

calcium and B-complex or the flour will be agenised, to make the flour look white, as there is a controversy going on in England that agenisation might produce some of the gastric diseases?

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: The present proposal is to fortify the bread with proteins and vitamins. No other point has been considered.

SHRI K. DAMODARAN: May I know when actually these plants will come into existence ?

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: Next month they will come and then they will be set up.

MILK PRODUCTION

•788. DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Will the Minister of FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* production of milk in each State; and

(b) the areas or districts which are surplus in milk ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No all-India survey has been conducted in respect of milk production in the country. According to tentative estimates framed by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, the daily *per capita* availability of milk was 131 grammes (4-6oz.) in 1961. This was on the basis of Livestock Census, 1956 and human population in 1951. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection are at present working on the latest estimates of *per capita* production of milk in each State on the basis of final reports released for the Human and Livestock Census, 1961. Their findings are not yet ready.

(b) No precise information is available. State Governments are being addressed in this matter and the information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: The hon. Minister, replying to an earlier question about milk powder, had stated that the milk powder was prepared where the milk was in surplus in any area. If no survey was conducted in those areas, how was the surplus found out and what was the real surplus as compared to the so-called calculated or *ad hoc* surplus which might have been there in the view of the Ministry?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: What I have submitted is that no regular all-India survey has been conducted, but the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection made tentative studies available to the Government. On the basis of the tentative figures, for practical purposes or for practical indications, these surveys are useful.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: May I know, Sir, which are the districts in which the tentative surveys have given the impression that there is surplus of milk and which are those districts?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have already submitted, the broad, approximate figures are available in respect of certain areas. For example, in Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and a part of Himachal Pradesh, there seem to be surplus pockets. In Gujarat also, as a result of the recent development of dairies, surplus milk is available and that is being supplied to Bombay.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: The question again is I would like to know exactly, when the milk plants were set up for preparing powder, whether it was taken into consideration that ordinarily one district supplied to another. They supplied to some of the traditional places. Was that taken into consideration at that time and if so, what was the report like?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not only the immediately available surplus that is taken into consideration, but also the possibilities of increasing the milk production in a particular area. Therefore, when a particular plant is installed or a milk powder producing plant is installed, we take into account the potential available there. For increasing milk production.

steps are taken to increase the number of cattle and also improve the quality of the cattle, so that the milk yield would increase. Particularly the purpose of these milk powder plants is to use the seasonal excesses, because during winter we get large quantities of milk and during the summer months we do not get milk. So, we use the surplus for the purpose of producing milk powder, so that it may be available for distribution during the summer season.

श्री भगवन्तनारायण भार्गव : यह बात सर्व-विदित है कि दूध का उत्पादन जनसंख्या को देखते हुए भारत में बहुत कम है और गवर्नमेंट भी इस बात को मानती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विशेष उपाय इस बात के लिये किया जा रहा है कि दूध का उत्पादन बढ़े और क्या उन उपायों में से एक उपाय यह भी है कि गो-हत्या को बन्द कर दिया जाए।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Various steps are being taken to increase the production of milk. In fact, when we started with the First Five Year Plan there was hardly any provision for the development of dairies, but as a result of experience we found that there was a tremendous potential in India for the development of dairies. Then, we made a provision of Rs. 19 crores in the Second Five Year Plan and in the Third Five Year Plan we have made a provision of Rs. 35 crores for the development of dairies. Practically the targets are likely to be fulfilled. As far as the production of milk is concerned, production is definitely increasing, but since the human population is also increasing we find that the *per capita* consumption is not very much higher than what it was during the post-independence period. According to the new cattle intensive development programme, we have plans pertaining to the improvement of cattle, for cross-breeding, for the development of fodder and other development schemes. We feel that in the near future this activity is likely to get more tempo and the milk production is likely to be substantially higher.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: I could not understand what the hon. Minister meant by surplus milk, because as far

as my little knowledge goes, there is no district in the country where there is surplus milk. Surplus milk means the balance after the requirements of the district, including those of the children, are fulfilled, but nowhere all the children are getting milk. So, I would like to know what is meant by surplus. In regard to Gujarat, it is stated that surplus milk is taken over by the dairies. Is it a fact that after fulfilling the requirements of all the people in that area the surplus milk is taken out?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: At present, as I have already indicated broadly, the *per capita* consumption of milk is between 4 and 5 ounces. According to the Nutritional Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research, for a balanced diet at least 10 ounces are necessary. There is a wide gap between the minimum requirement and the balanced diet. But as I have already indicated, in certain areas, for example, in Punjab the per head availability, consumption of milk and milk products, is between 14 and 15 ounces. In Rajasthan, it is between 8 and 9 ounces, in U.P., it is between 8 and 9 ounces. In Gujarat in certain areas the availability of milk may not be to our satisfaction, but it is much higher than in many parts of the country.

SHRI M. N. GOVIND AN NAIR: The Minister said that no all-India survey was conducted about the *per capita* production of milk. May I know whether any State Government has made any survey and whether it has arrived at any figures with regard to *per capita* production? Secondly, the Minister in his reply has said that crores and crores have been expended for the improvement of dairies. May I know where and how these crores are spent, how much has been actually spent, for increasing production of milk and how much has been spent for collection and distribution of milk?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have no exact break-up available with *me*. But in our Third Plan, I may submit for the information of the hon. Member that with regard to dairy development we intended to have 55 milk supply schemes, 8 rural creameries, 4 milk producing factories, 2 cheese factories and 4 cattle feed corn-

pounding factories. In addition to that, as far as the provision for animal husbandry development is concerned, a major portion of it was for improving the milk yielding capacity of the dairy animals.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Regarding the point which Mr. Govindan Nair wanted to know, that is, how much is spent for collection and supply, that is a running expenditure. That is not included in the Plan expenditure. That is added to the cost of the milk.

श्री रामकुमार भुवालका : क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा और आसाम में कितना दूध होता है और 'पर काऊ' जितना एक्स्ट्रेज है। अभी हाल में बंगाल में दूध बंद कर दिया गया, पब्लिक के लिये छेना का मिलना बंद कर दिया गया और दूध भी 10 परसेन्ट लोगों को नहीं मिलता। मंत्री जी बताते हैं सरप्लस है, तो कौन से प्रान्त में है ? पंजाब, गुजरात और राजस्थान प्रान्तों में है या बिहार, बंगाल और यू० पी० के बारे में आपने बताया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: About the estimated annual production figures, as I have already stated, they are not final figures. But some figures are available with me. I may say for the information of the hon. Member that as far as Bihar is concerned the total production of cow's milk has been shown in 1961 as 11,16,000 metric tonnes. As far as buffalo milk is concerned, it is 7,80,000 metric tonnes. Total 18,97,000

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): If you have got West Bengal figures, you give him.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: For West Bengal the total figure is 7,96,000.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: May I suggest that the Minister has not . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Do not suggest. Ask your question.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: After suggestion, question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): That is usually not permissible.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: Beginning with the suggestion that the question asked by Shri Deokinandan Narayan has not been answered at all, I wish to ask again the question, what exactly do you mean by saying surplus milk? It is inconceivable that in a whole district anywhere in India it can be proved that milk is surplus in that area. If you take the legitimate demands of health of the children and the population, what is the criterion for the surplus? Is it not merely an attempt to mop-up milk from the poorer village areas to satisfy city needs because you are afraid of the city people? Is not the whole scheme based on this?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This raises a very important social question because it is not merely the availability of milk which is important. The people should have the purchasing power, particularly the poorer sections, to purchase the milk. It is from that point of view we have to find out whether the milk produced in any particular area is being fully utilised there. Unfortunately it is a fact that particularly the poorer sections in many of our villages are not in a position to purchase milk and use milk. Therefore, we have to change this pattern and see that whatever might be the class to which the children belong, they should get a minimum nutritional diet. That is the Child Welfare Programme which we want to introduce everywhere—we are making a beginning in a small way—so that every child will be taken care of and will be provided a minimum nutritional food. That should be, as I have already been saying, our socialism which would begin with children, where all the children get an equal opportunity to be fed.

*789. [The questioner (Shri R. S. Khandekar) was absent, For answer, vide cols. 4675-4676 infra.]

*790. [Transferred to the 5th April, 1966]