had been taken up that would not get contribution from the Centre. It was if I may say so, the 19th century approach. It is now changed. Relief is available on the basis of productive assets.

SHRI S.K.VAISHAMPAYEN: Maharashtra is one of the worst affected States and it has an irrigation potential which is very low. May I know what was the assistance assured and what was made available to it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The same answer which I gave for Madhya Pradesh.

DELHI MILK SCHEME

*792. SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): With the Minister of FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state whether Government have taken steps to ensure that card-holders under the Delhi Milk Scheme get the required quantity of milk noted against their cards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Yes, Sir.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I know if it is a fact that hundreds of maunds of milk are brought every day to Delhi from the rural areas of Rajasthan? They were not surplus before the stream started flowing into Delhi because then milk was available at a cheaper rate, it was available to the villagers and especially to the old and the ailing people and children there. Now that milk is coming here, the price has risen in Bikaner and the rural areas of Rajasthan.

Therefore in the sense in which the hon. Minister understands the word 'surplus', it may be surplus today. But it was not surplus to the needs earlier; it is not surplus to the needs even now. So, what has the Government to say about the point raised by Shri G. Ramachandran that we feed the cities and allow the rural areas which are in need of milk to starve. Is that the approach of the Government of India?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): It does not arise.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as the supply of milk from Rajasthan to the DMS is concerned, we get it from Bikaner. As a matter of fact, a special programme was taken up by the Goseva Sangh there and they have built a colony where milk is produced and we have been asked to give a guarantee that we would pay this much price; otherwise the cattle development programme would not go through. It was on that basis that we are getting it. If there is any local demand and they are in a position to supply this milk there, as far as I am concerned, I am prepared to allow that milk to be distributed in Bikaner and the other Rajasthan areas.

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): Sir, the Minister has answered to my question now in the affirmative. But from personal experience I have to say that I have registered my card for four bottles toned milk, each of half a litre. But usually I get one or two bottles only and if I approach the DMS or telephone to them, they give four bottles on one or two days and then give only two bottles. Now the Minister says that every step is being taken to ensure the supply of milk . . .

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Here we have to take into account the various varieties of . . .

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): I have not finished my question. When the Government is not in a position to meet the demand for the toned milk to the consumers, why should they issue cards to them for this milk?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The point for consideration is this. We have got four varieties of milk: five per cent, fat

content standard milk, cow's milk, toned milk and double-toned milk. Toned milk and double-toned milk are low-priced, 54 paise and 40 paise respectively. As far as the first two categories are concerned, they are 84 paise each. The toned and the double-toned milk require milk powder, particularly that which we are importing with foreign exchange. Therefore the quantity of milk produced with the milk powder is limited. That is why generally the 54 paise and 40 paise priced toned milk is intended for the poorer people to a greater extent. Of course, Members of Parliament may also consider themselves to be poor. But taking into account the standards prevailing here, I am sure hon. Members would agree that we are much better placed. That is why the toned milk has to be rationed because of the low price. But if the hon. Member wants the other kinds of milk, any quantity will be available and I can assure her that there will be no limit whatever in regard to them.

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): The Minister is saying that the toned milk will be available only in limited quantities because of the milk powder. But then why do they issue a milk card for four bottles each of half a litre, and then supply only one litre? That is the question. That question has not been answered.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): He has explained it. It is due to shortage and he has to give priority to the poorer classes.

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): No, Sir. But then how is it. when I telephoned to the DMS, for the past two days I am getting four bottles each of half a litre? Again from yesterday, I am getting only two bottles.

I want to put another question. The cash and carry system is a hindrance both to the consumer and the distributor. Speaking from personal experience, I would say that it so happens that when we give money to our servants or to some other persons and ask them to get milk, invariably the people at the milk distributing centre do not give back the change and keep it to themselves and say, "you may collect

it tomorrow". But we never get it back, 'tomorrow' never comes, I feel that the advance payment system is much better than the cash and carry system from the point of view of planning the family budget. I hope that the Minister will consider this matter.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We will certainly consider it. But we have had experience of this card system where advance payment has been made. But in that the accounting became difficult and there was a good deal of misappropriation and therefore we thought that this was much better. And we have received expression of opinion that this is much better than the other system. It is a matter of judgement.

श्री रामकुमार भुवालका : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कितने पैसे वाले लोग हैं जो गरीब लोगों को दूध नहीं लेते देते हैं ?

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: When it is already admitted that the required quantity of milk is not made available nowadays in Delhi to the consumers, may I know from the hon. Minister why then hundreds of litres of milk is turned into *dahi* and ice-cream and *gheel* what is the reason for this?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As has already been stated by the hon. Minister, as far as the demand for the standardised milk is concerned, the demand of the card-holders is met fully. And I may state for the information of the hon. Member that our milk supply has increased during the last few months to such an extent that we are in a position to meet the full requirements of Card-holders. Of course, as far as Delhi city's demand is concerned, it is estimated that five lakh litres of milk is required and out of that, one-third will be met by the DMS.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: My question has not been replied to. My question is: When you are not fulfilling the demand of Delhi—you are only fulfilling one-third of the demand—then why do you turn milk into *dahi* and ice-cream?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): He wants to know why milk is being turned into *dafti* and icecream ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I can explain it. It is not as if everybody purchases milk from the Delhi Milk Scheme. There are the private dairies and people think that milk straight from the buffalo or the cow is preferable to the pasteurised milk and they do not go in for this DMS milk. As far as the demand is concerned, we are able to meet the entire demand with regard to standardised milk. About the toned milk there is some limit in regard to it. It is only the balance that is left after supplying our local customers that is turned into curd and in some places the milk becomes sour and it becomes necessary to turn it into curd.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I would like to ask the Minister whether the toned milk that is sold in Delhi is made entirely out of imported milk powder and if that is the case also in the other dairies at Bombay and elsewhere that the toned milk is entirely made out milk powder ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as toned milk is concerned, it is made out of milk powder; a part of it is also made from the surplus milk. But as I have already stated, as far as the demand for the Delhi Milk Scheme milk is concerned, we meet the demand of the customers to the fullest extent possible. In fact, there was a queue during the last two years. We have cleared up all the queues, and all the card-holders are getting the supplies regularly now.

*793. [The questioner (Shri Sitaram Jai-puria) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 4676-1677 infra.]

*794. [The questioner (Shri Sher Khan) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 4677-4678 infra.]

♦795. [The questioner (Shri P. S. Patil) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 4678-4679 infra.]

टेप्पारावन स्टीम फेरी सर्विस

*796. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव :
क्या परिवहन, बिमान-चालन, नौवहन और
M38RS/66—2

पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेप्पारेव स्टीम फेरी सर्विस 1951-52 से घाटे में काम कर रही है;

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर 'हां' हो, तो क्या सरकार ने घाटे के कारणों को मालूम करने के लिये कोई जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो घाटे को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

†[TEPPARAVAN STEAM FERRY SERVICE

♦796. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT, AVIATION, SHIPPING AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tepparevu Steam Ferry Service has been functioning on loss since 1951-52 ;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have conducted any enquiry to find out the reasons for the loss; and

(c) if so, what measures have been adopted by Government to stop the loss?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c) The Tepparevu Steam Ferry Service has been functioning at a loss since 1951-52 except during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56. The main reasons for the service running at a loss are an increase in operating costs, increase in staff overheads and the age of the ferry. The losses are under constant review with a view to reducing them to the extent possible.

‡[परिवहन तथा बिमान-चालन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग) टेप्पारेव स्टीम फेरी सेवा साल 1954-55 और 1955-56 के अलावा 1951-52 से घाटे पर चल रही है। इस सेवा के घाटे पर चलने के मुख्य कारण ये हैं—चालन खर्च में वृद्धि, कर्मचारियों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च में वृद्धि और फेरी की

†] English Translation.

‡] Hindi Translation