

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1958—59

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

(SECOND LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMEN-
DATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH
REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (FIRST
LOK SABHA) ON THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—
MILITARY DAIRY FARMS



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

January, 1959

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1958-59

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Thirty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee of the First Lok Sabha on the Ministry of Defence—Military Dairy Farms.

2. The Sixty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee of the First Lok Sabha was presented to the House on the 28th March, 1957. The Government furnished their replies to the recommendations in this Report on the 4th February, 1958. The Sub-Committee (Defence) of the Estimates Committee, 1957-58 examined the replies on the 15th April, 1958. Further particulars required by the Sub-Committee on certain points were received on the 20th August, 1958, and examined by Study Group 'B' of the Estimates Committee, 1958-59 on the 22nd September, 1958.

3. The Report has been divided into four Chapters :

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government.

III. Replies of the Government that have been accepted by the Committee.

IV. Replies of the Government that have not been finally accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 64th Report is given at Appendix.

NEW DELHI;
The 5th January, 1959.

BALVANTRAY G. MEHTA,
*Chairman,
Estimates Committee*

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Committee in para 36 of their Sixty-fourth Report (First Lok Sabha) recommended that considering that the military dairy farms had certain surplus capacity to breed good quality bulls and that it would be in the national interest to put it to its utmost use, the Ministry of Agriculture should in consultation with the Military Farms Wing of the RVF Corps devise plans for putting the existing organisation to the maximum use. As an immediate measure they recommended that plans should be made so that the farms might serve every village within a radius of about 20 miles around them in order to improve the type of cattle in those villages. The Ministry of Defence stated in reply on the 4th February, 1958, that the recommendation of the Committee had been communicated to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture who in turn had addressed the State Governments requesting them to examine the possibility of utilising the services of the military farms for breeding purposes. The Committee enquired from the Ministry the result of the communication made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the State Governments but the reply which was received from the Government on the 20th August, 1958 did not indicate any concrete developments in the matter. On the 10th January, 1959, the Committee were informed *that the latest position was that demands for the rearing of 51 bull calves at military farms had been received so far from various States and that the required number of bulls were being reared at the military farms. *The Committee feel, however, that there is scope for taking more effective action to utilise the capacity available in the military dairy farms for the benefit of improving the quality of cattle in the surrounding villages.*

2. In para 48 of their Report the Committee observed that no comparative study of military and civil dairy farms had been undertaken so far. Referring to the wide variations in the yields of milk of the same breeds of cattle at various military and civil farms as noticed from a note which had been furnished to them, the Committee recommended that such variations should be carefully studied on a comparative basis with a view to deriving mutual benefit. Government stated in reply that this recommendation had been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture through the Dairy Farms Experts Committee and that the military farms would extend their full co-operation to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the study of this problem. In a further communication dated the 20th August, 1958, the Ministry stated that the Dairy Farms Experts Committee were of the opinion that variation in the milk yield at different Government farms (military and civil) was unavoidable in view of different climatic conditions, feeds available, breeding programme, systems of culling, and similar other causes. *The Committee, however, feel, that irrespective of the effects of various factors such as climatic conditions, feeds available etc. on the yields at various stations, a systematic and comparative study of the variation in the yields with due allowance for the various factors pointed out by the Expert Committee would definitely produce useful data for maximising the yield under a particular set of conditions.*

*Vide O. M. No. 42/3/57/D(QS) dated the 10th January, 1959 received from the Ministry of Defence at the stage of factual verification of the Report.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Serial No.	Reference to para number in the Report	Recommendations made by the Committee	Reply of the Government
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The Committee regret to note that the farm at Bareilly has uniformly incurred loss ever since 1949-50. The loss has been attributed to high overheads, bad management, and weak supervision. It was revealed that in spite of inspections and detailed instructions the position remained the same for about a year and a half mainly because the instructions were not being carried out. The Committee considered that this case clearly indicates the necessity

A close watch on the financial results of the working of each individual Farm is maintained by means of detailed statistics prepared monthly. On noticing, in particular, the poor financial position of the Farm at BAREILLY, special inspections were arranged in 1954-55. When improvement was not evident, the Manager of the Farm was changed and departmental action taken against him. As a result of the tightening up of the administrative arrangements at the BAREILLY MILITARY FARM, the

6 of keeping a close watch of the financial results.

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The Committee noted that in certain farms there are wide fluctuations in the profit earned from year to year and in certain others after a number of years of profit, suddenly losses occur. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that the financial results in all cases should be carefully reviewed every year and prompt measures taken to set right the defects noticed.

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year 1956 ended with a profit.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/56/S/R D. (MOV. and RVF) dated 4th February, 1958.*]

The Financial results of the working of the Military Farms are carefully reviewed every year and the reasons for fluctuations therein are gone into in detail by the administrative authorities, as well as the Controllers of Defence Accounts, the *CGDA and the Ministry of Finance (Defence). Necessary measures are taken to set right any defects that become apparent.

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Fluctuations in the Annual Trading

Results of the farms are unavoidable owing to the variable conditions of operation of the farms, such as increase or decrease in turnover, rates of concentrates fed, rainfall etc., which affect the production of the land and partly the production of milk. Regular inspections by the administrative authorities at the Command Headquarters and Army Headquarters are arranged in order to check

*C.G.D.A.—Controller-General of Defence Accounts.

any deterioration in the financial position of the farms.

[*Ministry of Defence Q.M., No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958.*]

10 25 The Committee feel that the scope of the activities of the Military farms should be expanded to cater to the civilian requirements also to the extent possible so that the general public could also avail themselves of the advantages possessed by the Military farms, with their organisation, equipment and technique and also avail of the products of the modern dairy. As a first step in this direction, the Committee suggest that the farms should undertake supply of dairy products to civil hospitals in neighbouring areas.

Subject to the comments made under Serial No. 8 chapter III the recommendations of the Committee are noted, and efforts will be made, wherever possible, to supply dairy produce to Civil Hospitals.

At some stations, however, where inquiries were made, the Military farms were required to submit tenders involving competition with private contractors. This procedure may not be administratively convenient; nevertheless, this aspect will be examined further.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958.*]

12 29 The Committee recommend that the farms should make an effort to produce all the dry fodder required for the army animals

Efforts in this direction have already been made and a part of the requirements of fodder for the Army animals is being met from

14 mals as that would involve raising the output by less than 10%. Exceptions need be made only in respect of the special type of camel fodder and that required for animals at such places to which transport from the nearest possible place of production will involve prohibitive cost.

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The Committee suggest that the Military farms should aim at growing more vegetables in the farms. The first objective should no doubt be to meet the entire requirements of fodder but when that is fulfilled whatever lands are left should be utilised for growing vegetables.

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The Committee suggest that the economics of the development of land by providing additional irrigation facilities should be

farm production. The demand for fodder for the animals, is, however, mostly at stations where RVFC (Farms) installations, having their own land, do not exist, e.g., J. & K., Pathankot, Shillong and Bikaner. The irony of the position is that where there are adequate facilities for obtaining more dry fodder, which could be issued to Army animals after meeting the farms' requirements, demands do not exist; transportation over long distances of surplus fodder would be involved, which naturally would not be an economical course.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.]

Instructions in accordance with the recommendation have already been issued.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.]

The recommendation has been noted. The question of providing increased amounts of capital funds for providing additional irrigation facilities

carefully studied not only with reference to the finances of the Military farms, but also taking into account the overall economy that will be effected in other directions and the benefit of total additional production of vegetables to the region.

The Committee recommends that besides the problems arising in the various dairy farms, research should also be conducted on practical problems generally facing the public in the areas where the farms are located. They feel that there is scope for detailed investigation and research on the kinds of cattle food, cattle fodder and grass available in different parts of the country, and their nutritive values. Further there is scope for research on the feeding standards for calves, young animals, bulls and milch animals based on the type of cattle food generally available in the region.

at the Military farms will be examined. It may be stated, incidentally, that the irrigation facilities at the Military farms have been gradually augmented since 1947 by sinking new tube wells and/or renovating old ones.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No.42(3)/57/561-S'R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

Serial Nos. 16-17

The recommendations have been noted both by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Dairy Farms Experts Committee (which is composed of officers of the two Ministries) has already gone into the question of co-ordination of research schemes on dairying and animal husbandry. The Committee has recommended that research schemes proposed by the Remounts, Veterinary and Farms Corps should be put up to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) to ensure co-ordination with those received from other

- 17 The Committee recommend that those military farms which are in a position to undertake research on subjects pertaining to rearing, feeding, management and health of cows, economics of milk production and studies pertaining to the utilisation of food in relation to milk production the large-scale production of fodder and the relative efficiency should be given the facilities and encouragement to conduct such research by the National Dairy Research Institute and such schemes should be fitted into the general scheme drawn up by that Institute. They further recommend that necessary action in this regard should be taken in co-ordination with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- 34 The Committee recommend that those military farms which are in a position to undertake research on subjects pertaining to rearing, feeding, management and health of cows, economics of milk production and studies pertaining to the utilisation of food in relation to milk production the large-scale production of fodder and the relative efficiency should be given the facilities and encouragement to conduct such research by the National Dairy Research Institute and such schemes should be fitted into the general scheme drawn up by that Institute. They further recommend that necessary action in this regard should be taken in co-ordination with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- 37 The Committee urge that a working scheme for opening more artificial insemination centres at the Military farms should be prepared and enforced at an early date.
- 19 There is a proposal which envisages the establishment of eight artificial insemination centres. Two centres have been set up and the establishment of the remaining six will be completed shortly. These centres, it is expected will be able to meet the requirements of all the Military farms and a small part of civilian requirements. If, however, after actual working of the
- research institutions, such as National Dairy Research Institute.
- Close liaison is also maintained by the Remounts Veterinary and Farms Corps with National Dairy Institute in matters connected with dairying and animal husbandry research.
- (Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42
(3)/57/561/-S.R.D MOV & RVF)
dated 4th February, 1958.)

eight artificial insemination centres, it is found that the requirements of Military farms cannot be met, the question of establishing more centres will be examined.

With a view to establishing the remaining six centres, a request has been made to the Live Stock Development Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture to transfer some sets of artificial insemination equipment from the Deputy Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Community Projects to the RVFC AI Centres.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D(MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

The Committee suggest that the Military farms should participate in the work of national development by giving suitable aid and technical advice to recognised good breeders to ensure quality animals with known pedigree. There should be a programme to carry out

Military farms are already participating in the work of national development by giving preference to recognised breeders when giving away Farms' surplus calves, which are of known pedigree and of a much higher standard than those normally available in villages; breeders can visit

breeding operations in the farms which should be integrated into the general programme for development of better breeds of cattle in the country.

Military farms and obtain guidance in modern methods of dairying and farming. The breeding operations are undertaken after prior consultation and with the concurrence of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, in order to ensure that they fit into the general programme of development of better breeds of cattle in the country. The location of different indigenous breeds of cattle at the Military farms was decided upon by that Ministry after taking into consideration the general breeding policy laid down for each particular region and locality. At the request made by the representative of that ministry at the meeting of the Dairy Farms Experts Committee held on the 25th July, 1957 the DRV&F has also agreed to increase the present foundation stock of HARIANA breed at the Military farms because of the much larger demand in the country for bulls of a dual purpose breed.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42
(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF),
dated 4th February, 1958.]

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The recommendation was placed before the Committee of Experts for Dairy Farms for their consideration. The Committee has come to the conclusion that no change need be made in the present breeding policy, which has been formulated after considering all points bearing on the issue and in consultation with the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958.*]

The recommendation has been noted and will be complied with. Appropriate instructions have been issued as far as the Assistant Directors at Commands Headquarters are concerned. Action for issue of similar instructions to Farms Managers is under way.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

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The Committee suggest that a firm policy regarding the retention and development of buffalo herds in Military farms should be laid down in consultation with experts.

The Committee suggest that in order that the co-ordination between the Military and the Civil Dairy farms, which at present appears to be only at the highest level, may be more effective, it should be arranged at various levels. The officers in immediate charge of the farms should also have periodical meetings with the civil authorities concerned with Animal Husbandry

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and Dairying and with non-officials and representatives of institutions interested in the subject.

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The Committee feel that the public do not have a proper appreciation of the work done by the Militray farms. The Committee recommend that interesting literature about the activities of the farms, the various experiments conducted, the way in which practical problems have been solved, the methods adopted to increase milk production, and similar other useful information should be brought out.

The recommendation has been noted and will be complied with in due course.
[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

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The Committee further recommend that attractive annual reports on the working of the Dairy Farms providing informative and instructive material should be brought out and made available to the persons and institutions interested in the subject as well as Members of Parliament and legislatures of the States in which the farms are situated.

The recommendation has been noted.
[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

32 53 The Committee recommend that press correspondents should also be invited to visit farms and the various aspects of the work should be explained to them so that they may also help in the publicity.

The recommendation has been noted and will be complied with subject to security considerations. [Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D(MOV & RVP), dated 4th February, 1958.]

33 54 The Committee recommend that the facility afforded by the Military Farms in regard to the giving away of calves free to the public institutions and members of the public should also be given publicity and literature on the subject sent to every *Goshala* and *Gosamraکشاک* Committee in the country.

Copies of various press releases on the subject of free distribution of calves etc. have been forwarded to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. That Ministry has requested that copies of these releases may also be supplied to the Secretary, Central Council of *Goshalas* and State Federations of *Goshalas* and Pinjrapoles for giving wide publicity amongst the various *Goshalas*. This is being done. [Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D(MOV & RVP), dated 4th February, 1958.]

36 60 While the Committee agree that the staff should have ample opportunities of seeking advancement in career, they would like to stress that all categories of

Through different kinds of courses, intensive training in dairying is provided in the farms staff, and attendance at these courses is essential for promotion to various

staff should be given intensive training in dairying.

grades. The Committee of Experts for Dairy Farms has also recommended recently the holding or refresher courses and further development of the Advisory and Investigational Centres at MEERUT, staffed by experts in various lines, in order to achieve the same end as recommended by the Estimates Committee. The recommendations of the Dairy Farms Experts Committee are expected to be submitted to the Government for sanction at an early date.

The Committee of Experts for Military Farms has also suggested the holding of some courses at the National Dairy Research Institute at KARNAL for the staff of Military Farms in order to obviate duplication and to take advantage of the facilities available at the Degree College at KARNAL.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D(MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

The Committee recommend that special efforts should be made to fill the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by persons from those categories.

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cerned to implement the communal representation orders laid down in Army Instruction 2/S/56.

[*Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D(MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Serial No. of the Recommendations	Ref. to Para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations	Reply of the Government
1	2	3	4

3 11 & 12 The Committee regret to observe that the General Administration Reports on the working of the Military farms in respect of each year are brought out very late. The Committee recommend that the annual Reports should be compiled within three months of the close of the financial year to which they pertain.

The Committee further recommend that the General Administration Report which as at present published contains only some statistical data and shows

There are certain difficulties in the way of the bringing out of the General Administration Reports on the working of the Military Farms every year within three months of the close of the financial year to which they pertain. The supplementary cash book of the farms is closed after adjusting receipt and issue vouchers for transactions with other installations/departments e.g. GDP*, DGS&D†, MEST‡ etc. in the month of July. Lately, it has not been possible to close the accounts even by the end of July for want of requisite information

*C.D.P.—Chief Director of Purchase.
 †D.G.S. & D.—Director General Supplies and Disposals.
 ‡M.E.S.—Military Engineering Services.

the financial results should be made an attractive volume and should contain more interesting details which should be presented in a better manner. The aim should be to make it serve partly the purpose of publicity also.

from the different departments concerned. The annual accounts have to be audited and consolidated at Army Headquarters, the accounts have then again to be audited by the Controller General of Defence Accounts. These processes take the compilation of accounts alone well into November. Compilation of the General Administration Reports thereafter takes some more months. Efforts will, however, be made in the future to compile and publish the General Administration Reports, in a more attractive manner containing interesting details, as soon after the close of the financial year concerned as possible.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561—S/R/D(MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958*]

5 16 The Committee consider that the present system under which costing is done merely for the purpose of Proforma Profit and Loss Account does not serve the purpose of bringing to light ineffi-

(a) A comparative study of the financial results of the working of the various Military Farms within each command (Zone) is already being made annually.

ciency and wastage in production. The Committee, therefore, recommend that study of costs should be undertaken in respect of representative farms in different zones and that they should be compared both *inter-se* and with those of private, co-operative or Government Dairy Farms. They also recommend that the rate should be fixed mainly on the basis of market rates after making necessary allowance for the quality of the product since only then can efficiency be improved.

(b) A comparative study of the working of the Military Dairy Farms and Civil Dairy Farms has already been made and the results thereof have been reported to the Estimates Committee. It was brought to the notice of that Committee that a comparison in the working of these two sets of Dairy Farms was not possible owing to their functioning on altogether different bases.

(c) There are no cooperative/private dairy farms which carry out the same composite functions as Military Dairy Farms.

(d) As a result of the recommendations made by the Director of Audit, Defence Services, it has been decided to review the sale rates annually commencing from the 1st of April, 1958. During these reviews, the local market rates will also be taken into consideration. A formula has been evolved tentatively for working out the actual cost of production of milk, and the Military Farms have been instructed to intimate the cost of production of milk on this basis. The

formula will, if necessary, be modified in the light of experience gained.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958*]

6 17 The Committee learn that on account of the higher rates charged by the Military Dairy Farms, officers and other ranks of the Defence Services prefer to buy milk from other sources. Thus the facilities available are not made use of even by those who are normally expected to derive benefit from them. The Committee feel that this is an unfortunate situation and steps should be taken to remedy it.

With the reduction made in the sale rates (cf. serial No. 4, chapter IV), more officers and other ranks as also civilian staff paid from the Defence Services Estimates are going in for milk from the Military Farms. Instructions have been issued that the reduction in the sale rates should be widely publicised so that a larger number of officers and other ranks of the Defence Services may take advantage of the reduction in rates.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958*]

7 17 The Committee note that it is now intended to sell milk at slightly cheaper rates to officers and other ranks charging higher rates to others. The Committee feel that while this may be a tempo-

The Army H.Q. and the Administrative officers of the Military Farms at lower formations are fully alive to the necessity of maintaining all-round efficiency in the functioning of the Farms. As a result, there

rary expedient, a permanent solution should be found only on the basis of increased all round efficiency and consequent lowering of costs.

has not been any increase in the average sale rates of milk since 1949. On the other hand, there has been a reduction. The profits of the farms during the last three years have even then been on the increase.

A very considerable reduction in the rates could have been ordered, had it not been for the fact that the Class IV servants were ordered meanwhile to be bettered, thus leading to an increase in establishment charges. As already intimated to the Estimates Committee during the discussion, the profits earned by the Military Farms based on the existing sale rates, stand at a handsome figure. It is probable that at the next review of sale rates, there might be a further reduction at some of the stations.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958*]

The Committee regret to find that the Military Farms have not actively, and systematically participated in the Five Year Plans in the context of large scale

The primary functions of the Military Farms is to cater to the needs of the Defence Services of dairy produce. Any produce surplus to the requirements of the Defence Ser-

national developments in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The Committee recommend that these farms should be assigned a definite role in keeping with their maximum capacity in the schemes for the development of animal husbandry and dairying in the Second Five Year Plan. They would urge that this should be done expeditiously so that the result might be evident by the end of the second Plan Period.

ices is supplied to civil institutions. Although there have been no specific expansion schemes, the Military Farms have none-the-less been and are actively cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture, whenever called upon to assist them in their schemes under the Five Year Plans. For instance, the Military Farms have already agreed to train officers detailed by the Ministry of Agriculture in the processing of milk and also to undertake processing of milk on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture to the extent possible. Six-hundred surplus male calves of the Military Dairy Farms will also be reared up to maturity for use by the Ministry of Agriculture as stud bulls in key village blocks.

The question of increase in the milk ration of the troops is under the active consideration of the Ministry of Defence. On its finalization, it may be necessary to expand the Military Farms. Only after the extent of the relative expansion is clear and it is

implemented, would it be possible to examine whether expansion of the Military Farms for undertaking supplies to civil customers would be possible.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

The Committee recommend that a definite breeding policy should be laid down and followed consistently year after year and generation after generation particularly as the results of changing the breeding policy from time to time are believed to be far from desirable.

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Further, the Committee feel that the period of 25 years allowed to the Military Farms to import bulls is too long. They recommend therefore that the entire breeding policy should be reconsidered after obtaining expert advice.

The Committee suggest that the views on selective breeding and cross-breeding expressed by Dr. Norman C. Wright in his report on the Development of the Cattle and Dairy Industries in

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The breeding policy is not changed frequently. The actual importation of bulls will not go on upto the end of 20 years. The importation will stop much before then, because intensification of the indigenous blood into the herds will have been started much earlier and completed at the end of 20 years.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

It is learnt that the Ministry of Agriculture, only after having taken into consideration the views on selective breeding and cross-breeding of Dr. NORMAN C. WRIGHT and other authorities, have advised

India reproduced in Appendix VII (of the Report) may be given due consideration in determining future breeding policies.

the Military Farms on the breeding policy to be adopted. The Dairy Farms Experts Committee again examined recently the breeding policy followed at Military Farms and approved of it.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

25 44 The Committee consider the present system of free distribution of calves to the general public without having any machinery to watch the fate of the calves is unsatisfactory. The Committee suggest that as far as possible the calves should be given to well organised Goshalas and farms run by co-operatives, local and public bodies, institutions and individuals keenly interested in the work. In other cases, it may be arranged in co-operation with the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry authorities that the growth and development of the calves will be watched periodically by those authorities. They also suggest that efforts should be made to integrate this system

Under the present orders, the surplus calves of the Military Dairy Farms are given away free to State Government Farms, semi-official or religious institution and members of the public who are interested in rearing them, thus minimising the risk of the calves passing into incompetent or undesirable hands. The R.V.F.C. are not in a position to keep a watch over the rearing or the movement of the surplus calves after they leave the Farms. The R.V.F.C. are, however, considering in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture ways and means for maintaining a watch over the rearing of the surplus calves by the various recipients.

Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF).

of free distribution of calves with the calf-rearing schemes organised by the State Government.

Further information required by the Sub-Committee. (Defence), 1957-58.

The outcome of the consultation between the R.V.F.C. and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture regarding keeping of a watch over the rearing or movement of surplus calves after they leave the farms.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 7-E GI/58 dated the 7th May, 1958)

The Committee suggest that the Committee of Experts for Military Farms should meet more frequently and besides recommending measures for effecting improvements in Military Farms at technical, administrative and financial levels should also take concrete steps to effect greater co-ordination between the Military and Civil Dairy Farms. The Committee further suggest that representatives of leading private dairy farms and non-official experts in the line should also be associated with the Experts Committee so as to derive mutual benefit.

dated 4th February, 1958.]

Orders have been issued to the three Commands to send a detailed list of calves distributed to various Goshalas etc., to State Directors of Animal Husbandry concerned so that they may watch their progress as far as possible.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/815-RD (MOV & RVF), dated the 20th August, 1958.]

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee was placed before the Committee of Experts for Dairy Farms. The Committee came to the conclusion that subject to Government's approval its meetings should be held quarterly instead of half-yearly as in the past. The issue of Government orders on the subject is under consideration. The Committee was also in general agreement with the other points brought out in the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.]

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Further information required by the Sub-Committee, (Defence) 1957-58.

The view of the Ministry regarding the suggestion of the Committee that representatives of leading private dairy farms should be associated with the Experts Committee.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 7-ECI/58, dated the 7th May 1958.)

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee were considered by the Dairy Experts Committee at their 6th meeting held on 31st March, 1958. Dairy farming consists of maintenance of a large number of animals, production of milk and its processing and delivery. More than 90 per cent of such dairies in the country are owned and run by Government. The production of milk in the private sector is, therefore, limited to small farmers who own a few heads of cattle. The Committee therefore, felt that no suitable person from the private sector would be available for being associated with it. The Committee has, however, been requested to reconsider the question with a view to examining further the possibility of co-opting/associating representative(s) of leading private dairy farmers.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/815-RD (MOV & RVF), dated the 20th August, 1958.]

The Committee recommend that organised visits to the farms from different educational institutions should be arranged in co-ordination with the educational authorities. They feel that such visits will help in making the future citizens of the country interested in dairying and animal husbandry, which are of fundamental importance to the country.

Further information required by the Sub-Committee (Defence), 1957-58

The action taken by the Ministry of Education in this regard.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 7-EC/158, dated the 7th May, 1958*).

The recommendation has been noted. The Ministry of Education is being requested to address the authorities concerned in the different States on the subject.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February, 1958.*]

In reply to our reminder, it was stated by that Ministry that the original communication on the subject was not received by them. Accordingly a copy thereof has been sent to them.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/815-RD (MOV & RVF) dated the 20th August, 1958.*]

The Committee feel that the desirability of Government contributing to the Amenity Fund should be examined so as to give an incentive to the employees to increase their own contribution to the fund.

The recommendation is under consideration.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF), dated 4th February 1958.*]

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Further information required by the Sub-Committee.

The remarks of the Ministry may be expedited.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt., O.M. No.7-ECI/58, dated the 7th May, 1958*)

The 'Amenity Fund' referred to in the report is the 'Labour Welfare Fund' constituted in 1948-49—*Vide A.I. 143/56*. Government contributions, to this fund were limited to a period of five years initially. They were subsequently sanctioned for the 6th, 9th and 10th years also. It is learnt that the question of making the contributions for the 7th and 8th years is under consideration. Grant for the 11th year *i.e.* 1958-59 has been recently agreed to by the Government.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/815-RD (MOV & RVF), dated the 20th August, 1958*]

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Serial No. of the Recommendation	Ref. to Para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations	Reply of Government	Comments of the Committee
1	2	3	4	5
4	15	<p>The Committee observed that the rates of Military farms are much higher than the selling rates of Government or private farms in the adjoining areas.</p>	<p>As explained during the discussion with the Estimates Committee, the rates of Military Farms are relatively high, because the milk is produced there from their own herds maintained in ideal conditions under expert veterinary care in sanitary accommodation conforming to all the requirements of the Medical authorities; also, the milk is pasteurized, cooled and delivered twice a day at customers' doors in sterilized containers. The accounting system of the Military Farms, in most cases, differs from those of other Government Farms; in the case of the Military Farms, the minutest details of the expenditure incurred (direct or indirect, cash and cost including</p>	<p>Notwithstanding the variations that may exist in the conditions in which the Military Dairy Farms function as compared to the Private Dairy Farms, there is a case for making a comparative study of the selling costs of the two categories of farms and keeping down the costs in the Military Dairy Farms to the minimum.</p>

the cost of supplies made and services rendered by other departments, administrative charges at all levels including portions of those at Army Headquarters and the cost of assessed element of leave, superannuation allowances, etc.) are debited to the farms accounts. (No other Government Farm is known to be maintaining its accounts in such an elaborate form). The cumulative charges under the different categories, it is felt, might be the reason for the difference in sale rates. Private farms purchase large quantities of milk. The standards of hygiene and processing adopted by them are also not the same as those of the Military Farms.

It was intimated by the Secretary, Ministry of Defence and the Financial Adviser to the Estimates Committee during the discussion, that the sale rates of milk had been brought down considerably at all Military Farms and that these rates had been so fixed as to vary with the seasons of the year.

a permanent nature. The Key Location Plan for the Army in the foreseeable future was finalised only recently and further action whenever necessary for establishing new farms will be taken.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D(MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958*]

Further information required by the Sub-Committee 'Defence' 1957-58

The latest position regarding establishment of new Farms.
(*Lok Sabha Sectt.O.M. No. 71/EC/58, dated the 7th May 1958*)

The scheme for the establishment of a full fledged farm at MADRAS is still under preparation by Headquarters, Southern Command.

In order to cater for the demands at Calcutta, the expansion of Military Farm, PANAGARH, will be considered by a Siting/costing boards of officers shortly.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No.42 (3)/57/815/RD (MOV & RVF) dated the 20th August, 1958*]

The Committee recommend that a careful watch should be kept over the costs of the battery

The recommendation has been noted. It is expected it will take at least a year to arrive at a conclusion on

The Committee recommend that early decision should be taken in the matter.

operated insulated electric car which has been procured by the Military Farm, Delhi Cantonment and an early conclusion reached about its relative advantages. They would also recommend that thereafter leading industrialists and automobile producers in the country should be invited to see whether such cars could be introduced in the country for different purposes, both domestic and commercial and if so whether they could be manufactured in this country.

Further information required by the Sub-Committee 'Defence' 1957-58.

The result of the Study regarding the economics of operation and maintenance of the electric cars. (*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 7-ECI/58, dated the 7th May, 1958.*)

the economics of operation and maintenance of the electric car. [*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/56/S/R/DCMOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958*]

The statistical information on the operation and maintenance of two electric cars since received is under examination by the Army Headquarters.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M.No. 42(3)/57/815-R.D. (MOV & RVF) dated the 20th August, 1958*]

Government have been asked to furnish particulars of the actual cost of the electric car and also the expenditure incurred on its maintenance, depreciation e.c. for the information of the Committee and to state what decision has been taken with regard to the proposal for its manufacture in the country.

13

The Committee suggest that the experience of the Military Farms in the matter of production of fodder and the result of feeding of different types of fodder should serve as valuable guides for the cattle breeders. They, therefore, recommend that the Military Farms should interest the farmers in the neighbourhood in the growing of the fodder crops. The effect of feeding the cattle with these crops on the yield and cost of production of milk as well as their influence on soil fertility should also be carefully investigated and the results should be made available to the agriculturists and keepers of dairy animals. The Committee, believe that the Military Farms are well suited to conduct such study and that they should therefore, be used as demonstration farms for spreading such knowledge.

Arrangements were made in August, 1956 at the following Military Farms located in different parts of the country, to impart up-to-date information on agricultural matters to the civilian population in the neighbourhood :

Ahmednagar	Wellington	Nankum
Bangalore	Pachmarhi	Panagar
Belgaum	Agra	Ambala
Deolali	Allahabad	Ferozepore
Jabalpore	Bareilly	Jullundur
Kirkee	Dehradun	Kasauli
Pimpri	Jhansi	Mhow
Secunderabad	Kanpur	Dagshai
Lucknow	Meerut	Dalhousie.

The officials explain to those interested the latest methods of improved farming, dairying, feeding, breeding and calf-rearing, as practised in the Military Farms. Two hours on a fixed day every week are set aside for showing people round the farms and cattle sheds.

Further information required by the Sub-Committee 'Defence' 1957-58.
The number of farmers who visited the different Military Farms for obtaining up-to-date information on agricultural matters during the last one year.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 7-ECI/58, dated the 7th May, 1958.*)

Southern Command	: 3,247
Eastern Command	: 143
Western Command	: 234
	<hr/>
	3,624

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42(3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958*]

The number of farmers who visited the different Military Farms during 1956-57 is given below Command-wise :—

[*Ministry of Defence O.M.No. 42(3)/57/815-R/D (MOV & RVF) dated the 20th August, 1958*]

The recommendation was communicated to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. State Governments have been addressed by them (i) to examine the possibility of utilizing the good quality calves available with the Military Farms for breeding purposes; (ii) to seek the cooperation of non-official institutions such as Goshalas, private farms and individuals interested in cattle breeding; and (iii) to examine the possibility of utilizing the Military Farms to serve all villages within a radius of 20 miles around each Farm in the matter of cattle improvement as

While the Committee welcome the move to utilize the Military farms as suppliers of good quality bulls for breeding purposes to the key village blocks, they would suggest that more extensive use should be made of the Military Farms in this direction. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Agriculture should in consultation with the Military Farms Wing of the R.V.F. Corps devise plans for putting the existing organisation to the best use. As an immediate measure the Committee re-

The Committee find that very few farmers have visited the Military Farms in the Eastern and Western Commands and feel that the efforts made by the Military Farms to create public interest on agricultural matters in these areas could be largely improved.

commend that plans should be made to serve every village within a radius of about 20 miles from the Dairy Farms in order to improve the type of cattle in those villages.

Further information required by the Sub-Committee 'Defence' 1957-58.

recommended by the Estimates Committee. State Governments are also being addressed to examine the possibility of taking over one month old good quality calves free of cost from Military Dairy Farms for rearing under their own Calves Rearing Scheme for general cattle improvement in the States.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 42 (3)/57/56/-S/R/D (MOV & RVF) dated 4th February, 1958.]

The result of the communication which was addressed to the State Governments.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O. M. No. 7-ECI/58, dated the 7th May, 1958).

The number of bull calves that would be available for rearing at various military farms was communicated to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As a result of this, that Ministry have addressed to State Governments to indicate their requirements of calves which are to be reared at Military Farms on behalf of the State Governments. The State Governments have asked for clarification on certain points which is being furnished to them.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/815-R/D (MOV & RVF) dated the 20th August, 1958].

23

The Committee suggest that the Military Farms should in co-operation with the civil authorities of the Veterinary and animal Husbandry Departments demonstrate to the civil population in their areas scientific methods of breeding dairy animals and the benefit to be derived by such methods.

Please see comments of the Committee against S. No. 13 in Chapter IV.

Please see comments against serial No. 13. Military Farms have also been instructed to participate in the agricultural/cattle shows held near the Farms.

24

The Committee recommend that the Military Dairy Farms should be a centre of guidance and instruction on the maintenance of animals to Gwalas and keepers of dairy animals in the neighbouring area.

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The Committee observe that there are wide variations in the yield of milk of the same breeds of cattle at various military and civil farms and consider that such wide variations should be carefully studied on a comparative basis with a view to deriving mutual benefit.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture through the Dairy Farms Experts Committee. Military Farms will, of course, be extending their full co-operation to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the study of the problem. [Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/561-S/R/D (MOV&RVF) dated 4th February 1958].

Further information required by the Sub-Committee 'Defence' 1957-58.

It was concluded in the meeting of the Experts Committee that variations in the milk yield at different

Please see para. 2 of Chapter I.

The Comments of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture on this suggestion.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 7-ECI/58, dated the 7th May, 1958.*)

Government Farms (Military & Civil) were unavoidable in view of different climatic conditions, feeds available, breeding programme, systems of culling and similar other causes.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 42 (3)/57/815-R.D. (MOV& RVF) dated the 20th August, 1958.*]

34

The Committee recommend that results of experiments of dairying problems of local interest should be given publicity in the locality by arranging meetings with the leading persons of the locality by demonstrations and by ensuring co-ordination with village development organisations and social workers.

56

Reference is invited to the comments against serial Nos. 13 and 18.

Please see comments of the Committee against S. Nos. 13 and 18 in Chapter IV.

NEW DELHI ;

The 5th January, 1959.

BALWANTRAY G. MEHTA,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX

(Vide Introduction)

Analysis of the action taken on the recommendations contained in the sixty-fourth report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha).

1. Total number of recommendations made	38
2. Recommendations accepted fully by Government	
<i>(Vide recommendations in Chapter II)</i>	
Number	18
Percentage to total	47%
3. Recommendations accepted by the Government partly or with modification	
<i>(Vide recommendations in Chapter III)</i>	
Number	11
Percentage to total	29%
4. Recommendations not accepted by the Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee	
Number	—
Percentage to the total	—
5. Recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee :	
<i>(Vide recommendations in Chapter IV)</i>	
Number	9
Percentage to the total	24%

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