

The question is whether you brought by paying foreign exchange or otherwise. If somebody says that in our interest it should be by paying foreign exchange and the Government of India should have done it, etc., the mere appearance of such reports need not frighten us and therefore we have not taken any notice of that.

SHRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR: May I know the price that we pay, for this rice as compared to the price at which we bought from America?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The price has not been agreed to yet.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: What is that statement? I would like to know the contents of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we have had a discussion about the statement. He says that he has not read the statement. What is the discussion about, he asks.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Since there is a controversy about it, I should like to know what that statement is.

SHRI S. K. PATIL: There were some things appearing in the press, which the hon. Member called a statement but it was not of that nature that India should have done so or should do so; but that is a different matter. India is very anxious to maintain excellent relations with her neighbouring countries and we need not take these things seriously at all.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अधीन दूध का संभरण

*३४६. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन गर्मियों के दिनों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बांटे जाने वाले दूध में पर्याप्त कमी रही; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गर्मी के महीनों में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या रही और इस के सुधार के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

†[Mn,K SUPPLY TINDER DELHI MILK SCHEME

346. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been much reduction in the quantity of milk supplied under the Delhi Milk Scheme during the summer season; and

(b) if so, what was the actual position during the summer months and what efforts are being made for its improvement?]

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एस० बी० कृष्णाप्पा):

(क) और (ख) सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

मार्च से जून १९६० तक कुल सम्भरण लगभग बिना परिवर्तन के रहा, क्योंकि भैंस के दूध की कमी टोमड दूध के सम्भरण की बढौतरी से पूरी कर दो गई थी । गाय के दूध का सम्भरण निरन्तर चलता रहा ।

मार्च १९६० के सम्भरण से जुलाई १९६० में प्रतिदिन लगभग १२० मन दूध का सम्भरण बढ़ा दिया गया और जब से अब तक लगभग ३०० मन और अधिक दूध का सम्भरण बढ़ गया है ।

सम्भरण को सुधारने के लिये इस योजना के अन्तर्गत खोले जाने वाले मिल्क

कोलेक्शन एन्ड चिलिंग सेन्टर्स
Milk Collection and Chilling Centres
को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करके चालू करने की
कोशिश की जा रही है। मिल्क कोलेक्शन एन्ड
चिलिंग सेन्टर्स के आस पास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों
में रहने वाले किसानों को ढोर खरीदने के
लिये सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा ऋण
देना स्वीकार कर के दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने
के कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V.
KRISHNAPPA): (a) and (b). A statement
is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The total supply remained more or less unchanged from March to June, 1960, as a small reduction in the supply of buffalo milk was made up by increase in the supply of toned milk. The supply of cow milk remained constant.

The supply during July, 1960, exceeded that during March, 1960, by nearly 120 maunds daily and it has further increased by nearly 300 maunds since then.

To improve the supply every effort is being made to complete and commission Milk Collection and Chilling Centres to be established under the scheme, as early as possible. Steps are also being taken to increase milk production in the rural areas surrounding the Milk Collection and Chilling Centres by granting, through the State Governments concerned, cattle purchase loans to farmers.]

**श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : यह जो विवरण
रखा गया है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि:**

"Steps are also being taken to increase milk production in rural areas surrounding the Milk Collection and Chilling Centres by granting, through the State Governments

[] English translation.

concerned, cattle purchase loans to farmers."

तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी मेहरबानी
करके यह बतलायेंगे कि पंजाब और
उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में इस स्कीम के
अंतर्गत ऋणों खरीदने के लिए कितना
लोन दिया गया है और एक साल के अंदर
लोगों को कितना लोन देने की योजना है।

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We feel that to increase milk production in the areas wherefrom we are collecting milk is also very important, especially from U.P. from where more than 50 per cent, of the milk has to be collected. Recently we had a talk with the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperation there and we have agreed to give them Rs. 40 lakhs to give as loans to the farmers there for purchasing better cattle—buffalo, cow, etc.—and for Punjab also, we are now today having a meeting at Gurgaon with the Collector and I am going there. We intend to give for the four centres nearly Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 lakhs.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR; I would like to know from the Minister what arrangements there are for seeing that where the milk comes from, there is no chance of adulteration because I have received some complaints about it.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Our milk is collected in the rural parts. Immediately it is brought to a place we call Chilling Centre where we have a very well-equipped technical man and also equipment to test this milk. Then, from the Chilling Centre, the milk is brought to the main processing plant at Patel Nagar in Delhi where also we have one of the best equipped laboratories to test the milk for fat content and non-fat content and other things.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know if the money given to the farmers is given through co-operative societies of the farmers or is given individually to them?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We want to give through the co-operative societies only and that is the reason why we have to organise these farmers in co-operatives and give the loan.

श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : सरकार इस चीज के लिए जो लोन दे रही है क्या वह इसी चीज पर खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं ? इस चीज की जांच पड़ताल के लिए सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से कोई एहतियाती कार्यवाही रखी है या स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट के ही ऊपर छोड़ दिया है ?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Naturally the States be held responsible for these loans given to the parties but we want to recover these loans only through milk. That means we do not accept cash from him in repayment. We will accept only milk and every month we go on deducting his loan against the price of the milk he supplies. That means he will have to increase the supplies.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Is it a fact that the milk production in the summer months will go down as low as to one-sixth of the flush period? If the disparity between production between the flush season and the summer season is so great, what steps do the Government propose to take to make up the leeway?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: The hon. Member himself knows that the milk production in the slack season will go down, sometimes, I am told, in the North, by 50 per cent. So during summer the milk production will go down by 40 per cent, and the demand also increases because of the heat when people want to drink more lassi and other milk drinks. It is a problem for every dairyman, as Mr. Reddy knows. He himself is a dairy proprietor. It is a very complicated problem and we are trying to solve it. In considering the ways as to how to solve the problem, we will take his counsel also.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: May I know from the Minister whether, in drying to cope up with the ever-increasing demand for milk in Delhi, it has affected the supply position in other States like U.P. and Punjab from where the milk comes?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: There were some reports from Meerut that all the milk from Meerut is taken out to Delhi but it is not correct because the Meerut milk was coming to Delhi from time immemorial but we want to bring it in an organised way. Now the people see our tanks carrying the milk whereas formerly they were seeing thousands of gowallas carrying them. Now we try to increase the milk production also.

SHRI H. V. TRIPATHI: Are milkmen's co-operative societies being organised and finances being provided to them or are there co-operative credit societies of farmers generally?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We will have 30 Chilling Centres spread over U.P., Delhi and the Punjab for supplying to the Delhi Milk Scheme. In these 30 centres we want to start cooperatives and we call them milk Producers' Co-operatives and whoever it is, whether they are gowallas, kisans or others, if they are producers of milk, will be members of these co-operatives.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I know why the Government of India instead of advancing the money directly to the farmers, are using the State Governments as their agents? What is the advantage that they got from this system?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We will have to do anything that we do through the State Governments.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister consider the possibility of chemical and refrigeration processes through which the milk can be preserved for months? Will he give thought to it?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Very Boon we are starting it here. Under the Delhi Milk Scheme we have a machinery already with us and we call it the Sterilising plant. The milk, when sterilised, could be kept for 6 or 7 months and even Members of Parliament will have the benefit of drinking that milk.

DENTAL CLINICS

•347. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state the places at which the dental clinics sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan will be established?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : A statement showing the places at which the dental clinics sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan will be established, is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix XXX, Annexure No. 21.]

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: I have seen the statement. May I know why Hisar in Punjab is not included in the list when there is great need for such a clinic?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I cannot say off-hand but it is likely that the State Government might not have made the recommendation because the people of Hissar might have better teeth. I am not sure about it.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY BETWEEN AGRA AND BIKANER

•348. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to lay out a National Highway between Agra and Bikaner; and

(b) if so, what are the details of that scheme, and how and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agra-

Jaipur-Bikaner road has been declared as a National Highway.

(b) The development of this National Highway will be started during the current Plan period and continued in the Third Plan within the financial resources available.

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: May I know the distance of this Highway and also the names of the important places it will connect?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The distance of this National Highway would be 342 miles, and it will connect Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I know whether Government or their experts have developed any special pattern of road building for the desert areas or are they following the ordinary conventional pattern of road making in the desert areas also?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have a Road Research Institute and the experts there are engaged on this work. For any further information on this point, separate notice would be required.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know whether this road will pass through Bharatpur also?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I hope, so, Sir.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: May I know, Sir, whether this road will go up to the Pakistan frontier or stop at Bikaner?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, it will connect the eastern part with the western part. It will go up to Bikaner.

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN

•349. DR. A. SUBBA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a considerable demand for running a through train