

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 8th September 1955

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FAT CONTENTS OF I.C.A.R. DAIRY MILK

*367. DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the fat content of the buffalo milk which was supplied under the milk supply scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether the fat content was reduced by decreaming from higher percentage of buffalo milk to equalise with the fat content of mixed milk; and

(c) what is the fat content of milk of the "Aray" colony buffalo milk?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) Pure buffalo milk was not sold under the Scheme. The milk supplied was mixed milk of cow and buffalo with a fat content varying from 5.7 per cent. to 6.2 per cent.

(b) No.

(c) The standard adopted at "Aray" colony is 7 per cent fat for buffalo milk.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Why was it necessary to mix cow's milk with buffalo's milk when the dairy was under the I.C.A.R. in view of plenty of buffalo milk being available round about Delhi?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is mixed economy, you know.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: There were two kinds of milk that we supplied. From the Central Government Dairy Farm at Karnal we got pure cow's milk and that was supplied in the pure condition to all the hospitals and vari-

ous other institutions. The rest of the milk was collected from the Meerut Union and other places. Hence, it was not possible for us to do away with mixing.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: May I add, Sir, that there is a saying in our parts that a man who takes more of buffalo's milk becomes stupid like a buffalo.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: In that case, people in the South might have to come in that category because they prefer buffalo's milk.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are making irrelevant statements.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: I cannot help these irrelevant statements being made. May I ask, is it not a fact that milk was not available round about Delhi, but it was brought from Meerut and round about places and that this Dairy was merely a collection centre? As such, why was it necessary to mix the two varieties of milk?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: All these factors which seem to agitate my hon. friend have been taken into consideration. We did not go out of our way or to long distances to bring milk if it was undesirable. All these factors were considered and we thought it necessary to mix it.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know whether a high percentage of fat is injurious to human health or not?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: He must ask the Doctors.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: May I know whether the percentage of fat between 5 and 6 is ever tested to see that it does not go below the minimum?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Sufficient care was taken to see that it did not go below the minimum; not only that, on the average, it was 1 per cent more than the minimum.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: In view of the fact that most of the cows are affected by tuberculosis, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government took care to see that milk was drawn from healthy cows?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I do not accept the statement that most of the cows are affected. In any case, we, I think, took reasonable precautions.

DR. R. P. DUBE: What was the necessity of mixing cow's milk with buffalo's milk?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: As milk came from innumerable centres, it was impossible to keep it separate; the cost would have been terrible if we had wanted to keep it in that way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Dr. Mitra. Dr. Mitra, on behalf of Dr. Seeta Parmanand.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: No, Sir, not on my behalf.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know whether this process of decreaming is a crime under section 2(d) of the Food Adulteration Act of 1954? This is what the clause says.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

श्रीमती सावित्री देवी निगम : क्या मैं यह जान सकती हूँ कि १९५४-५५ में कितना दूध का मक्खन बनाया गया और क्या मैं यह भी जान सकती हूँ कि एक मन दूध का मक्खन बनाने में डेयरी को कितना लास हुआ ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : अभी तो हम दूध पर ही हैं, मक्खन पर नहीं गये हैं।

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Even though the dairy has been handed over to a Meerut concern which is a private concern, what care has Government taken to see that a check is kept so that that concern does not out-do the gowallas in adulterating milk with water?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: We have handed over the whole concern to a co-operative milk union. It is not a private proprietary concern.

COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO AIR
TRANSPORT COMPANIES

*368. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation payable to all the air transport companies, the undertakings of which vested in the two Air Corporations, has been finally determined;

(b) if so, how much compensation is payable to each company;

(c) whether this compensation has been paid to them; and

(d) the main assets of these companies taken over by the Corporations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir, without prejudice to the question of liability for leave accumulated by the employees taken over by the Corporations which is at present before the Airlines Compensation Tribunal.

(b) and (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the Rajya Sabha giving the required information.

(c) Under the Air Corporations Act, 1953, only part of the compensation is payable in cash, the balance being payable in the form of bonds. The amount payable in cash has been paid to six of the nine companies and the amount payable in the form of bonds has been paid to 3 of them.

STATEMENT

(b) Amounts of compensation payable to Air Transport Companies:

	Rs.
Air India Limited	1,43,67,786
Air Services of India Ltd.	27,54,583
Airways (India) Ltd.	25,34,285
Bharat Airways Ltd.	30,26,000
Deccan Airways Ltd.	18,98,751
Indian National Airways Ltd.	52,04,532
Himalayan Aviation Ltd.	Nil
Kalinga Airlines	4,55,438
Air India International Ltd.	2,76,90,800

Total 5,79,32,169