

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only three supplementaries. I am afraid....

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This means I could get a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You understand the system. Thank you.  
Q.222. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a wrong thing. Nothing has been answered relating to his questions. I want to have several details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There can be only three supplementary questions.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want to have several details. This is a very specific question. No answer is given here. Regarding the new lines there are so many statements. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member who asked the question needs to point out that.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I know this; that is right. But change all the rules. We will obey them.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not your question; please understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.222. Member is not present.

\* 222 [The Questioner (Shri Sanjay Raut) was absent]

#### **Production and demand of milk**

\*222. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has made any estimate of production of milk and its demand in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to enhance the production of milk and to ensure adequate availability of milk in the country; and

(d) the quantum of import-export of milk during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### ***Statement***

(a) and (d) Production of milk during 2009-10 is estimated at 112.54 million tonnes. Anticipated production during 2010-11 is 116.21 million tonnes.

As per assessment made by Planning Commission, the domestic demand for milk by 2021-22 is expected to be 172.20 million tonnes.

(c) In addition to the steps taken by State Governments, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing the following schemes to enhance the production of milk in the country;

- i) Intensive Dairy Development Programme.
- ii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme.
- iii) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.
- iv) Livestock Health and Disease Control.
- v) Fodder and Feed Development scheme.

Government has also taken the following measures this year to ensure adequate availability of milk in India:

- i) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has imported about 30,000 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole Milk Powder and 15,000 MT of Butter, Butter oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at 0% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for the financial year 2010-11 to meet the requirements of Metro Dairies and State Milk Federations.
- ii) NDDB has been permitted to import of 30,000 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole Milk Powder and 15,000 MT of Butter, Butter oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at 0% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for the financial year 2011-12.
- iii) The Duty Entitlement Pass Book scheme benefit for export of casein has been withdrawn with effect from 24.1.2011
- iv) Export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk foods), Casein and Casein products has been prohibited with effect from 18.02.2011.

(d) As per the information provided by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata, the quantum of import & export of milk and milk products during last two years is as follows:-

EXIM Code	Item Description	(Quantity in tonnes)			
		2008-09		2009-10	
		Import	Export	Import	Export
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other-sweetening matter	1,003.32	8,354.15	156.15	5,563.84
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	923.59	39,463.74	4,165.10	20,348.32
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yoghurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa	255.09	212.03	469.64	134.72
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included	1,057.27	2,069.90	3,483.38	689.08
0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; Dairy spreads	5,067.46	17,208.42	22,042.30	4,971.29
0406	Cheese and curd	712.12	2,838.54	1,058.19	2,672.72
3501	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives; Casein Glues	136.18	8,387.53	112.82	8,300.71
170211 & 170219	Lactose and lactose syrup	12941.91	2,351.95	21,913.36	2,168.87
350220	Milk Albumin, including concentrates of two or more whey proteins	93.01	3.26	37.48	0.0
	Grand Total of all above products	22,189.95	80,889.52	53,438.42	44,849.55

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only supplementaries. Shrimati Maya Singh.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** इस समय ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** जी, आपका कहां है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** संजय राउत ने मुझे कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, पहले सवाल तो हो जाए। कृपया आप बैठिए। अभी तो आपने सवाल पूछा है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती माया सिंह:** सर, इसी सत्र में मेरे द्वारा पूछे गए Unstarred Question No. 492 दिनांक 04.03.2011 के जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि दूध विक्रेता डीएमएस बूथ संचालकों को प्रति लीटर 70 पैसे निजी सप्लायरों को 1 रुपए 65 पैसे प्रति लीटर कमीशन मिलता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि कमीशन में यह अंतर क्यों है? वर्तमान में डीएमएस बूथ संचालकों को जो कमीशन दिया जा रहा है, उसी के आधार पर यदि निजी सप्लायरों को भी दिया जाए, तो दूध एक रुपए प्रति लीटर कम की दर पर जनता के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकता है। आप यह बताएं कि कमीशन में यह अंतर क्यों है और समान दर पर कमीशन का निर्धारण क्यों नहीं किया गया?

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** Sir, this question is regarding production of the milk, basically the estimated production of milk, and its demand; demand for present and demand for future. About the commission, I will require a separate notice. This is not part of the question.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह:** सर, मेरे Unstarred Question के जवाब में दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** That is Unstarred Question, not this question.

**श्री सभापति:** वह तो दूसरा सवाल था। ...(*Interruptions*)... Please one minute. Mr. Rudy.

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:** Sir, the hon. Minister has come back with a reply as far as the production of milk is concerned. What he estimates and has suggested in the answer, Sir, is, the production of milk is estimated at 112.5 million tonnes now.... and the anticipated demand for milk by 2021-22 is expected to be 172.20 million tonnes. There is a Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and it met yesterday. All the Members of Parliament from this House were present at that meeting. A scientist made a presentation. He is a very renowned scientist of this country. He made a presentation that was very stunning and the House can take that information that due to changes in temperature and global climate warming, which we are talking about, the production of milk in this

country is going to fall between two million tonnes and five million tonnes every year. Now, this is a very substantive issue because this is an issue of change of climate, vegetation and the overall situation in the country. I am sure that the hon. Minister may not be able to respond to this just now because this is a different issue concerning fall in production of milk due to climate change. It is a very extraordinary thing which we are hearing. If the Minister could throw some light on this, it would be fine; otherwise, he can come back later to this House. This is something which is related to this question, but possibly can't be answered right now. The issue is the effect of climate change and global warming on the poultry and, for that matter, on milk production in this country. If the hon. Minister could answer, it would be fine.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is true. Firstly, I have to make one position clear that India is the largest producer of milk today in the world. As regards the figures which I have given, in 2009-10, the production of milk was 112.54 million tonnes and, in 2021-22, our demand will be 172.20 million tonnes. If we have to fulfil this demand, a number of actions need to be taken. There are a number of restrictions also. The first major problem which we are facing today is the quality of breed. We have to take up a programme of improving the breed and that programme has been taken up. Certain information is given in the reply. There are a number of indigenous varieties. One has to breed them and they have to be preserved and improved. That work is also taken up.

The second issue which we are facing today is insufficient availability of fodder and cattle feed. This august House is aware that in this year's Budget the hon. Finance Minister has announced a special programme of Rs.300 crores for fodder development. That is also part of our action programme which will help to resolve this issue. The third major issue is what the hon. Member has mentioned about the impact of climate change on the cattle. Certainly, in this year's Budget also there is a provision of another Rs.300 crores mainly to take care of this particular issue. We have seen that when there is more heat, the milk production drops. In fact, last year in certain parts of our country, particularly, in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, we have faced this problem. In such a situation we have to work continuously and find a solution. That is why our scientific community has been deputed to this job and, I am sure, they will find a solution. Simultaneously, we also expedite our programme of improving the breed and providing better quality of fodder, and concentrate on this which would ultimately resolve this problem of the country.

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा, उन्होंने जवाब में यह बताया है कि जो मिल्क पाउडर है, उसकी आयात ड्यूटी फ्री कराने का उन्होंने प्रावधान किया है और मिल्क पाउडर के निकास पर प्रतिबंध भी लगाया है। वह shortfall को meet करने के लिए सही कदम है, ऐसा मेरा भी कहना है, इसमें कोई आपत्ति भी नहीं है, मगर जो आयात की मात्रा है, उसमें कीमत नहीं लिखी है, इसलिए यह सवाल मेरे मन में पैदा हुआ है। करीब 45,000 टन मिल्क पाउडर आयात किया जा रहा है, तो इसकी कीमत और हमारे यहां जो मिल्क पाउडर पैदा होता है, उसकी कीमत में क्या difference है और यदि गवर्नमेंट local market से इसे procure करती है, तो इसमें क्या difference हो सकता है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

**श्री शरद पवार:** महोदय, एक्सपोर्ट पर जो restrictions लगायी गयी हैं और इम्पोर्ट को regularize किया है, इससे हम खुश नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इससे किसानों को ठीक तरह से कीमत मिलने का रास्ता रुकता है, कम होता है, लेकिन आज देश में स्थिति ऐसी है कि हमें इस तरह की restrictions लगाने की नौबत आ गयी। अगर हम ऐसा न करते तो अगले कुछ महीने में हमारे देश में दूध की बड़ी गंभीर समस्या पैदा होने की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती। यह जो स्थिति है, यह केवल भारत तक सीमित नहीं है, आज भारत के बाहर भी दूध की उपलब्धता पर असर हुआ है, इसलिए इसकी availability की समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। यह एक कठिन परिस्थिति है, इसलिए temporary इस तरह का कदम उठाया गया है कि एक्सपोर्ट के लिए restrictions और इम्पोर्ट को ड्यूटी फ्री किया गया है। अगर यहां की स्थिति बदल जाती है तो हम इस पॉलिसी को continue नहीं करना चाहेंगे। जहां तक कीमत का सवाल है, यहां पर आज हमने जो माल खरीदा है, इसे खरीदने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने अपने कंधे पर नहीं ली है, बल्कि NDDB को यह काम दिया गया है और NDDB को इस बारे में जो कुछ करना था, उसने वह करने की तैयारी की, एक छोटा सा डेलीगेशन बनाया और उसे देश के बाहर न्यूजीलैंड वगैरह देशों में भेजा गया, वहां से टेंडर मंगाए थे, फिर उनके साथ negotiate करके वहां फाइनल प्राइस तय की गयी। वहां से जो कीमत तय हुई, वह इंडियन करेंसी में 180 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम तय की गयी। The price of the skimmed milk powder and the whole milk powder for the Dairy Cooperative Federations will be Rs. 180 per kilogram and Rs. 212 per kilogram, ex-NDDB warehouse. यह आज की वहां की प्राइस है। देश में जो internal price है, वह इससे बहुत ही ज्यादा है क्योंकि आज देश में पाउडर ही कम है, मिल्क भी कम है, यहां के पाउडर की कीमत ज्यादा हो गयी है, इसलिए यहां की कीमत ज्यादा है, लेकिन बाहर के देशों में यहां के पाउडर से थोड़ी कम कीमत पर आज NDDB माल खरीदने में कामयाब हो गयी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 223. ...*(Interruptions)*... No further discussion on a supplementary.

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा:** सर, मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप मंत्री जी से अलग से पूछ लीजिएगा। प्रश्न संख्या 223.

**Effect of global warming on basmati rice**

\*223. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual production of export quality basmati rice in the country;
- (b) whether Government has taken note of an Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) study regarding the enormous effect the global warming could have on the fragrant basmati rice; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to develop a new heat resistant basmati variety?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) The total production of Basmati Rice (Paddy) in the country during 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 6.23, 6.72 and 7.22 million tons respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Export of Basmati rice from India has almost doubled from 1.17 million tons in 2005-06 to 2.02 million tons in 2009-10. A substantial portion of these exports is made up of Pusa Basmati 1121, Pusa Basmati I and Taraori Basmati which constitute over 70% of the total exports. Pusa Basmati 1 and Taraori Basmati are regularly tested as standard checks for their fragrance and grain length in the All-India Coordinated trials, and there is no reported decline in quality of these varieties.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what was the study report of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute on the effect of global warming on Basmati rice? At what stage are the trials of new varieties of Basmati rice presently? What would be the likely yield per hectare of new varieties vis-a-vis the existing varieties?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the question was essentially asked about the production of Basmati rice and about the impact of the report which was published in the Times of India on the rice crop. Here the reply itself has explained in detail that in the last three years our production and our