



**LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LOK SABHA  
SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS**

Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.	Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
1.	Andhra University General Cooperative Stores Ltd., Waltair (Visakhapatnam).	8	13.	Deccan Book Stall, Ferguson College Road, Poona-4.	65
2.	G. R. Lakshmipathy Chetty and Sons, General Merchants and News Agents, Newpet, Chandragiri, Chittoor District.	94	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		
			14.	Information Centre, Government of Rajasthan, Tripolia, Jaipur City.	38
<b>ASSAM</b>			<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
3.	Western Book Depot, Pan Bazar, Gauhati.	7	15.	Swastik Industrial Works, 59, Holi Street, Meerut City.	2
<b>BIHAR</b>			16.	Law Book Company, Sardar Patel Marg, Allahabad-1.	48
4.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Post Box 78, Diagonal Road, Jamshedpur.	37	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
<b>GUJARAT</b>			17.	Granthaloka, 5/1, Ambica Mookherjee Road, Belgharia, 24 Parganas.	10
5.	Vijay Stores, Station Road, Anand.	35	18.	W. Newman & Company Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	44
6.	The New Order Book Company, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.	63	19.	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane, Calcutta-12.	82
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			<b>DELHI</b>		
7.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace, Indore City.	13	20.	Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	1
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			21.	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori	3
8.	M/s Sunderdas Gianchand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street, Bombay-2.	6			
9.	The International Book House (Private) Limited, 9, Ash Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.	22	22.	A	TMP 328.365 N 42 E
10.	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	26	23.	J	
11.	Charles Lambert & Company, 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opposite Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.	30	24.		00033814
12.	The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-1.	60	25.	The English Book Store, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	20
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### CORRECTA

To

Hundred & Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on 81st Report of Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on National Dairy Research Institute & Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

- p.(ii) for 'Shri Autar Singh Rikhy' read 'Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy'.  
p.4, line 4 from bottom, for 'as' read 'on'.  
p.5, line 11, for 'villages cattle', read 'village cattle'.  
p.5, line 6 from bottom, for 'increasing diverted' read 'increasingly diverted'.  
p.7, line 14 from bottom, for 'impending' read 'impeding'.  
p.10, last line, for 'therefore' read 'therefor'.  
p.15, line 3 of recommendation S.No.21, for 'commercial' read 'commercially'.  
p.16, under the heading 'Further information called for by the Committee' for '1965' read '1966'.  
Appendix II, Col.2, line 3, for '30 to 40' read '30 to 44'.
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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1966-67)

CHAIRMAN

Shri Arun Chandra Guha

MEMBERS

2. Shri A. Shanker Alva
3. Shri Onkarlal Berwa
4. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya
5. Shri Parashottamdas Haribhai Bheel
6. Sardar Daljit Singh
7. Dr. Mono Mohan Das
8. Shri Digambar Singh Chaudhri
9. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta
10. Shri J. N. Hazarika
11. Shrimati Jamuna Devi
12. Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar
13. Shri C. M. Kedaria
14. Shri Baij Nath Kureel
15. Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai
16. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick
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18. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
19. Shri Mohan Swarup
20. Shri T. D. Ramabadran
21. Shri J. Ramapathi Rao
22. Shri Rameshwar Sahu
23. Dr. Ranen Sen
24. Shri M. Shankaraiya
25. Shri Nardeo Snatak
26. Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman
27. Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya



(ii)

28. Shri Virbhadra Singh

29. Shri Vishram Prasad

30. Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava

SECRETARIAT

Shri Autar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary.*

Shri G. D. Sharma—*Under Secretary.*

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## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Hundred and Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—National Dairy Research Institute and Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

2. The Eighty-first Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1965. Government furnished replies indicating action taken on all the recommendations between 24th August, 1965 and 6th September, 1966. Government's replies furnished on the 24th August, 1965 were considered by the Study Group 'F' of the Estimates Committee (1965-66) on 1st March, 1966 who desired that further information in respect of five recommendations may be called for from Government. Further information in respect of these recommendations was received on the 8th June, 1966 and considered by the Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee (1966-67) on the 5th September, 1966. Government's replies to the recommendations, received on the 6th September, 1966 were considered by the Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee (1966-67) on the 12th October, 1966. The draft Report was adopted by the Committee on the 21st November, 1966.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations which the Committee do not want to pursue in view of Government's reply.

IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report (Third Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given in Appendix II. It would be observed therefrom that out of 44 recommendations made in the

(iv)

Report, 41 recommendations i.e. 93.2 per cent have been accepted by the Government and the Committee do not desire to pursue 2 recommendations i.e. 4.5 per cent in view of Government's reply. Of the rest, reply of Government in respect of one recommendation i.e. 2.3 per cent has not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI;  
November 22, 1966.  
Agrahayana 1, 1888 (Saka).

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,  
Chairman,  
Estimates Committee.

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

The Estimates Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in their Eighty-first Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—National Dairy Research Institute and Indian Veterinary Research Institute have been generally accepted by Government. There is, however, one recommendation relating to National Dairy Research Institute reply to which has not been accepted by the Committee and which has been commented upon in the following paragraphs.

2. In para 13 of their Eighty-first Report (Third Lok Sabha) the Committee observed that in view of the fact that the present production of milk fell short of even half of the optimum requirements for a balanced diet, there was need for a crash programme for cattle and dairy development which would have a substantial impact on milk production so that the minimum requirement of 6 oz. of milk *per capita* may be achieved within the next Plan period.

Government have informed the Committee in August, 1965, that “efforts of the Institute in distributing improved cattle will in some measure be a help, though the problem is beset with many difficulties due to continuous increase in human and cattle population without proportionate increase in food and fodder”.

Asked to state the concrete steps that were being taken or were proposed to be taken regarding the distribution of improved cattle to the villagers indicating the annual target in that direction, so that the minimum requirement of 6 oz. of milk *per capita* may be achieved within a stipulated period, Government have furnished the following reply in June, 1966:—

“The need for improving the quality of cattle and raising their productivity particularly with regard to milk has been well recognised. A number of cattle development schemes have been taken up by the State Governments, during the five year plans, which aim at increasing the milking as well as working efficiency of cattle.

Upto the end of 1963-64 the All India Key Village Scheme for cattle development was the most important scheme in this respect. This scheme has helped in developing pockets of good quality cattle in some parts of the country. It, however, covered only a small fraction of the cattle population in the country. With a view to creating an impact on cattle development and increasing the production of milk rapidly 19 intensive cattle development projects in the States of—Andhra Pradesh (2), Bihar (2), Gujarat (2), Madhya Pradesh (1), Mysore (1), Madras (3), Maharashtra (3), Orissa (1), Uttar Pradesh (3) and West Bengal (1) have been set up under the special development programme sponsored by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture). In addition 13 more such projects are likely to be taken up in 1966-67. Each Intensive Cattle Development Project covers 1 lakh breedable cows/she-buffaloes and attends to all aspects of cattle development in a coordinated manner duly supported by Feeds and Fodder Development and rural dairy extension activities. Each project is linked up with a major dairy scheme which provide ready and remunerative market for milk produced in the project.

Loans for the purchase of high yielding milch animals and feeds and fodder by the farmers are provided in each Intensive Cattle Development Project. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been made in each project for this purpose. No specific target has, however, been laid down. In addition loans are also being advanced to the farmers by various State Plan Schemes. All these steps are expected to go a long way in increasing the production as well as *per capita* availability of milk in the country."

**The Committee hope that concerted efforts will be made to increase the milk production in the country so that the minimum requirement of 6 oz. of milk *per capita* may be achieved within the Fourth Five Year Plan period.**

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

#### NATIONAL DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

##### Recommendation (S. No. 1; Para No. 8)

The Committee understand that the main reason in the shortfall in the utilisation of the Second Plan provision is the delay in the establishment of two regional stations, viz., Western Regional Station and the Eastern Regional Station. The Western Regional Station was established in June, 1962 while the Eastern Regional Station has been established in as late as February, 1964. The Committee see no reason why with advance planning it should not have been possible for the Institute to utilise the entire amount of Plan Provision during the Second Plan period itself. The Committee recommend that the spill-over of projects from one Plan to another Plan should be avoided as far as possible.

##### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This recommendation has been noted for future guidance.

[*Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD, dated 24-8-65*]

##### Recommendation (S. No. 2; Para No. 9)

The Committee note that about Rs. 100 lakhs only out of the total provision of Rs. 150 lakhs are likely to be utilised by the end of the fourth year of the Third Plan, thus leaving about one-third of the provision to be utilised in the last year of the Plan.

The Committee are doubtful if the Institute would be able to utilise this amount fully. They apprehend that like the Second Plan, the projects envisaged in the Third Plan will spill over to the next Plan period. The Committee stress that every effort should be made to avoid recurrence of such delays in putting the projects in operation in the Fourth Plan. They would suggest that a properly phased programme may be prepared in advance for implementation during the next Plan period.

## REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Same observations as above. It is however, anticipated that entire provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is likely to be utilised during the 3rd Plan. Efforts are being made to prepare the phased programme in advance for the Fourth Five Year Plan and steps will be taken to utilise the provision, in full, to be allocated for the fourth five year plan.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD, dated 24-8-65]

## Recommendation (S. No. 4; Para No. 21)

The Committee consider that the grading up of cow and thereby raising the milk yield is a necessary and major task. The Committee need hardly stress that this task should be dealt with on a coordinated and concerted basis, with the help of the resources of State Government Farms and Military Dairy Farms as these Farms can help for evolving a type of cattle useful under Indian tropical conditions. The Committee would suggest that Government may actively consider the question of augmenting the breeding facilities at the existing Central and State Government Farms and of increasing the number of these farms. At the same time the researches so far made by the National Dairy Research Institute and Indian Veterinary Research Institute in evolving better breeds should be widely published and popularised among the people.

The Committee further suggest that in the development programmes of cattle breeding greater attention should be given also to the upgrading of the buffalo which is the principal dairy animal in many parts of the country.

## REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendations have been noted. It is proposed to augment the herd strength at Karnal as well as the Regional Stations at Bangalore, Bombay, and Calcutta. At the same time it may not be out of place to add here, that the current interest in cross breeding is mainly due to the pioncering work done by the Institute over past 4 decades.

During the Fourth Plan Period provision has been made to acquire 1,000 acres of land additionally in order to increase the strength of the herd and distribute the good stock to States as an increased scale. In addition the buffalo herd at the Institute is proposed to be strengthened so that systematic investigations on these can be undertaken. The suggestion of the Committee to coordinate the

breeding work of the Central Institutes, State Farms, Military Dairy etc. is very useful and steps are proposed to be taken during 4th Plan period to organise such coordination.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD, dated 24-8-65]

**Recommendation (S. No. 5; Para No. 24)**

The Committee consider that the introduction of artificial insemination technique has opened up tremendous possibilities of rapidly improving the milking quality of vast number of Indian cows and buffaloes scattered in different parts of the country. The Committee recommend that this technique should be popularised on wider scale amongst the farmers for grading up villages cattle. As the modern trend is to use semen of pedigree bulls for upgrading the cattle, the Committee also suggest that each intensive cattle development area and key development block may be provided with a major artificial insemination unit as early as possible.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The use of artificial insemination technique is widely adopted by the Institute both for strengthening its own herd as well as for work under the Key Village Schemes. Progeny testing of bulls has also been taken up by the Institute possibly for the first time in India.

In the 4th Plan period considerable emphasis will be placed on an Intensive Cattle Development Programme in the milk sheds of projects in States. Under this programme a full integration of all inputs required to step up milk production rapidly are programmed. Intensive use of artificial insemination will be undertaken. The Key village block has also been reorganised and oriented to milk production.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD, dated 24-8-65]

**Recommendation (S. No. 6; Para No. 30)**

The Committee note that with the ever-increasing emphasis on food production considerable portions of land and other natural resources have been increasing diverted from grazing land for raising food crops accentuating the already critical situation of animal nutrition in the country. In this context the Committee would like to lay emphasis on the researches being carried out at the National Dairy Research Institute, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Indian Grassland and Fodder



Research Institute, as well as various Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centres in developing those grasses which will grow all the year-round with less irrigation and fertilizer facilities. The Committee consider that an intensive programme for introducing such grasses in the dry lands and arid zones, if launched on a priority basis in co-operation with State Governments, will not only meet the growing demands of cattle feed and fodder to a great extent but also help in maintenance of soil fertility and soil conservation.

The Committee would also like to invite attention to para 20 of their Eightieth Report on Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute wherein they have suggested that there should be close and intimate coordination between the various research institutes already engaged in the task of developing suitable grasses and fodder for dairy animals and the newly established Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute so as to avoid overlapping and duplication of work to intensify research on the more promising projects.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Besides trying out new fodder grasses and making all efforts to popularise the promising ones, Institute is also maintaining close contacts with other organisations engaged in similar work.

Under the newly organised set up in which all Central Institutes will be under the control of I.C.A.R., this coordination will prove to be more effective during the 4th Plan period. Research work on evolving new fodder on the lines recommended by the Committee will be undertaken.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD, dated 24-8-65]

#### Recommendation (S. No. 7; Para No. 31)

The Committee recommend that the cheap and balanced rations evolved by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute should be widely disseminated to the dairies and farmers so that the cost of feeds and milk production is brought down in the country.

The Committee would further suggest that the data on the mineral mixtures should be passed on to all the cattle feed milling plants and further research in this regard be done in close liaison with these mills.

## REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Institute has always been using balanced feeds prepared from cheapest type of materials available. For these computations the data on the nutritive value of feeds for Indian cattle collected by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute are used as standards. The institute has also prepared popular pamphlets on balanced feeding of cattle. The I. S. I. have published specification of different balanced mixture of cattle feed which are increasingly adopted by feed manufacturers. In the 4th Plan period under the Intensive Cattle Development Programme Cattle feed mixing units would be set up on a large scale to provide the milk producer with balanced feed for his cattle.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD, dated 24-8-65]

## Recommendation (S. No. 8; Para No. 35)

It is now widely recognised that weeding of inferior stock of cattle is a necessary complement to any systematic programme for improvement of cattle breeding. In view of the tremendous scarcity of green fodder and concentrates required by the rising cattle population and the meagre chance of getting any additional land for growing fodder crops, the Committee consider that all out-efforts are required to be made to reduce the inferior/dry stock of cattle or at any rate effectively check their multiplication. The Committee suggest that Government may use their information and extension agencies for focussing light on these central facts so as to overcome any popular prejudice which may be impeding the adoption of scientific measures to achieve this end.

## REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Institute proposes to follow up the suggestions in Key Villages under its purview. It is in close contact with the centres engaged in this type of work.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD, dated 24-8-65]

## FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY COMMITTEE

Please indicate the progress made in regard to the following (1) the efforts being made to reduce the inferior/dry stock of cattle and to check their multiplication and (2) the action taken to use the information and extension agencies for popularising the facts regarding the need to reduce the inferior stock of cattle.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 4/9/12 (ECI)/65, dated 10-3-65]

## REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

(1) Culling of inferior stock is an essential pre-requisite in any cattle development programme. The conventional methods of culling the inferior and unproductive followed by various advanced countries are however not possible in India due to the sentiments our people attach to cattle.

A scheme for segregation of old and unproductive cattle in Gosadans has been taken up, under which 68 Gosadans have been set up in the various States. Cattle in these Gosadans are maintained mostly on grazing and no further propagation is allowed.

The field staff of the State (A. H. Deptt.) regularly undertake castration of scrub bulls/undesirable young male calves as a normal part of their activities. Castration of scrub bulls is an integral part of the Key Village and Intensive Cattle Development Schemes. Several States have also appointed special mass castration teams and are organising special campaigns for castration of scrub bulls/inferior quality cattle. The Central Council of Gosambardhana are contemplating to take up a pilot scheme for sterilization of unproductive cows through the introduction of intra uterine contraceptive device. If the result of this scheme proves to be encouraging the desirability of taking up this scheme on large scale will be considered.

(2) The field staff of the State Animal Husbandry Deptt. and the Animal Husbandry Extension staff in the C. D. & N. E. S. Blocks are doing regular publicity and propaganda for reducing the inferior stock by the farmers.

[ICAR O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 8th June, 1966]

**Recommendation (S. No. 9; Para No. 38)**

The Committee are glad to note that the National Dairy Research Institute organised tutorial workshops for the benefit of dairy teachers from various dairy training centres of the country. The Committee suggest that tutorial workshops may be held at suitable intervals so that dairy teachers are brought in direct contact with the National Institute. This would not only make for improvement in standards but also bring about desirable uniformity in dairy teaching.

## REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It is proposed to continue holding Teachers Tutorial Workshop annually.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965].

**Recommendation (S. No. 10; Para No. 42)**

The Committee would suggest that hostel facilities should be suitably augmented so as to ensure that teaching capacity in the Institute is fully utilised. In this connection, the Committee would like to draw attention of the Government to the design of the newly constructed hostel at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee which visited the Institute in October, 1964 were not quite happy about its design from utility point of view. The Committee hope that Government would see to it that the second hostel at least will have a better design.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The suggestion of the Committee has been noted, and will be brought to the attention of CPWD architects for appropriate action. [Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965].

**Recommendation (S. No. 11; Para No. 43)**

The Committee feel distressed to note that notwithstanding the marked shortage of training facilities as compared to the demand, even the existing capacity in the National Dairy Research Institute for B. Sc. and Dairy Engineering courses is not being fully utilised. In fact, the utilisation of the capacity for B. Sc. courses in 1964 has come down to 66 per cent as compared to the preceding year and the utilisation of the capacity for Dairy Engineering course in 1963 was only 33 per cent while figures for 1964 have not been furnished. As this non-utilisation of training facilities constitutes national wastage the Committee would urge that all possible measures should be taken to attract adequate number of meritorious students interested in the subject to take up the courses.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The suggestions of the Estimates Committee have been noted. Efforts are being made to get a full quota of seats as some of the Courses were new and they had not attracted attention of the public. However, the demand for admission is now increasing year by year.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L)  
dated the 24th August, 1965].

**Recommendation (S. No. 12; Para No. 44)**

The Committee consider that if the dairy projects in the Fourth Plan are to be executed according to target, it is imperative that

the shortages in the dairy personnel should be made good as expeditiously as possible. The Committee feel that the Board of Dairy Education which was constituted by Govt. in 1961, with the Director, National Dairy Research Institute as Chairman should give serious consideration to this matter and draw up a concerted plan of training in consultation with State Governments.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The position has already been discussed along with the representatives of dairy industry and State Govt. and an estimate of the dairy personnel required has been formulated.

*[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965].*

#### FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please indicate the steps being taken in consultation with State Govts. to attain the target of training 4,000 dairy personnel for the Fourth Plan.

*[L.S.S. O.M. No. 4/9 (12) ECI/65, dated 10th March, 1966].*

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

For all the training courses imparted by the National Dairy Research Institute and its regional stations, the State Govts. are informed in advance so that they could depute the candidates who will return for work in the State later. All the six I.D.D. training centres at Allahabad, Anand, Bangalore, Bombay, Haringhata and Karnal are planning to take more trainees as some of the basic facilities like hostel and dairy plant equipment are now available. The Allahabad centre will start training for Indian Dairy Diploma (Dairy Technology) course from this year. Further it is proposed to start special short courses at Anand, Bangalore, Bombay and Karnal centres. It is expected that these arrangements will help to reach the target of 4,000 trainees in the Fourth Plan.

*[I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated 8th June, 1966].*

#### Recommendation (S. No. 13; Para No. 46)

The Committee are unhappy to note that although the nucleus of Dairy extension was a part of the National Dairy Research Institute Project which was approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) as far back as July, 1956, the formal sanction therefore was accorded only in May, 1961 and

it was actually brought into being only towards the end of 1962. Besides, till this date the Division of Extension is neither fully equipped nor properly manned. That this had adversely affected the training of extension personnel is evident from the fact that the Institute has so far (end of 1964) trained only 36 trainees in about 3 years whereas it was planned to train 100 trainees annually. The Committee are distressed to note the poor performance of the Institute in regard to the training of the extension personnel and urge that prompt and energetic steps may be taken to equip the Institute and its regional stations with proper facilities for extension work.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A Head of Division for the Dairy Extension has recently been appointed. The R. O. who was on deputation abroad at the time Estimates Committee visited the N. D. R. I. has since joined. Thus the Extension Division has been strengthened and further steps will be taken as suggested by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD(L), dated the 24th August, 1965]

#### Recommendation (S. No. 14; Para No. 47)

The Committee welcome the practice of having regular meetings of research workers with the representatives of the industry, trade and farming community so that research may be of greater benefit.

The Committee would further suggest that each Regional Station of the National Dairy Research Institute may convene a meeting annually of the dairy technical personnel to acquaint them with the programmes and progress of the research and extension activities of the Stations and change ideas with them on any problems which need attention of the Station.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion will be implemented.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD(L), dated the 24th August, 1965]

#### Recommendation (S. No. 15; Para No. 48)

The Committee feel that any extension programme which does not enlist the assistance of the relevant Government departments and other concerned organisations, in educating the rural milk producers in the new techniques is not likely to bear fruit. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the results of researches obtained

at the regional stations as also other necessary technical information may be disseminated for the benefit of the rural milk producers with the assistance of the concerned Government Departments and other concerned organisations dealing with milk production. The Committee would suggest that the question of bringing out publications in regional languages may be taken up by the Central Government with the State Governments.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Fullest help of regional facilities available with the State Government will be availed of to develop dairy extension. Steps are also being taken to bring out popular literature in different regional languages.

*[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965]*

#### Recommendation (S. No. 16; Para No. 49)

The Committee feel that enough attention has not been given by Government to ensure co-ordination between the National Dairy Research Institute and other Institutes interested in certain aspects of dairy research. The committee cannot too strongly urge the importance for effecting purposeful co-ordination between the National Dairy Research Institute and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, the two sister organisations dealing with more or less correlated problems. There is also a paramount need for maintaining effective liaison with the dairy institutes in the various States. The Committee would like the Government to devise suitable measures by which greater co-ordination is brought about between the National Dairy Research Institute and other dairy institutes in the country so that duplication of research effort is avoided as far as possible and a well co-ordinated and purposeful programme of research suited to practical requirements is taken up.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The useful suggestions have been noted. Now that sister Research Institutes have come under the administrative control of the Indian Council of Agriculture and Research, it is hoped that greater and more effective liaison will be established between the National Dairy Research Institute and other sister institutions and *vice-versa*.

*[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965]*

**Recommendation (S. No. 17; Para No. 50)**

The Committee welcome the constitution of the Dairy Research Advisory Committee and hope that its recommendations will be considered by Government so that the research work of the National Dairy Research Institute is reoriented without delay to suit the specific needs of the industry.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The observation has been noted.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965]

**Recommendation (S. No. 18; Para No. 51)**

The Committee would recommend that performance reviews of the National Dairy Research Institute and its regional stations may be made in the third/fourth year of each Five Year Plan period so that the suggestions regarding future line of development can be duly incorporated in the next Plan period. The Committee also suggest that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research should maintain a list of specialists on an All-India basis whose services can be obtained, when necessary for constituting the Achievement Audit Team.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The suggestion has been noted for implementation.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965]

**Recommendation (S. No. 19; Para No. 52)**

The Committee are unhappy to note that the research work in the Divisions of Dairy Technology and Engineering are not commensurate with the facilities available. The Committee would stress that a properly coordinated programme for intensifying research in problems of practical importance to dairy industry should be taken up in these Divisions. The achievements of these two Divisions may again be critically reviewed after a year or so by the Dairy Research Advisory Committee to make sure that the improvement on the suggested lines have in fact taken place.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The position has been reviewed and is in active consideration. Research work has already been taken up in the Dairy Engineering



Division (i) Devising a small scale milk-chilling unit (ii) Continuous *Khoa* making (iii) Devising carriers for milk from rural areas, and (iv) Estimation of comparative efficiencies of different types of milk chilling systems. In the Dairy Technology Division work is in progress to prepare cheese from buffalo milk, cheese using rennet from micro-organism manufacture of evaporated milk, studying handling losses in different operations in a dairy, and utilization of skimmed milk production in Indian preparations.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965]

#### FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please indicate the results of the consideration of the Committee's observation and of the review made.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 4/9 (12) ECI/65, dated 10th March, 1966]

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Research work has now been taken up in the Dairy Engineering Division on the enlargement of the milk chilling unit for rural areas, designing of cycle carrier for carrying milk cans, equipment for making *Khoa* on a continuous basis, equipment for commercial manufacture of *Dahi*, testing the relative efficiency of different systems of chilling milk, standardization of the process and manufacture of dried hay.

In the Dairy Technology Division, work is in progress on the manufacture of Cheddar and Processed cheese from buffalo milk and market milk; manufacture of brick cheese; changes in the milk constituents during the ripening of cheese, assessment of fat and Solids-Non-Fat losses during the processing of milk and manufacture of different milk products; use of skimmed milk powder in Indian preparations like Chapaties, Porridge, Sweets, etc., Studies on the texture of butter, manufacture of evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk; manufacture of milk powder and lactose.

Thus, the recommendations of the Committee have been fully implemented and an active programme of research in Dairy Engineering and Dairy Technology Divisions is currently in hand.

[I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated 8th June, 1966]

#### Recommendation (S. No. 20; Para No. 53)

The Committee feel that as the Hansa milk Test becomes more and more popular, the testing kits including the serum may be com-

mercially exploited with the help of the National Research Development Corporation.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This suggestion has been noted.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965]

#### Recommendation (S. No. 21; Para No. 54)

The Committee would recommend that as soon as the milk chilling unit will be fully developed, it should be patented by the Institute and commercial exploited through the National Research Development Corporation.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This useful suggestion has been noted.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965]

#### Recommendation (S. No. 22; Para No. 55)

The Committee suggest that the research work on the production of rennet should be intensified so that in course of time the country could be made self-sufficient in the production of rennet.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT.

This suggestion has been noted and the work is being continued.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated the 24th August, 1965]

#### Recommendation (S. No. 23; Para No. 58)

The Committee find it difficult to reconcile the views expressed by the Second Dairy Industry Conference that large capacities available with manufacturers of dairy equipment lie unutilised with the Govt.'s claim that the reasons for slow progress in dairying is the paucity of modern dairy equipment. The Committee would suggest that there should be effective coordination between the Ministry of Industry and Supply and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. They would suggest that the Dairy Machinery Committee should be asked to go into the matter in detail and suggest ways and means

of utilising the existing capacity and to take suitable measures to meet the country's requirements during the Fourth Plan period.

The Committee would incidentally like to point out that the Dairy Machinery Committee "does not include any representative of National Dairy Research Institute, which is the premier Institute in Dairy Technology and Engineering and knows the practical problems at first-hand through extension wing and its regional stations.

The Committee suggest that Dairy Machinery Committee should include a representative of the National Dairy Research Institute.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This suggestion has been noted.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated 24th August, 1965]

#### FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please indicate the steps taken for full utilisation of the existing capacity for manufacture of dairy machinery and whether a representative of the National Dairy Research Institute has been included in the Dairy Machinery Committee.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 4/9 (12) ECI/65, dated 10th March, 1965]

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Four firms have been licensed by the D.G.T.D. for manufacture of Dairy Machinery in India to the value of Rs. 2.7 crores per year. The existing manufacture of Dairy Machinery is fully utilised to the extent of demands placed by the public, cooperative and private Sector.

The Dairy Machinery Committee which was set up by the Industry Ministry has made its recommendations and has thus fulfilled its terms of reference. The question of inclusion of a member from National Dairy Research Institute, therefore, does not arise now.

[I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated 8th June, 1966].

#### Recommendation (S. No. 24; Para No. 59)

The Committee consider that advances made by the foreign countries in dairy equipment and implements should be continuously and systematically studied by the National Dairy Research

Institute with a view to adopt them and encourage their manufacture in the country.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This useful suggestion has been noted.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD(L), dated the 24th August 1965].

#### Recommendation (S. No. 25; Para No. 60).

As the cattle development is intimately linked up with agricultural development, the Committee consider that promotion of the animal husbandry can make a meaningful contribution to the solution of the basic problems facing the nation and therefore urge the Government to take energetic steps in this direction.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This useful suggestion has been noted.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD(L), dated the 24th August 1965].

#### Recommendation (S. No. 26; Para No. 61).

The Committee would urge the encouragement of cooperatives in dairying and animal husbandry.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This Ministry have already written to the Agricultural Production Commissioner in the State Governments in this regard. Copy of the letter No. 1-4/64-DD dated 20th July, 1965 is enclosed (Appendix I).

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD(L), dated the 24th August 1965].

#### INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

#### Recommendation (S. No. 28, Para No. 75)

The Committee are unhappy to note that the training facilities available at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute in various courses of veterinary science have not been utilised fully. Whereas the annual capacity of the Institute for M.V.Sc. course is 60, only 22 students were admitted in 1961-62 and 1962-63 and only 46 students

were admitted in 1963-64. The Committee recommend that an Achievement Audit Committee may assess the working of the Post-Graduate College of the Institute with a view to explore the possibilities of utilising in full the training facilities available at the Institute. The Committee would recommend that all possible measures should be taken to attract adequate number of meritorious students interested in the subject to take up the courses.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Action is being taken to add a separate wing to the newly constructed hostel at the Institute in order to provide more accommodation for students. An achievement Audit Committee as recommended has since been set up.

It has also been decided to raise the amount of scholarship as shown below:—

M.V.Sc.—I year—from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 p.m.

II year—from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 p.m.

Ph.D. (in each year of 2-3 years course)  
from Nil to Rs. 200 p.m.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

#### Recommendation (S. No. 30, Para No. 78)

In view of the serious threat posed by the tuberculosis disease to the developing livestock industry of the country, the Committee urge that a vigorous campaign on the lines of the Rinderpest Eradication Campaign launched by the Institute with noticeable success in 1954 should be launched without delay for eradication of this disease in close co-operation with the State Departments of Animal Husbandry.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A scheme for the control of tuberculosis amongst cattle in organised farms, in the first instance, has already been approved by the Planning Commission. It has been started in a couple of States and it is expected that the work would extend to the remaining states during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 31; Para No. 79).**

The Committee suggest that the manufacture of oil adjuvant vaccine which has proved efficacious in controlling Haemorrhagic Septicaemia should be increasingly taken up by the States. The Committee also suggest that the Institute should provide technical know-how in the manufacture of the vaccine to the States in the initial stages. To this end Committee suggest that the programme for training State personnel in the manufacture of this vaccine may be drawn up in consultation with State Governments.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Officers from some of the States have already been trained in the technique of manufacture of this vaccine. As a result of this, the States of Maharashtra, Punjab and Kashmir have started manufacturing this product. Syllabus of the course for the technique of manufacture of biological products at this Institute includes training in the technique of manufacture of oil adjuvant vaccine also. Steps are being taken to organise a special course in the technique of the manufacture of this vaccine for the nominees of the other States to enable them to undertake its manufacture.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendations (S. No. 32; Para No. 80)**

The Committee are happy to note the achievement of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute in regard to the evolution of the Ranikhet disease vaccine. They urge that effective steps may be taken in consultation with the State Governments to popularise the vaccine among the poultry breeders so that the disease may be eradicated to the benefit of the poultry industry.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Eleven States have begun to manufacture Ranikhet Disease Vaccine and are already popularising its use amongst the poultry breeders for the eradication of the disease. The technical know-how and facilities for training of State personnel are being regularly provided and most States are benefiting from the same. The vaccine has gained sufficient popularity among the poultry keepers and is in regular demand, as a result of which, the disease is now very well under control.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 33; Para No. 81).**

In view of the meagre information available at present on the application of the indigenous plants which are reputed to have therapeutic value in veterinary practice, the Committee would urge that researches in this direction should be intensified in the Institute and in collaboration with States research institutions.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

An I.C.A.R. scheme on toxic plants is already functioning in the Institute. Action is being taken on the lines of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee to intensify the work.

*[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].*

**Recommendation (S. No. 34; Para No. 82)**

As the poultry provides a source of rich protein for improving the levels of the nutrition and is also helpful in giving gainful employment to people both in rural and urban areas, the Committee would urge that researches should be intensified to evolve cheap nutritional poultry feed so that more people can take up poultry keeping as a subsidiary occupation. The Committee feel that with cheaper feed being available, the poultry industry can make significant progress.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Considerable work has been carried on economic poultry rationing under the Coordinated Research Project of the ICAR at I.V.R.I. and in the States.

*[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].*

**Recommendation (S. No. 35; Para No. 84)**

The Committee recommend that urgent steps may be taken to provide a modern building suitable for the production of bacterial vaccine.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Action in this regard has already been initiated with the Central Public Works Department and the Architect. It is hoped that the building will come up during the Fourth Plan period.

*[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].*

**Recommendation (S. No. 36; Para No. 85).**

As frequent breakdowns in electricity supply and inadequate supply of water are apt to cause financial loss to the Institute on account of low production of biological products and also result in deterioration of the quantity and potency of biological products issued, the Committee recommend that urgent action should be taken to make available constant, steady and reliable electricity supply.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The necessity of giving a constant, steady and reliable electric current to the Institute has been stressed to the Hydel authorities, who are responsible for the supply of electricity to the Institute. Action is also being taken to provide a separate overhead line for the psychrometric chamber to avoid frequent fluctuations in the electric current. The possibility of having separate feeder line from the Hydel main sub-station at Dohna for the supply of power exclusively to the Institute will also be explored.

As regards augmentation of water supply, an additional tube-well has already been bored and put into commission. Other steps necessary to improve the water supply are also being taken by the Central P.W.D.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 37; Para No. 86).**

The Committee take it that as research develops, more and more effective vaccines/antisera would be produced. They recommend that the Institute should periodically review the efficacy of as well as the demand for the biological Products manufactured by the Division of Biological Products with a view to gradually stop the manufacture of those products that are out-dated and take up the manufacture of new vaccines and antisera.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The point has been taken note of. As has been done hitherto, old biological products will be replaced with new improved ones as and when they are evolved and the manufacturing processes will always be kept up-to-date in view of new researches in the field of manufacture of biological products.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].



**Recommendation (S. No. 38; Para No. 87).**

The Committee would like to invite attention to recommendation contained in para 13 of their 79th Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Central Potato Research Institute wherein they had suggested that a high-powered committee may be constituted urgently to go into the question of providing an effective and purposeful link between the research institutes and the farmer. The Committee note that whereas the N.D.R.I. conducts short courses in Dairy extension, Indian Veterinary Research Instt. has no course to train the extension personnel of the State Governments in the application of Veterinary researches being carried out in the Instt. The Committee consider that the I.V.R.I. should play a key role in training the State personnel in extension methods so that the researches of the Instt. are carried to the farmers and their problems are brought to the notice of the Instt. for solution.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

A proposal for the establishment of an Extension Division at the Instt. has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals. This Division when established would undertake training courses in extension methods.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 39; Para No. 88)**

The Committee feel that there is some force in the argument that the I.V.R.I. should be allowed to have regional experimental stations for special study of the problems peculiar to the regions where the sub-stations are to be set-up. The Committee hope that Government would come to an early decision in the matter so that problems of regional nature can be effectively tackled by the I.V.R.I.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The ICAR have considered the suggestion of setting up of regional experimental stations of IVRI. The general policy has been to encourage the State Governments to set up regional research stations which could study the problems of local and regional importance. This would promote the building up of research organisations in the State also. While, therefore, the ICAR would be quite willing to consider the need for setting up regional stations of IVRI, if it became necessary at some stage, it proposes to examine the possibility, in the first instance, of organizing research through the

State resources and particularly under the auspices of the State Agrl. Universities.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 40; Para No. 89).**

(i) The Committee are unhappy to note that large number of machinery and equipment remained idle for several years thus hampering the research work of the Instt. Even now some items of equipment are lying unused. The Committee would urge that immediate steps should be taken to put the idle machinery and equipment into service.

(ii) The Committee have also noted that non-utilisation of research equipment is a feature which is to be noticed in most of the Central agricultural research Institutes. The Committee would urge that before the machinery and equipment are purchased all preliminaries for the utilisation of machinery and equipment should be finalised so that there is no delay in commissioning them.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Committee's recommendation have been noted for future guidance.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 41; Para No. 90).**

The Committee cannot too strongly stress the need for collection of reliable statistics in regard to the animal husbandry matters as successful planning for research depends on accurate and up-to-date statistics. The Committee suggest that I.C.A.R. which has under it the Instt. of Agricultural Research Statistics should be entrusted with collecting and collating statistics on animal husbandry matters in close collaboration with State Governments.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The livestock statistics in the country are collected through quinquennial census. The method of enumerating of livestock is sound in principle, but there is no doubt that it is attended with some errors. The Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics of the I.C.A.R. is constantly endeavouring to improve the methodology of collection of animal husbandry statistics. A detailed scheme for rationalised supervision of census operations and post enumeration

sample survey of census data has been suggested to States for implementation during 1966 livestock census. A suitable programme to undertake sample surveys on all the important livestock products covering all the States of the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan is also being formulated."

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 42; Para No. 91).**

The Committee are unhappy to note that the project files of the Institute were not being properly maintained in the past. While appreciating the recent measures taken to improve the maintenance and recording of original research records, the Committee would like to suggest that a uniform procedure for maintaining records of original research in all the research institutes under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture may be evolved after a comparative study of the system followed in the research laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Noted. Necessary action is being taken to evolve a uniform procedure for maintaining records of original research in all the Research Instts. under the I.C.A.R.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 43; Para No. 92).**

The Committee regret to note that the publication of Annual Reports which contain an authentic record of Institute's activities should have been discontinued on grounds of economy. The Committee recommend that Annual Reports of the I.V.R.I. should be regularly published in time and supplied to the State Governments and concerned institutions to keep them informed about the work that is being done by the Instt.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The Committee's recommendations have been noted for compliance in future.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16-28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**Recommendation (S. No. 44; Para No. 95).**

The Committee hope that educative propaganda in regard to the importance of prevention and of prophylactic measures to be taken

against the spread of infection and outbreaks of seasonal diseases will be carried out effectively in conjunction with the State Governments.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This is already being done to a limited extent. The work will be intensified when the Extension Wing proposed to be established during the Fourth Five Year Plan comes into being.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16—28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

### CHAPTER III

#### RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

##### INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

###### Recommendation (S. No. 27; Para No. 70)

The Committee regret to note that there has been a shortfall to the extent of Rs. 45 lakhs in the construction of buildings which had to be carried forward for completion from the Second to the Third Plan and that out of a total of 25 constructional works approved for the Third Plan period as many as 19 constituted the spill-over of the Second Plan. With regard to appointment of staff, the performance of the Institute is equally unsatisfactory in as much as 17 posts are yet to be created and 19 posts still remain to be filled. The Committee would stress that the execution of Plan projects which are essential for the development of the Institute should be speeded up so that these are completed within the Third Plan period itself. The Committee also suggest that detailed Planning of Schemes to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan period should be taken up now so that their execution is evenly spread throughout the period of the Plan and necessity of spill-over from one Plan to another Plan is obviated.

###### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The short-fall to the extent of Rs. 45 lakhs in the construction of buildings and consequent spill-over from the Second Plan to the Third plan of 19 items of construction works was due to the inability of the C.P.W.D. to complete the constructional programme during the Second Plan. The present position is that out of 19 items spilled-over from second to the third Plan, 17 have been completed and the remaining two items are in progress and are expected to be completed during 1966-67.

Out of the new items of construction included in the Third Plan, five have been completed and work in the remaining six is in progress. All these six are also likely to be completed by the end of 1966-67.

As regards staff, out of 17 posts which were not created till the submission of the report to the Estimates Committee, it has since been decided to abandon their creation due to curtailment of plan provision on account of national emergency.

Out of 19 posts which were unfilled at the time of submission of the report to the Estimates Committee, five have since been filled in. Recruitment to other posts has since been deferred as a measure of economy due to national emergency.

The preparation of the schemes to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan has already been completed.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16—28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee hope that the execution of schemes included in the Fourth Plan would be evenly spread throughout the period of the Plan so that there is no spill-over of the schemes from one Plan period to the next one.

#### Recommendation (S. No. 29; Para No. 77)

The Committee note that a proposal to set up a separate station independent of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute to intensify researches on foot-and-mouth disease during the Fourth Plan is at present under consideration of the Planning Commission. While the Committee appreciate the necessity of intensifying research on the foot-and-mouth disease, they feel that any research on this disease should be carried out under the auspices & technical supervision of the I.V.R.I. which is the premier Institution in the country dealing with animal diseases and which has already made some progress in research in this line.

#### REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

During the Fourth Five Year Plan a separate Institute viz., Animal Virus Research Institute is proposed to be set up. Foot-and-Mouth Disease is being allotted one full Division in this Institute where intensive research on this disease would be carried out. Both the I.V.R.I. and the proposed Virus Research Institute would be under the administrative and technical control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and would work in close collaboration with each other.

[ICAR O.M. No. 16—28/65-L, dated 6th September, 1966].

**CHAPTER IV**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF**  
**GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE**  
**COMMITTEE**

**NATIONAL DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

**Recommendation (S. No. 3; Para No. 13)**

In view of the fact that the present production of milk falls short of even half of the optimum requirements for a balanced diet, the Committee strongly feel that there is need for a crash programme for cattle and dairy development which will have a substantial impact on milk production so that the minimum requirement of 6 oz. of milk *per capita* may be achieved within the next Plan period.

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The observations have been noted and it is hoped that efforts of the Institute in distributing improved cattle will in some measure be a help, though the problem is beset with many difficulties due to continuous increase in human and cattle population without proportionate increase in food and fodder.

[Ministry of Food and Agri. O.M. No. 2-5/65-DD (L), dated  
24th August, 1965].

**FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY COMMITTEE**

Please indicate the concrete steps that are being taken or are proposed to be taken regarding the distribution of improved cattle to the villagers indicating the annual target in that direction, so that the minimum requirement of 6 oz. of milk *per capita* may be achieved within a stipulated period.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 4/9 (12) ECI/65, dated 10th March, 1966].

**REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

The need for improving the quality of cattle and raising their productivity particularly with regard to milk has been well recognised. A number of cattle development schemes have been taken

up by the State Governments during the five year plans, which aim at increasing the milking as well as working efficiency of cattle.

Upto the end of 1963-64 the All India Key Village Scheme for cattle development was the most important scheme in this respect. This scheme has helped in developing pockets of good quality cattle in some parts of the country it, however, covered only a small fraction of the cattle population in the country. With a view to creating an impact on cattle development and increasing the production of milk rapidly 19 intensive cattle development projects in the States of—Andhra Pradesh (2), Bihar (2), Gujarat (2), Madhya Pradesh (1), Mysore (1), Madras (3), Maharashtra (3), Orissa (1), Uttar Pradesh (3) and West Bengal (1) have been set up under the special development programme sponsored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture). In addition 13 more such projects are likely to be taken up in 1966-67. Each intensive Cattle Development Project covers 1 lakh breedable cows/she buffaloes and attends to all aspects of cattle development in a coordinated manner duly supported by Feeds and Fodder Development and rural dairy extension activities. Each project is linked up with a major dairy scheme which provide ready and remunerative market for milk produced in the project.

Loans for the purchase of high yielding milch animals and feeds and fodders by the farmers are provided in each I.C.D. Project. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been made in each project for this purpose. No specific target has, however, been laid down. In addition loans are also being advanced to the farmers by various State Plan Schemes. All these steps are expected to go a long way in increasing the production as well as *per capita* availability of milk in the country.

[CAR O.M. No. 2/5/65-DD (L), dated 8th June, 1966].

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

Please see Chapter I of the Report.

NEW DELHI;  
November 22, 1966.  
Agrahayana 1, 1888 (Saka).

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,  
Chairman,  
Estimates Committee.



## APPENDIX

No. 1—4/64-DD

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE,

(Department of Agriculture)

Krishi Bhawan,

*New Delhi, the 20th July, 1965.*

To

All Agricultural Production Commissioners,

All Secretaries to Government,

Cooperation Department.

Sir,

The Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan, whilst stressing the supreme importance of achieving rapid economic growth and increasing production, emphasised that efforts to achieve these objectives should progressively reduce the existing disparities in income and wealth and secure for the bulk of the people their basic needs for food, clothing, housing and education and expand opportunities for employment. While the essential aim must be to bring about a more productive agricultural economy, there is need at the same time to create conditions under which the weaker sections would derive adequate benefit from the Plan programmes.

2. This letter deals with the latter aspect in regard to programmes under dairy, poultry, and other animal husbandry schemes.

3. Field studies conducted in Maharashtra, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh clearly demonstrate that cooperatives provide an effective organisational structure for implementing these vital schemes and for extending the benefits to the weaker sections. The experience on the ground has established that once the technical soundness of the scheme is ensured, the social objective of helping the weaker sections does not come in the way of production.

In the light of this study the following broad guidelines are suggested:—

- (i) the area selected should be compact and should be developed intensively to ensure that resources are not thinly spread and production is not affected.
- (ii) Project approach should be adopted; that is to say all technical aspects including survey, location of the project etc. should be decided by the technical departments.
- (iii) Common services such as supply of feed, fodder, veterinary and other facilities should be provided by the central organisation as an integral part of the scheme which should also take care of marketing facilities.
- (iv) It has been accepted that milk collection should take place through primary cooperative societies. Similarly, at the primary level, organisation of poultry cooperatives has been emphasised.
- (v) In these cooperative, the arrangements should be such as would ensure substantial assistance to weaker sections of the community the broad categories of which have been indicated in Community Development & Cooperation Ministry's letter No. 3-13/65-BC dated 15th April, 1965.
- (vi) This broad approach is already being implemented on the ground in many States e.g. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab etc. In regard to dairy, in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, a conscious effort is being made to extend the benefits of the scheme to the weaker sections. In Karad for example, no family is eligible for more than 3 animals from the scheme. The bulk of the loanes, however, receive only 1 animal each. In the district of Satara, the Rathare poultry scheme provides for two categories of members in cooperative societies. B class members being eligible to keep 25 to 100 birds each.
- (vii) As the programmes develop, assistance from Government should increasingly be utilised for promotional and development purposes, working capital being largely found from the cooperative credit structure. On this basis, Government funds would flow more and more towards contribution to share capital, special bad debt reserve, managerial subsidy and any special risk funds which may be set up. Adoption of these measures would facilitate

the flow of production credit from the cooperative banking structure which should play a more active role in providing medium and short term loans required by these and other types of cooperatives.

4. Model schemes for dairy and poultry drawn up and in the light of the schemes already in operation in Maharashtra etc. are also attached for guidance in formulating schemes for the IV Plan.

5. Both the Dairy and Poultry Schemes at present run in many parts of the country, suffer from the defect that middlemen distributors absorb a substantial portion of the profit margin to the detriment of the producer. The Cooperative approach has the advantage of bringing to the producer the maximum possible price for his commodity consonant with the consumer market available in the country. At the same time, unless the co-operative is properly organised and supervised, the existing practices in the distribution field give scope for malpractices. It is suggested that it is in the interest of dairy and poultry development that strong and active co-operatives are formed for both these supply programmes and a substantial part of the Plan resources utilised for developing these programmes. It is suggested for consideration that the objective should be to form strong co-operatives to utilise at least 75 per cent of the Plan resources earmarked for this programme. It is further suggested that out of this allocation 50 per cent of the fund meant for giving assistance to individuals may be earmarked for the weaker sections of the community. I am to suggest that the State Governments may kindly adopt this approach in formulating their Fourth Plan for these schemes and issue suitable instructions in this regard. Where it is difficult to form such effective cooperatives, as envisaged above, or where the cooperatives do not function effectively, this does not preclude the State Governments from taking recourse to other steps to maintain the supplies.

6. This letter may kindly be acknowledged. Copies of the instructions issued by the State Government on this subject may be sent to the Planning Commission and Ministries of Food & Agriculture and Community Development and Cooperation, if possible, by 30th August, 1965.

Yours faithfully,

B. SIVARAMAN,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

1. Copy forwarded to the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Cooperation) for information and necessary action.

2. Copy also forwarded for information and necessary action to:—

- (a) State Registrar of Cooperative Societies.
- (b) State Directors of Animal Husbandry.
- (c) State Dairy Officers.
- (d) A.H.C./D.D.A./Dy. D.D.A./A.D.D.A.'s/A.L.D.A.'s.
- (e) Livestock Development II Section.

(N. RANGANATHAN)

*Under Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Model scheme for poultry development on cooperative basis*

The model scheme prepared by the Working Group on Dairy and Animal Husbandry Cooperatives recommends that the minimum number of birds to be maintained by a person in the intensive development block should be 25. It would be preferable to maintain 50 or 100 birds to make it financially worth-while. The crash programme scheme of the Rajasthan Government has laid down a minimum of 50 birds. In the schemes formulated by the Maharashtra Government for Sangli and Satara area, there is a provision for maintenance of two types of units—one with three to four hundred birds and other with one hundred birds; there is also provision for 25 birds.

2. The experience in Maharashtra has shown that the organisation of primary cooperatives has facilitated the provision of common services, namely, feed and marketing facilities and better technical supervision. Where small poultry units have been organised on individual basis as in Andhra Pradesh, difficulties in this regard have been experienced; these units have tended to remain isolated. Maharashtra has accordingly drawn up cooperative schemes for small and big units, integrated with the central unit, for purposes of feed, marketing etc.

3. In Kolaba and Ratnagiri, the central unit is also in the co-operative sector and arranges for poultry houses, feeds, etc. On the

basis of 100 birds per member and with a membership of 100, the society will have a minimum of 10,000 birds.

#### 4. *Financial assistance from the Government*

##### (a) **Share Capital.**

If the authorised share capital of members is Rs. 1 lakh, the Government should contribute Rs. 1 lakh to the share capital of the society. The share capital contribution of the Government should be released in instalments—1st instalment of 50 per cent may be given if share capital collected by members is Rs. 2,500 and issued capital is Rs. 5,000; 2nd instalment should be 20 per cent; 3rd instalment 20 per cent and 4th instalment 10 per cent.

##### (b) **Loan to society from Government for capital expenditure—Rs. 1 lakh**

The loan should be released in instalments on the lines suggested above for share capital. The Government contribution and loan should be redeemed within a period of 10 years starting from the third year of the date of disbursement of Government assistance.

##### (c) **Risk fund.**

As poultry birds are delicate and are easily affected by epidemics and there is fear of heavy mortality, Government should contribute at the rate of 50 paise per bird for creation of a risk fund in every society. In a society with 100 members each having 100 birds, the total contribution by way of grant would be Rs. 5,000. This fund is an integral part of the Maharashtra schemes and is being built up on the basis of subsidy from the Government.

#### *Land, buildings and equipment.*

5. Each project will have to acquire half an acre of land. A set of 5-6 rooms for incubation, egg storage, feed mixing, office, packing rooms, etc. will have to be constructed. Electricity load required would be about 10 K.V.

One incubator of 5000 egg. capacity, feed grinder, food mixer, weighing scale, egg room cooler, electric grader, fillers and flats, debeaker etc. will be needed.

### *Arrangements for feed*

6. The society should arrange to supply feed to its members and should obtain the feed from the central unit which will establish a feed mill as soon as sufficient number of primary societies come into existence.

Initially, the society might set up its own small feed mixing unit and utilise a part of its capital resources for this purpose.

### *Assistance to individual members*

7. In the scheme formulated by Maharashtra Government, there is a provision for grant of subsidy to those who keep 100 birds. The amount of subsidy in Sangli and Satara is 25%. In Rajasthan also about 25% subsidy is allowed. It is, therefore, proposed that the individual members who keep 100 birds might be given a loan upto Rs. 1,000 for purchase of birds, construction of poultry houses and for meeting cost of feed and other miscellaneous expenditure. The amount of loan should be given in kind as far as possible.

25% of the amount of loan may be treated as subsidy.

### *Loan procedure and other matters*

8. The Government contribution towards share capital of societies may be treated as preferential shares for purposes of redemption. 25% of the profits of these societies should be credited to a separate account "Capital redemption fund". 25% of the profits should be utilised for building a risk fund. The society should not declare dividend at a rate exceeding 4½% till the Government contribution is retired in full.

The recovery of loan amount from individuals shall start after 7 months from the date of advancement of the loan. The amount should be realised out of the sale proceeds of the eggs and birds in instalments.

The appointment or removal of a manager or secretary of the society should be made with the approval of the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies and the District Live Stock or Poultry Officer.

### *Project approach*

9. The work of poultry development should be carried out on a project basis and it would be desirable to set up a network of societies around central union in a compact area so that the necessary

technical assistance can be provided and supervision should be adequately exercised. The intensive project approach will also facilitate collection and marketing of eggs. It will also help in the proper supply of feeds and other essential commodities.

*Model scheme for dairy development on cooperative basis*

In the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh collection of milk for dairy projects takes place through primary cooperatives. This has facilitated the provision of a common service, namely, feed and marketing facilities and better technical supervision. In some States in the initial stages service cooperatives are assisted to take up milk collection and separate dairy societies are organised subsequently.

2. The Working Group on Dairy Cooperatives had endorsed the policy of collection of milk through cooperative societies and has recommended that the existing pattern of financial assistance given below may be continued:

	Rs.
(i) Subsidy for centralised milk and testing and collection of milk.	2,000
(ii) Subsidy for expenditure on testing and collection of milk in a village on a tapering scale for a period of five years.	900
(iii) Loan for milch animals, feed and fodder.	20,000

3. The primary milk societies in Sangli, Karad and Andhra Pradesh are already implementing the policy of giving loan assistance to the weaker sections of the community. 33—50 per cent of the total loans have gone to them. The repayment performance of weaker sections has been found to be satisfactory. They are also more regular in delivering the milk to the milk union. The landless persons who receive loan assistance make arrangements for purchase of fodder on cash payment or in lieu of part of the wages due to them. The allotment of waste lands to the societies for fodder is being considered by State Governments. In addition, for obtaining maximum results a primary milk society will have to make arrangements for supply of concentrates and feeds, technical guidance and other facilities.

4. At the time of admission, in Sangli district, a member is required to pay Rs. 11 (Rs. 10 towards share capital and Re. 1 towards admission fee). Subsequently, while issuing the loan 10 per cent of the total amount is deducted towards share capital. For instance if the price of a buffalo is Rs. 400 a loan of Rs. 440 is sanctioned of which Rs. 40 is used towards share capital and the balance for purchase of animals. The loans are issued without security of landed property after obtaining the sureties. The sureties need not necessarily be landholders. Landless can be sureties to each other. The house of a borrowing member, if any, and the animal is also treated as additional security. Cooperative societies have also introduced a system of insuring cattle as an integral part of the scheme.

5. The loan for purchase of cattle is for a period of three years and recovery thereof is to be made in two lactations out of the milk supplied by the member to the society.

6. The maximum number of cattle which a person can keep by securing loans from the cooperative society may be restricted to 3. It is already being done in parts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

7. The work of dairy development should be planned and implemented on project basis, ensuring integrated arrangements for veterinary services, feed, marketing etc. A network of dairy societies when set up may federate into a milk union in a compact area where the dairy project is established. This would ensure necessary technical guidance and proper supervision.



## APPENDIX II

*Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 81st Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha)*

1. Total number of recommendations.	44
2. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government ( <i>vide</i> recommendations No. 1, 2, 4 to 26, 28, 30 to 40)	
Number . . . . .	41
Percentage to total . . . . .	93.2%
3. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply ( <i>vide</i> recommendations No. 27 and 29)	
Number . . . . .	2
Percentage to total . . . . .	4.5%
4. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee ( <i>vide</i> recommendation No. 3)	
Number . . . . .	1
Percentage to total . . . . .	2.3%

Sl. No	Name of Agent	Agency No.	Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.
27.	Bahree Brothers, 188, Lajpatrai Market, Delhi-6.	27	33.	Bookwell, 4. Sant Narakari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.	96
28.	Jayana Book Depot, Chaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	66		MANIPUR	
29.	Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	68	34.	Shri N. Chaoba Singh, News Agent, Ramlal Paul High School Annexe, Imphal.	77
30.	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.	76		AGENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
31.	The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit Kaur Market, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.	88	35.	The Secretary, Establishment Department, The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.—2.	
32.	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath, New Delhi.	95			

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