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**STANDING COMMITTEE
ON AGRICULTURE
(1998-99)**

TWELFTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(1999-2000)**

TWENTIETH REPORT

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
OF THE RAJYA SABHA**

ON

23 APR 1999



सत्यमेव जयते

AUTHENTICATED

K. Yerranna
K. YERRANNAIDU
Chairman
Standing Committee on Agriculture

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 1999/Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 20.4.1999

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 20.4.1999



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 1999/Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON AGRICULTURE (1998-99)

Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

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3. Shri D.C. Sreekantappa
4. Shri Nandkumar Singh Chauhan
5. Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria
6. Shri Baliram Kashyap
7. Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo
8. Shri M. Master Mathan
9. Shri Raj Narain Passi
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22. Shri Mitrasen Yadav
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- *30. Shri Chada Suresh Reddy

Rajya Sabha

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34. Shri Devi Prasad Singh
35. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami
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40. Shri Sukh Dev Singh Dhindsa
41. Shri Aimaduddin Ahmad Khan (Durru)
42. Dr. Ramendra Kumar Yadav "Ravi"
43. Shri Sangh Priya Gautam
44. Shri Devi Lal
45. Prof. M. Sankaralingam

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.C. Malhotra — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri Joginder Singh — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri S. Balshekar — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Shri K.L. Arora — *Assistant Director*
5. Smt. Ratna Bhagwari — *Committee Officer*

*Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 18th March, 1999 in place of Lt. Gen. (Retd.) N. Foley, who ceased to be a member of the Committee consequent upon his nomination to DRSC on Defence *w.e.f.* 18th March, 1999.

PREFACE

1. I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for the year 1999-2000.

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture was constituted on 5th June, 1998. One of the functions of the Standing Committee as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) on 31st March, 1999. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for placing before them, the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 1999-2000 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the report at their sitting held on 8th April, 1999.

NEW DELHI;
April 8, 1999
Chaitra 18, 1921 (Saka)

KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

CHAPTER I

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING—AN OVERVIEW

1.1 Animal Husbandry is one of the dominant sectors of the country's economy. It plays a vital role in the rural economy of the country by generating additional gainful employment for the weaker sections of the society, particularly to the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other rural poor. India is blessed with livestock resources of considerable genetic. The main objective of its development are as :

1. to make available adequate quantity of animal protein for the human population;
2. to supply adequate animal drought power;
3. to make available manure in large quantity for growth of agriculture; and
4. to improve the nutritional and economic status by providing gainful employment to rural population, including the small marginal farmers, agricultural labourers; weaker sections.

1.2 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) is one of the Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and came into existence w.e.f. 1st February, 1991 by converting two divisions of the Department of the Agriculture and Cooperation namely Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department.

Functions

1.3 The Department is responsible for matters relating to livestock production, preservation, protection and improvement of stock and dairy development including Technology Mission in Dairy Development. It also looks after matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board. All matters pertaining to fishing and fisheries, inland and marine are also looked after by the Deptt.

1.4 The Department advises State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of suitable policies and programmes in the field of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries. The main focus of the activities is on (a) development of requisite infrastructure in States/UTs for improving animal productivity (b) preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care (c) development of superior germ plasm of cattle, sheep and poultry for distribution to States (d) sustainable development of fisheries in inland and marine waters and (e) expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackishwater and welfare of fisherfolk, etc.

Ninth Plan Outlay

1.4 The Ninth Plan allocation for the Department is as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

	(DBS)	(EAP)	Total
AH&D	960.00	112.18	1072.18
Fisheries	549.70	56.00	605.70
Total	1509.70	168.00	1677.88

1.5 The EAP of Rs. 168.00 crores includes Rs. 112.18 crores for the EEC assisted National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) Rs. 40.00 crores for the Japanese aided project on acquisition of dredging equipment and Rs. 16.00 crores for the World Bank Project on Shrimp Culture.

1.6 The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has been provided the total outlay of Rs. 1677.89 crores during the Ninth Plan. This includes in outlay of Rs. 1072.18 crores for Animal Husbandry and Dairying Development and Rs. 605.70 crores for fisheries.

1.7 The business relating to Fisheries sector had been brought under the purview of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying w.e.f. 10th October, 1997. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation transferred plan allocation of Rs. 516.00 crores pertaining to fisheries,

and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, transferred an allocation of Rs. 89.70 crores to Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying i.e. Rs. 605.70 crores.

1.8 The plan outlay includes Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS) of Rs. 1509.70 crores (Rs. 960 crores for animal husbandry and dairy sector and Rs. 549.70 crores for fisheries sector) and External Aid Projects (EAP) of Rs. 168.18 crores (Rs. 112.18 crores in animal husbandry sector and Rs. 56.00 crores in fisheries sector).

1.9 Demand No. 4 relates to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The demand provides for implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes together for Plan and Non-Plan activity.

1.10 The Budget Estimates for the year 1999-2000 are Rs. 489.39 crores which includes Rs. 381.90 crores for Plan schemes and Rs. 107.49 crores for Non-Plan activities. 78.00% of the Budget Estimates is on plan side and 22% of the Estimates is on non-plan side.

1.11 The revenue section of the Budget Estimates for 1999-2000 has proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 461.56 crores while the Capital Section has proposals for Rs. 27.83 crores, thus taking the total of Rs. 489.39 crores.

1.12 In the light of Prime Minister's announcement for doubling the food production and making India hunger free in next 10 year's an Action Plan for achieving accelerated growth of livestock products. A total allocation of Rs. 2490.00 crores has been projected for the Ninth Plan, as per following sector-wise and year-wise break-up :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	AH&D Sector	Fisheries Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
1997-98	200.00	119.15	319.15
1998-99	222.00	159.15	381.90

1	2	3	4
1999-2000	387.31	153.14	540.45
2000-2001	425.75	168.75	594.50
2001-2002	466.42	188.48	654.00
Total (9thPlan)	1701.48	788.52	2490.00

Schemes/Programmes Under Operation during 9th Plan

1.13 For achieving accelerated growth of animal husbandry and fisheries sectors, the Department proposes to implement a total 45 sectors out of the proposed allocation of Rs. 381.90 crores in the Annual Plan (1999-2000). Of these, 23 schemes relate to Animal Husbandry, 7 to Dairy Development and 15 to Fisheries Sector. Of these, following 9 schemes are new schemes envisaged in the Ninth Plan for which a provision of Rs. 39.15 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 as per the following break-up :

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed allocation (1999-2000)
1	2	3
1.	Estt. of Sheep/Goat Development Board	0.10
2.	Assistance to State Poultry Farms	8.00
3.	Creation of Disease Free Zones	1.00
4.	Cattle Insurance	0.05
5.	Assistance to Cooperatives	16.00
6.	Formation of new dairy cooperatives	4.40

1	2	3
7.	Vidya Dairies	5.50
8.	Integrated Capture Fisheries Resources	3.50
9.	Development of Fisheries in hilly regions	0.60
Total		39.15

Growth of Financial Outlay of the Deptt. Percentage Investment in the Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries Sectors

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Plan	Total Investment of GOI	Investment in			Percentage to total Plan Investment of GOI		
			AH&D	Fisheries	Total	AH&D	Fisheries	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1st Plan (1951-56)	1960.0	16.0	2.7	18.7	0.8	0.1	1.0
2.	2nd Plan (1956-61)	4672.0	34.5	9.1	43.6	0.7	0.2	0.9
3.	3rd Plan (1961-66)	8677.0	77.0	23.4	100.4	0.9	0.3	1.2
4.	Annual Plans (1966-69)	6625.4	59.7	31.7	91.4	0.9	0.5	1.4
5.	4th Plan (1969-74)	15779.0	154.2	54.1	208.3	1.0	0.3	1.3
6.	5th Plan (1974-79)	39426.2	318.1	139.9	458.0	0.8	0.4	1.2
7.	Annual Plan (1979-80)	12176.5	122.2	NA	122.0	1.0	NA	1.0
8.	6th Plan (1980-85)	109291.7	802.5	286.9	1089.4	0.7	0.3	1.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	7th Plan (1985-90)	220216.3	1203.3	479.6	1682.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
10.	8th Plan (1992-97)	434100.0	2838.3	1172.3	4010.6	0.7	0.3	1.0
11.	9th Plan	859200.0	1072.18	605.70	1677.88	0.1	0.1	0.2
12.	1997-98*	91839.0	200.0	119.0	319.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
13.	1998-99*	105187.0	222.0	160.0	382.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
14.	1999-2000*	103521.0	235.98	145.92	381.90	0.2	0.2	0.4

*Central Plan Outlay.

1.14 The Committee observed that the percentage outlay of the Department was decreasing rapidly more to from the 6th Plan onwards. Although during the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Plans it is stated at 0.3% of the Central outlay it was very sizeably lower than 1.1% in the earlier plans.

Budgetary Allocations for 1st two years of IXth Plan

The allocation and Expenditure during the 1st two years of the 9th Plan is as under :—

	Allocation			Expenditure		
	Plan	N.Plan	Total	Plan	N.Plan	Total
1997-98	319.45	69.66	388.81	209.80	179.40	389.20
1998-99	381.90	144.99	526.89	210.60	188.60	399.23
1999-2000	381.90	107.49*	499.39	—	—	—

* DMS expenditure is gross
1997-98 utilisation is 66% in Plan
1998-99 utilisation is 55% in Plan

1.15 The Committee observed that there is a declining trend of utilisation and achievement of targets year after year. The Committee desired to know as to why the Department could not make use of the plan funds? The Department in their reply have stated that the efforts of the Department are focussed on achieving rapid growth and development of Animal Husbandry and fisheries sectors. The pace of utilisation of plan funds was however low during the first 2 years 1997-98 and 1998-99 of the Ninth Plan mainly because of the following reasons:—

- (i) Due to delay in approval of Ninth Plan., EFC memos. of many schemes could not be considered and administrative approval of ongoing schemes could not be communicated to the States. As a result in 1997-98 there was considerable delay in receiving proposals from State Governments for approval and implementation of various schemes and projects.
- (ii) Due to ban on new schemes, BE of new schemes were frozen during 1997-98.
- (iii) Due to formation of new Government the budget for 1998-99 was approved late only in July 98.
- (iv) It is anticipated that the pace of utilisation will increase during 1999-2000 and the remaining years of 9th Plan particularly after the implementation of new schemes is streamlined. It may be mentioned that in 1998-99 EFC/SFC clearances have been obtained for a large number of schemes, including the National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding assistance to co-operatives, Rinderpest Eradication, Assistance to State Poultry Farms, Cattle Insurance and several dairy projects for non-OF areas.

1.16 The Committee note that the Budget Estimate on the Plan side for 1999-2000 has been kept at the same level of Rs. 381.90 crores as it was for 1998-99. In fact, keeping in view the reduced purchasing power of rupee over the last year the actual Budgetary Estimates for 1999-2000 is lower than the Budgetary Estimates of 1998-99. The Department stated in their written reply that the Department has submitted Annual Plan proposals of Rs. 439.56 crores, for approval of the Planning Commission. However, keeping in view the resource constraints expressed by the Planning Commission during discussions,

the Budgetary outlay was reduced and a revised Annual Plan was submitted for approval of the Planning Commission in January, 1999. The BE 1999-2000 is at the same level of the BE of Rs. 381.90 crores during 1998-99; however, BE 1998-99 had an EAP of Rs. 76 crores while BE 1999-2000 has an EAP of Rs. 5.89 crores only.

1.17 The Department has also submitted a SAP of Rs. 2490 crores for consideration of Planning Commission. The approval of SAP is awaited from the Planning Commission.

Actuals 1997-98		BE 1998-99		RE 1998-99		BE 1999-2000	
Plan	N.Plan	Plan	N.Plan	Plan	N.Plan	Plan	N.Plan
209.80	179.40	381.90	144.99	210.60	188.63	381.90	107 .49

1.18 The Committee in their Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (1998-99) recommended to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to enhance the allocation for 1998-99 from BE Rs. 381.90 crores to Rs. 576.06 crores as projected by the Department in order to achieve the ambitious targets of 9th Plan.

1.19 The Department in their Action Taken reply have stated that the allocations for 1998-99 has been stepped up to Rs. 381.9 crores BE from the RE level of Rs. 224.97 crores in 1997-98 and the outlets for the remaining period of 9th Plan will be substantially higher to enable the Department to achieve the 9th Plan targets.

1.20 The Committee note that the budgetary allocations have been drastically reduced from 381.90 crores (BE 1998-99) to Rs. 210.60 (RE 1998-99)

1.21 The Committee desired to know the reasons for the drastic reduction in budgetary allocations and the impact of the shortfall in utilisation of funds in 1997-98 and 1998-99 on the achievement of targets. In reply to the query of the Committee the Department stated that the Ministry of Finance of the basis of pre budget discussion held under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure) on 11th November, 1998, has finalised the RE of Rs. 210.60 crores for 1998-99 against BE of Rs. 381.90 crores. Keeping in view the trend of expenditure and bare minimum requirements the Department had requested the Ministry

of Finance, *vide* letter dated 7th December, 1998 to provide additional fund of Rs. 61.32 crores over the RE of Rs. 210.60 crores in the following sectors :—

		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Cattle and Buffalo development	30.15
2.	Establishment of carcass utilisation units	2.80
3.	Fodder development	0.50
4.	Estimation of production of livestock products	0.26
5.	Fisheries	27.61

Ministry of Finance has however not agreed to this request.

1.22 The Committee further wanted to know which programmes have been hit the most. The Deptt. in their written reply informed the Committee that the RE of the following schemes has been significantly reduced, which affected their speedy implementation and achievement of targets during 1997-98 and 1998-99:—

Schemes	1997-98		1998-99	
	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5
1. Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme		-	30.90	6.10
2. National Bull Production Programme			10.00	0.80
3. Assistance to States for cont. of animal disease	11.50	7.90	13.50	8.50
4. Assistance to States for fodder development	5.00	3.70	5.40	4.00

	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Imp. of slaughter houses/CUC	20.00	10.00	20.00	7.00
6.	Estt. of Fishing harbour at ports	30.00	20.00	20.00	11.00
7.	Dev. of fresh water aquaculture			18.50	8.00
8.	Fisheries Survey of India			27.00	12.00

Implementation of New Schemes

1.23 The Committee recommended in their 9th Report on Demands for Grants 1998-99 that higher allocations should be made for the implementation of new schemes of the 9th Plan.

1.24 The Department in their Action Taken Reply stated that the new schemes envisaged in respect of Dairy Sector *viz.* New Primary Dairy Co-operatives and Vidya Dairies have already been approved by the Planning Commission.

1.25 While going through the Annual Report (1998-99) page No. 41 the Committee noted that the schemes are yet to be approved by the appraisal agencies and Planning Commission. Giving clarification the Department stated that schemes namely New Primary Dairy Co-operatives and Vidya Dairies are new schemes included by the Planning Commission during the year 1998-99 and in the 9th Plan. Planning Commission has desired that EFC clearance for the above mentioned schemes should be obtained. As these schemes are new schemes the EFC Memorandum of the above schemes were prepared and sent to various appraisal agencies namely Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, DARE/ICAR, Department of Rural Development and Financial Advisor for seeking their comments. The Comments of all the appraisal agencies have been received by this Department and final EFC Memorandum is being prepared.

1.26 Following are the details of budgetary allocations and expenditure during the first three years of 9th Plan for schemes New Primary Dairy Co-operative and Vidya Dairies:—

Name of the Scheme	Rs. in crores		
	1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	RE	BE
New Primary Dairy Cooperative	4.00	2.00	4.40
Vidya Dairies	5.00	2.00	5.50

1.27 When the Committee desired to know the reasons for reduced budgetary allocations at RE stage of 1998-99 for both the above mentioned schemes, the Department explained that the EFC Memorandum for the New Primary Dairy Co-operatives had not been finalised therefore budget allocation was reduced from BE stage of Rs. 4.00 crores to Rs. 2.00 crores at RE stage during 1998-99.

1.28 As regards to the targets set forth and achievements in these two schemes the Department stated that under the scheme New Primary Dairy Co-operatives a target of formation of 15000 Dairy Co-operatives Societies during the 9th Plan period has been projected. Also for Vidya Dairy 1 or 2 institutions were targeted to be provided grant in each year during the plan period. As these schemes are yet to be cleared/approved by the EFC hence no achievements have been made during the year 1998-99.

Sector-wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure during Ninth Plan

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Approved Outlay for 9th Plan	1997-98			1998-99		1999-2000
			B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expend.	B.E.	R.E.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	Secretarial & Economic Services	—	0.85	0.85	—	1.00	1.60	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II.	Animal Husbandry Sector							
1.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	272.18	59.00	20.32	19.44	60.00	20.00	38.00
2.	Cattle & Buffalo Dev.	280.00	41.69	41.30	39.55	49.87	15.00	56.00
3.	Poultry Dev.	50.00	4.60	4.61	4.22	11.44	5.63	14.50
4.	Sheep & Wool Dev.	30.00	6.10	3.75	3.14	6.10	3.25	11.32
5.	Piggery Dev.	20.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	6.00
6.	Other Livestock Dev.	0.0025	2.00	0.53	0.53	0.02	—	0.00
7.	Feed & Fodder	58.00	8.98	7.02	7.34	9.32	7.87	11.00
8.	Meat	35.00	22.00	10.50	10.32	21.00	7.53	15.75
9.	Admn. Inv. and Statistics	20.00	2.50	2.50	2.54	3.50	2.64	4.00
10.	Other schemes, AH Ext., Pack Animals, Strengthening of AH Div.	32.00	9.15	3.81	3.62	3.15	2.08	3.51
III.	Dairy Development	275.00	39.00	30.98	29.25	50.60	33.09	73.90
IV.	Fishery Sector	605.7	119.15	94.80	85.03	159.90	107.40	145.94
	Total	1677.88	319.15	224.97	209.80	381.90	210.60	381.90

Expenditure on Non-Plan Activities

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Sector	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Secretariate Economic Services	1.84	1.93	3.60	3.65	3.80
II.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	8.35	9.22	10.17	9.76	10.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a.	Cattle Development	3.20	3.58	4.00	4.00	4.10
b.	Other Animal Husbandry Programme	5.15	5.64	6.17	5.76	6.15
III.	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT					
a.	Delhi Milk Scheme	50.00	158.00	118.00	162.00	80.00
IV.	FISHERIES SECTOR	8.87	11.21	12.62	12.62	12.84
a.	Fishing Harbour and Landing Facilities	0.52	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.74
b.	Marine Fisheries	5.46	6.89	7.70	7.70	7.90
c.	Education & Training	2.60	3.34	3.66	3.66	3.66
d.	Other Fisheries Programme	0.29	0.32	0.54	0.54	0.54

Separate Ministry for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

1.29 The Committee has been recommending in the past for a separate Ministry for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for the last two years. However, there seem to be no action being taken in this regard. The Department was asked to clarify during evidence on 31.3.99 about the latest position. The Department replied as under :—

“As the Committee is aware, there was no separate Department earlier. It is only at the beginning of this decade that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying was created by taking away certain divisions from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. After that bifurcation, we have three departments now. The next significant change happened in October, 1997 when Inland Fisheries were taken from Agriculture and added to this Department. Deep sea fishing from the Food Processing Industry were also added to this Ministry. Today, we are concerned with the animal husbandry and fisheries sectors.

The suggestion of this Committee is that there should be a separate Ministry. This is a suggestion which the Government in

the Cabinet Secretariat or in the Prime Minister's Office have to implement. We have brought the recommendations of this Committee to the notice of the appropriate authorities. It is for them to take a decision on this. But, I must mention that there is a negative factor. While this Committee has been recommending that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying should be upgraded to a full-fledged Ministry with a full Minister, the Pay Commission has come up with the recommendation that the Department must be merged back with the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation. This recommendation of the Pay Commission is under the consideration of the Government. We are now caught between the two conflicting and opposing recommendations. One is for separation from the Ministry and the second is for the creation of a new Ministry."

CHAPTER II

SECRETARIAT AND ECONOMIC SERVICE

Appointment Animal Husbandry Commissioner

2.1 The post of Animal Husbandry Commissioner has been lying vacant since quite a long time. The Committee has earlier made recommendation for the appointment of the Animal Husbandry Commissioner.

2.2 The Committee is informed during evidence on 31.3.99 as under :—

“Now I am glad to be able to report to this Committee that since the last meeting we have made considerable progress. We now have today with the Department a recommendation from the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to this post. Unfortunately, we have not been able to notify the incumbent, because, according to the Finance Ministry’s Circular, if a post had been lying vacant for three to four years, it will be treated as dead until specifically received. So, with the recommendation of our Financial Advisor the papers have now going to the Ministry of Finance for reviving the post. I am hopeful that within two months latest we should have an incumbent in position.”

2.3 The Committee desired information on the following points related to the Secretariat and Economic Services of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying :

(i) Actual strength of the Development grade-wise/scale-wise shortfall in each scale and reasons for such shortfall. The Department

in their reply stated that:—

	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	Shortfall
Group 'A'	91	60	31
Group 'B'	132	110	22
Group 'C'	85	61	24
Group 'D'	51	50	01
	359	281	78

2.4 Many of the vacant posts are at various stages of recruitment process which involves agencies like the UPSC etc. There is a shortage of incumbents especially in the Group 'C' where Staff Selection Commission is involved in selection process. The requisitions are never satisfied in full.

(ii) Break of the BE 1999-2000 (Plan) of Rs. 1.14 crores under major Head 3451, Minor Head 090 Secretariat Sub Level 390001 salaries.

2.5 The Department in their reply stated that the break up of budget proposed for 1999-2000 under salaries (plan) is Rs. 68.40 lakhs for pay of Officers and staff and Rs. 45.60 lakhs for other allowances which include Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Leave Travel Concession, Medical Reimbursement and Non-practising Allowance etc.

(iii) Details of foreign travel expenses under plan and Non-plan for the year 1998-99 and justification for raised allocation to this head for 1999-2000 overheads.

2.6 The Department in their reply stated that Rs. 10.97 lakhs (Rs. 4.50 lakh plan+Rs. 6.47 lakhs Non-plan) was allotted to meet foreign travel expenses of officers of the Department during 1998-99. During 1998-99, 9 officers (6 technical and 3 non-technical) were sent abroad for attending international meetings/sessions/conference etc. Increase of Rs. 5.53 lakhs in the budget of 1999-2000 has been made

to accommodate the expenditure on the foreign visits by Officers of the Fisheries Division also."

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Veterinary Service & Animal Health

Livestock Health

2.7 While the quality of livestock has improved with the launching of extensive cross breeding programmes, their susceptibility to various diseases including exotic diseases has also increased considerably. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made to provide better health care through polyclinics/veterinary hospitals/dispensaries/first aid centres including mobile dispensaries. A net work of 21,988 polyclinics/hospitals/dispensaires and 23,682 veterinary aid centres(including Stockmen centres)/mobile dispensaries which are fully supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratoires are functioning in the States and UTs for quick and proper diagnosis of diseases. Further, for control of major livestock and poultry diseases by way of prophylactic vaccination, the required quantity of vaccines are produced in the country at 26 veterinary vaccine production units. Of these, 19 are in the public sector and 7 are in private sector. Import of vaccines by private agencies is also permitted when required.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Total Plan Outlay for Animal Health Services (Rs. 272.18 crores) during Ninth Plan. 2.2

2.8, For ensuring animal health, the following schemes are in operation:

Scheme	Ninth Plan Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1	2
A. Central Plan Scheme	
Directorate of Animal Health	Rs. 30.00 crores
B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	
(i) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	Rs. 142.18 crores

1	2
(ii) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease	Rs. 50.00 crores
(iii) Professional Efficiency Development	Rs. 15.00 crores
(iv) Creation of Disease Free Zones	Rs. 35.00 crores
Total	Rs. 272.18 crores

2.9 The Central Plan Schemes of Directorate of Animal Health has the following four components:—

- (a) Animal Quarantine and Certification Service
- (b) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Board
- (c) Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
- (d) Dte. of Animal Health Services (Headquarters Cell)

2.10 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases has the following components:—

- (i) Food and Mouth Disease Control Scheme
- (ii) Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme
- (iii) Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance

Following are the budgetary allocations and expenditure during 9th Plan for Animal Health:—

(Rs. in crores)			
9th Plan outlay	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
272.18 crore	1997-98	BE 59.00	19.44 actual
	1998-99	BE 60.00	20.00 RE
	1999-2000	BE 38.00	—

2.11 It is seen from the above statement that the total expenditure during the first two years is Rs. 39.44 crores out of the total 9th Plan outlay of Rs. 272.18 crores which is 14.5% of the total Ninth Plan outlay.

2.12 The Committee have been informed that allocations of this sector has been enhanced to Rs. 352.18 crores during 9th Plan in SAP.

2.13 The Committee note that the rate of expenditure is very low and desired to know how the Deptt. have planned to utilise the remaining funds fully to achieve the Plan targets. The Department informed the Committee that they have planned to utilise the funds as under :—

2.14 The total Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 272.18 crores as shown in the Animal Health Sector is meant for the following five schemes:—

		(Rs. in crores)
Name of the Scheme		Plan outlay
1.	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases	50.00
2.	Professional Efficiency Development	15.00
3.	Directorate of Animal Health	30.00
4.	Creation of Disease Free Zone	35.00
5.	National Project for Rinderpest Eradication	142.18

2.15 Out of the above five schemes the schemes mentioned at Sl. Nos. i, ii, iii and iv are related to the Livestock health Unit with a total outlay of Rs. 130.00 crores.

(1) & (2) The Schemes "Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease" and "Professional Efficiency Development" are Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which the release of funds depend upon submission of the proposals by the State/U.T. Govts., with the utilisation certificate for the funds released during the previous years and making available equal amount of matching share in the State

Budget. The utilisation of funds by States is not satisfactory and so Govt. of India share can not be released.

(3) Directorate of Animal Health

The scheme "Directorate of Animal Health" is a Central Sector Scheme which includes the components - Animal Quarantine and Certification Services, Central/Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, and establishment of National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre and the Headquarters Cell.

Out of these components of the scheme only the Animal Quarantine and Certification Service component is at present fully operational with its four Stations located one each at Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai.

It was proposed that the IVRI Izatnagar be designated as Central Referral Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and four existing Laboratories in four regions be identified for strengthening and upgradation as Regional Referral Disease Diagnostic Laboratories. A team under the leadership of Dr. A.K. Mukhopadhyay, National Project Coordinator, D.A.H.D., Dr. Lal Krishna, Asstt. Dir. Genl. ICAR, Dr. D.K. Singh, Pri. Scientist NDDDB, Anand, Dr. Ram Kumar VCI, Dr. A.T. Venugopal Retd. Dir. Animal Research, Tamil Nadu University of Veterinary & Animal Science was constituted to identify the laboratories. The team has so far identified the Disease Investigation Laboratory, Pune of Govt. of Maharashtra & Disease Investigation Laboratory, Calcutta of Govt. of West Bengal for the Western & Eastern Regions. The Committee has evaluated the laboratories of H.A.U., Hissar; P.A.U. Ludhiana & Disease Investigation Laboratories, Jullander of Govt. of Punjab and has not found them suitable. For the Southern Region, Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals Hebbal, Bangalore, Govt. of Karnataka, has been identified by the Committee.

An amount of Rs. 15.50 lakh, which was allotted to Govt. of Maharashtra and Rs. 15.00 lakhs allotted to Govt. of West Bengal in 1997-98 was revalidated in 1998-99. This amount has not been utilised by these Govts. so far and so no further allotment is possible.

Govt. of Karnataka has not so far sent any proposal.

Since, establishment of veterinary Biological quality control centre required huge amount of funds, this department had approached E.U. for funding.

But, the E.U. assisted project of strengthening of Vety. services for Control of "Animal Disease" came to an end on 31.7.98. As such the Deptt. will have to identify another funding agency. Towards this direction a study has been commissioned under Dr. S.C. Mathur, Consultant. His report is expected by 30th April, 1999.

The activities under the Headquarters Cell of the scheme aims for strengthening technical wing of the Livestock Health Unit by creating more posts. However, this has not materialised so far.

It may thus be seen that the utilisation of funds in schemes with sharing basis is not expected to improve due to problems in States. The only scope lies in the areas where the funding/activity is on cent percent basis.

The establishment of National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre & five Disease Diagnostic Laboratories will require substantial funding. It is expected that with identification of one more regional laboratory in the North, all the five units will pick-up speed and utilise funds.

(4) Disease Free Zone

The scheme namely "Creation of Disease Free Zone", which is a new scheme, has been initiated during the Ninth Five Year Plan. The scheme would be implemented in few selected areas/zones in the country. Detailed comments have been given in answer to Q. 5 above. This will absorb sizeable funds and it is expected that the expenditure will pick-up.

INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF SOME OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SCHEMES

(i) National Project for Rinderpest Eradication (Centrally sponsored Scheme)

2.16 Rinderpest is a highly contagious viral disease (Morbillivirus infection) of cloven hooved animal inflicting heavy mortality in bovine population as well as in small ruminants. Rinderpest control programmes in India were initiated during 1952 as a part of the Second

Five Year Plan. Since then the programme has been under execution with varying strategies. The present National Project for Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) was launched w.e.f. April 1992 as a part of Project ALA/89/04 : STRENGTHENING OF VETERINARY SERVICES for which the European Union has entered into a financing agreement with the Government of India had to provide ECU 40.30 million as grant. The EEC contract since expired on 31.7.98 and thereafter the scheme is being implemented within the available domestic resources.

2.17 Following are the budgetary allocations and expenditure during the first three years of 9th Plan : —

(Rs. in crores)			
Ninth Plan approved outlays	Year-wise	allocations BE	Expenditure
132.18 crores (Originally)	1997-98	41.00	9.45 Actual
48.00 crores (present)	1998-99	36.00	2.60 RE
	1999-2000	10.00 BE	

2.18 The Committee have been informed that the term of EEC foreign assistance has expired on 31.7.98. However, all the ongoing programmes of the project are now proposed to be implemented with domestic budgetary support and centrally sponsored scheme with a total allocation of Rs. 48.00 crores has been drafted for implementation during Ninth Plan. The total expenditure in the first two years of 9th Plan is Rs. 12.05 crores out of Rs. 48.00 crores which is only 25% of the total 9th Plan approved outlay. Giving the reasons for low utilisation of funds the Department explained that :—

There was a budget allocation of Rs. 41 crores which includes Rs. 30 crores under Externally Aided Project (EAP) during 1997-98. The expenditure could be incurred only to the tune of Rs. 9.45 crores because the term of the project expired on 31st July, 1998 and the EEC imposed a condition not to issue any tender for purchase of major equipments. Despite protracted correspondence, the EEC notified that the term of the project would not be extended.

Thereafter, a proposal was formulated for continuance of the scheme from domestic resources, and hence an EFC Memo with an outlay of Rs. 48 crores was approved in a meeting of the EFC held in October, 1998. The final approval of the Finance Ministry was received only in March, 1999. Pending clearance of the EFC Memo, it was not possible to release any funds to the States/UTs. for implementation of the NPPE Programmes. Further, no action could be initiated for procurement of sophisticated equipment as envisaged in the EFC Memo of the Scheme during current financial year.

As explained in the preceding paras, sanction of the EFC Memo has been received only on 10th March, 1999, and hence the budgetary allocation was slashed at the RE stage from Rs. 36 crores which included Rs. 30 crores under EAP to Rs. 2.60 crores. However, after taking into account the various programmes to be implemented under the scheme during 1999-2000, suitable budgetary provision has been made in BE 1999-2000. Because of the late sanction of the EFC Memo, it is not possible to implement major items of work. However, expenditure is being incurred on committed liabilities towards supplies already made, rent, rate & taxes and on salary & allowances. The likely expenditure may be to the tune of Rs. 2.60 crores as provided in the RE 1998-99 including payments out of EAP for Rs. 75 lakhs in respect of committed expenditure.

2.19 The Deptt. further clarified that Provisional Freedom from Rinderpest for all the States and UTs of the country have been declared from 1st March, 1998. This has been notified by Office-International-Epizooties(OIE), Paris in April, 1998.

2.20 The Committee have been informed that ten vaccine production units in different States have been identified and strengthened for Rinderpest vaccine production. The Committee wanted to know the cost per unit and in which States these units have been identified. In reply to the query the Department informed that for the year 1999-2000, ten state Biological Production Units have been identified to be strengthened which were not selected earlier for the production of Tissue Culture Rinderpest Vaccine. These units will be strengthened for production of vaccine other than Tissue Culture Rinderpest Vaccine,

and for upgrading the facilities to meet requirements of the OIE guidelines.

- (i) The names of States are Orissa, Rajasthan, J&K (two units), Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh (two units).
- (ii) The approximate cost per unit has been proposed at Rs. 16.50 lakhs for each State.

2.20 Regarding the number of vaccine produced every year in each unit, the Deptt. informed that the units are to be strengthened for manufacture of vaccines other than Tissue Culture Rinderpest Vaccine. Upgradation of infrastructure would be utilised for production of other vaccines eg. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia(HS), Black Quarter (BQ), Anthrax and Poultry vaccines etc. as such there will be no mass production of rinderpest vaccine. However, a strategic vaccine reserve of 2 million doses is maintained in 5 vaccine units, one each in the States of Maharashtra (Pune), Tamil Nadu (Ranipet), Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Madhya Pradesh (Mhow) and Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow).

2.21 Regarding the price of each vaccine at which it is made available to the farmers the Deptt. informed that no mass production of rinderpest vaccine is being carried out since December, 1997 except for replacing the strategic vaccine reserve from time to time. The average cost of vaccine is about Rs. 1.00 per dose given free of cost to the farmers.

2.22 Clarifying the position of our country being provisionally free from Rinderpest the Department in oral evidence on 31.3.99 stated as under :—

“There is an organisation called OIE in Paris. It is an inter-governmental organisation consisting of 150 countries. It is for animal health what the WHO is for human health. This OIE has got a Commission which verifies all the claims made by countries. There is a three step process along the OIE pathway. One is the country's claim that it is provisionally free from the disease. The second is the OIE verification and the third is the sero monitoring on the basis of which they finally declare that the country is free from the disease. So, we are now in the process of giving the documentation so that the OIE can come to our country, verify and to their satisfaction declare that our averment that we are free from this disease is actually correct.”

(ii) Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance

2.23 Under this component, scheme assistance is provided for control of Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Swine Fever, Canine Rabies, Pullorum Diseases, Control of Infertility, Sterility and Abortions in bovines, Control of Emerging and Exotic Diseases, Strengthening of State Veterinary Biological Production Centres and Creation of Disease Free Zones. While efforts were concentrated to disease free zones covering 3 districts of Kerala and one district of Tamil Nadu, measures have also been taken to develop a disease free zone in west Bengal covering Calcutta and surrounding districts of Calcutta Airport.

2.24 The scheme provides for 50% as grants in aid to the States of 100% grants in aid to the Union Territories of India.

2.25 Following are the Budgetary allocations during Eighth Plan and Ninth Plan :

(Rs. in crores)

Approved Outlay	9th Plan				
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
23.00	7.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	8.00

2.26 On the low utilisation of funds during the Ist two years the Department informed that the scheme is centrally sponsored scheme, The State Governments have to provide a matching grant of 50% from the State Budget. As many State Governments find it difficult to provide matching grants, the demand for Government of India's allocation to the States is comparatively low during 1997-98 and 1998-99 than that of the Eighth Plan. Hence the Department has scaled down the allocation. However, anticipating a higher demand, a higher outlay has been made for 1999-2000.

2.27 However, when asked for the targets and achievements under the following components of the scheme during last three years :

- (i) Control of the fertility
- (ii) Control of sterility and abortion
- (iii) Strengthening of veterinary biological production centres

2.28 The Deptt. informed the Committee that in this scheme the States have to provide matching grant of 50%. As many States are not committing themselves in advance on their matching grant, no targets have been fixed in any component of the scheme on fertility, sterility and abortion and strengthening of Veterinary Biological Production Centres.

(iii) Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

2.29 Under this scheme, funds are provided for establishment of one Central Disease Diagnostic Referral Laboratory and four such regional laboratories in different regions of the country, which can act as referral laboratories for diagnosis of various livestock diseases prevalent in their respective regions. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar has been identified as the Central Laboratory. The Disease Investigation Laboratory, Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, government of West Bengal at Calcutta and Disease Investigation Laboratory, Government of Maharashtra at Pune have been identified to act as referral laboratories for East and North East and Western regions respectively. Efforts to set up a regional laboratory for South either at Chennai or Bangalore are under way. The laboratories of HAU at Hissar and Govt. of Punjab at Jalandhar were inspected for the Northern Centre but were not found suitable.

Following are the Budgetary allocations during 9th Plan :

9th Plan Outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	RE	BE	RE	
	2.00	0.31	3.50	3.10	3.10

2.30 During evidence session of Demands for Grants (1998-99) the Committee enquired the reasons for delay in the setting up of the IVRI Laboratory. The Department explained that the proposals to the govt. of India had to be submitted by the IVRI. Unless the proposal was given for establishment of laboratory, it cannot be got sanctioned from the Finance Division. The proposal was expected to be received in July, 1998.

2.31 The Committee asked the Deptt. whether the proposals have been received from IVRI as expected. The Deptt. explained in a written note that the proposal from IVRI was received only during November, 1998 without properly indicating the detailed action plan. Hence IVRI has been requested to provide the required information as advised by Integrated Finance Division. The response is awaited.

*(iv) Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme
(Centrally Sponsored Scheme)*

2.32 Animal Disease Surveillance started during the 6th Five Year Plan. This envisaged establishment of an Animal Disease Surveillance Cell at the Centre as a central administrative component and an epidemiological unit in each State and Union Territory as a Centrally Sponsored component. The epidemiological units in the States and Union Territories collect data from district Animal Husbandry Officers of the hospitals, dispensaries etc., in respect of major infectious disease, compile the information at the State/Union Territory Head Quarter, interpret it and disseminate it in the form of a State Level Animal Disease Surveillance. The information so collected is fed to the Animal Disease Surveillance Cell at the centre where it is compiled for the whole country and disseminated as a monthly Animal Disease Surveillance Bulletin. This Bulletin is distributed to States/UTs international agencies like the FAO, OIE, APHCA and other International Organisations. The information sent by the cell to OIE is incorporated in the Animal Health year book by the OIE giving information on diseases, particularly, species involved, outbreaks, attacks, fertility, a zone of infection, control policy adopted like slaughter, vaccination, treatment etc.

2.33 The Sixth Plan allocation was Rs. 19.22 lakhs. Allocation in the Seventh and Eighth Plan was Rs. 125.00 lakhs and Rs. 543.95 lakhs

respectively. The BE 1998-99 was Rs. 1.5 crores RE is Rs. 0.50 crores and BE for 1999-2000 is Rs. 2.00 crores.

2.34 The Committee were informed that the bulletin is published in English only. The Committee recommended in 9th Report on Demands for Grants 1998-99 that the publications should be available in local languages so that dissemination of information is spread to wider ranges of the country. The Deptt. in their action taken reply stated that : "Action is being initiated. Further the Committee desired to know the local languages in which the bulletins are now being published. The Department in their written reply informed the Committee that at present the Animal Disease Surveillance Bulletin (ADS) is being published by this department in English only for office use of the State/Union Territory Governments, Universities etc. for disease forecasting and taking preventive measures. The bulletins are also circulated to the international animal health organisations to inform about the disease status in the country. The bulletin is not for general information of the public since it is a scientific/technical document which needs to be interpreted by scientists/experts in their related discipline.

For the purpose of circulating the bulletin in the local languages, the bulletin will have to be printed in all the local languages with 3/4 copies each. Thus, this department has taken initiative to publish this bulletin both in English and in Hindi during 1999-2000. In addition, the State/U.T. Governments have been requested to publish their ADS bulletins in local languages also."

(v) Creation of Disease Free Zones

2.35 With a view to control and eventually wipe out FMD, a massive programme of creation of disease free zones in ten areas selected (on the basis of potential growth of livestock products) is to be launched in the 9th Plan.

2.36 In the selected zones, a massive programme of vaccination will be carried out to make the zones disease free. Creation of disease free zones will help to generate demand of India's milk products in the world market, and improve the export potential of livestock products.

2.37 The Committee have been informed that the plan allocation for this scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 85

crores in SAP for implementing the scheme with higher allocation at RE stage of 1998-99 and subsequent years during Ninth Plan. The Committee observed that BE 1998-99 of Rs. 0.50 crores went totally unutilised throughout the year and the BE for 1999-2000 is Rs. 1.00 crores.

2.38 The Committee wanted to know that how the Department have planned to set up disease free zones with such poor allocation and utilisation and how they will spend Rs. 83.50 crores in next two years of the IXth Plan. The Department explained in a written note that : the scheme under consideration namely "Creation of Disease Free Zone" is to cover a vast area in selected States in the country and is a totally new concept which has been initiated by this Department during the 9th Five year Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to select/identify some areas/zones in the country which would be made free from most of the economically/zoonotically important livestock/poultry diseases. This scheme is proposed to be implemented in the areas/zones having high density of high yielding milch animals, meat producing livestock/poultry and also which have potential of export of livestock and livestock products. It was proposed to implement the scheme with an initial outlay of Rs. 35.00 crores for the 9th Five Year Plan. However, the allocation was subsequently enhanced to Rs. 85.00 crores as the Department got higher allotment under SAP. Hence the Department decided to expand the area of operation of this scheme so as to get a better return from livestock sector. The required information for preparing the EFC Memorandum for the above mentioned proposal was not received in time from States of Delhi, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Further, as the project is to be implemented in a time bound programme the Department decided to engage a consultant to prepare details. The project report is likely to be made available by 30th April, 1999. Thereafter it will be discussed with concerned State Govts. In the preliminary round of discussion with States, it appeared that:—

- (a) They want lump sum grant for purchase of vaccines,
- (b) They want GOI to meet entire cost of establishment of Check Posts and Surveillance Units.
- (c) They want funding for vaccination equipment, cold chain and provision of vehicles, P.O.L. and creation of posts.

The States thus want a very large portion of estt. expenditure to be reimbursed which does not seem possible. It is therefore necessary to work out a cost effective strategy for achieving disease free status. The cost of vaccine against FMD, one of the diseases to be tackled. Is the highest-around Rs. 8/per dose (two doses a year). The cost of other vaccines like H.S., B.Q. is not very high ranging from Rs. 2/to Rs. 3/ per dose. As such once the programme finds acceptance by State Govt., the entire provision is likely to be utilised as per schedule.

(vi) Mobile Veterinary Clinics

2.39 The Committee have been recommending in the past that suitable budgetary provisions should be made for having sufficiently large number of mobile Veterinary Dispensaries/Clinics to cover the whole length and breadth of this country. The Committee also recommended that the Ministry should prepare a fresh proposal exclusively for setting up Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries/Clinics all over the country with a special component for inaccessible and hilly areas and make suitable allocations at the revised estimates stage after obtaining necessary approvals.

2.40 The Department in their reply informed the Committee that they have provided 48 mobile dispensaries in the States during 1997-98. The Department has been assessing the performance and utility of these mobile dispensaries in consultation with the State Govts. before taking up a new scheme for strengthening such facilities in the States. The Committee asked the Department about the findings on the utilisation and performance of the 48 such dispensaries provided to States during 1998-99. The Department stated that in this context, the State Governments have been advised to utilise these Laboratories for veterinary service and distribution of veterinary medicines, including veterinary extension so that they function as mobile veterinary dispensaries also. These units have been functioning satisfactorily as per evaluation made during regional meetings and visit to the States. State directorates have appreciated the functionality of these units.

2.41 In Department in the opening up of a separate head for allocation under this scheme. The Department stated in a written reply that the concept of an exclusive mobile veterinary dispensary has gradually given way to the concept of static veterinary service units. Even where such mobile units were functioning under earlier 5 year Plans, they have been gradually closed. One important reason behind

this phenomenon appears to be the high cost of vehicle maintenance for which adequate budgetary support is difficult. There has also been increase in the number of sub-centres/dispensaries below the block level usually manned by a veterinarian or a stockman. As such even if a scheme of providing mobile veterinary dispensaries is conceived, it is doubtful if States will agree to run it without assurance of reimbursing the salary and POL component of the unit. It therefore appears difficult to prepare a scheme for starting new mobile veterinary dispensaries on cent percent assistance for equipment personnel and maintenance.

The Committee further asked the Department that how many mobile dispensaries have been provided during the year 1998-99. The Department informed that Mobile Veterinary Laboratories were provided to the States under National Project on Rinderpest Eradication during 1997 and 1998 as below:—

State	No.
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	4
Assam	1
Goa	1
Haryana	3
Himachal Pradesh	1
J&K	2
Karnataka	4
Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	4
Meghalaya	1

1	2
Orissa	3
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	6
Uttar Pradesh	4
West Bengal	3
Total	48

CATTLE AND BUFFALO DEVELOPMENT

Against the total plan outlay of Rs. 28 crores for that sector the following expenditure has been incurred:

(Rs. in crores)

Ninth Plan						
Outlay	B.E. 1997-98	R.E. 1997-98	Actuals 1998-99	B.E. 1998-99	RE 1998-99	BE 1999-2000
280.00	41.69	41.30	39.55	49.87	15.00	56.00

2.42 The following schemes are in operation:—

A. Central Plan Schemes

(1) Central Cattle Development Organisation

2.43 The Department operates 7 Central Cattle breeding Farms, a National Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and 3 Central Herd Registration Units in different parts of the country. These are geared for production of high pedigree bull calves and quality frozen semen, and for supplying these to the States for

genetic upgradation of stock. The scheme has three components mentioned below:—

- (i) Central Cattle Breeding Farms
- (ii) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute
- (iii) Central Herd Registration Scheme.

B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- (1) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology & Progeny Testing Programme
- (2) National Bull Production Programme

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Extension of Frozen Semen Technology & Progeny Testing Programme has the following two components:

- (i) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology
- (ii) Progeny Testing Programme

Evaluation of the Schemes under Central Cattle Development Organisation

(i) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute

2.44 The Institute was set up with the objective of large scale production of frozen semen of cattle and buffaloes and for training in service candidates in frozen semen technology. The targets and achievements are as under:

	1997-98		1998-99	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
No. of frozen semen doses produced (in lakh doses)	10	8.10	10.00	5.38
No. of persons trained	160	120	150	101

2.45 The Committee observed that during the year 1997-98 against the target of 160 persons trained the Deptt. could train 120 persons and during 1998-99 101 persons have been trained against the target of 150. Against a target of 10 lakh Nos. of frozen semen doses 8.1 lakh doses were produced in 1997-98 and 5.38 lakh numbers in 1998-99. When the Committee enquired the reasons for the declining trend of achievements the Department explained that the low achievement is due to shortage of technical staff. The post of Assistant Research Officer; which is essential for imparting training in frozen semen technology is vacant. Attempts were made to fill up the post by *ad hoc* appointment. However, the officer selected did not join. the regular vacancy has to be filled up through UPSC. The UPSC has already conducted interview for the post and recommendations for appointment of candidate, has been communicated. The Department will issue the offer of appointment after completing the formalities of police verification and medical test etc.

The production of semen at the Institute was Rs. 8.10 lakhs as against the target of 10 lakhs during 1997-98. The production during 1998-99 is 7.55 lakhs upto February, 99. The low achievement in semen production is due to the fact that new bulls could not be introduced in the existing herd so far.

(ii) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme

2.46 In order to improve the cattle and buffaloes through use of advanced breeding technique a centrally sponsored scheme on Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme is continued during 9th Plan period.

The objective of the scheme is given as under:—

- (i) Setting up a network of field Artificial Insemination Centres to cover more breeding cows and buffaloes, under artificial breeding;
- (ii) Setting up frozen semen banks to produce/store/transport liquid nitrogen and store/transport frozen semen doses to field Artificial Insemination Centres;
- (iii) Setting up a Bull Station if necessary for production of required number of frozen semen doses;

- (iv) Strengthening facilities for training of field Artificial Insemination personnel and farmers induction;
- (v) To identify bulls of high genetic merit and transmitting ability for milk production traits through progeny training;
- (vi) To make available proven bulls/semen for further genetic improvement in breeding herds; and
- (vii) To make available frozen semen doses for cattle improvement programme in field.

Following are the physical targets and achievements under this programme during the Ninth Plan :

Name of the programme	Ninth Plan target	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
		T	A	T	A	T
Establishment of AI Units	17500	2000	3403	4300	815	2106
Strengthening of sperm stations	63	12	17	12	1	6
Establishment of new frozen Semen Centre	140	10	10	12	6	38
L.N. Storage and distribution	286	10	11	30	4	14
Crossbred Bulls/testmanted	500	90	58	100	44	80

2.47 Details of budgetary allocations year-wise for this programme during Ninth Plan is as under :—

Ninth Plan approved outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
200.00 crores	26.50	26.70	30.90	6.10	35.00

2.48 It is observed that in the financial year 1998-99 the achievements are very low in comparison to the targets. Similarly, the RE has also been sizeably reduced. Again, the targets for 1999-2000 are kept very low in comparison to 1998-99.

The Government explained in their written reply that during 1997-98 the Department has utilised Rs. 26.71 crores against BE of Rs. 26.50 crores which is more than BE. Keeping in view the focus on genetic upgradation for increasing productivity of stock during 9th Plan, BE of Rs. 30.90 crores was provided during 1998-99. The BE was however, restricted to Rs. 6.10 crores by Finance Ministry at RE stage, therefore, there is decline in the achievement of targets. The Department has however, provided a higher BE of Rs. 35.00 crores for accomplishing the following targets during 1999-2000.

(a) Establishment of A.I. centres	4500
(b) Sperm Station	18
(c) Frozen Semen Banks	38
(d) LN storage & distribution system	80
(e) Testmating of crossbreed bulls	80

2.49 The Committee asked the Department why RE 1998-99 has been kept at Rs. 35.00 crores when RE 1998-99 was only Rs. 6.10 crores. The Department explained that the BE for 1999-2000 is Rs. 35.00 crores which is substantially higher than RE of Rs. 6.10 crores during 1998-99. Considering the proposals pending with the Department, no difficulty is anticipated in fully utilising the BE for 1999-2000.

2.50 Observing the declining trend in utilisation of the budgetary allocations the Committee wanted to know that in what manner the Department is going to spend the funds of Rs. 168.20 crores in the remaining three years of 9th Plan. The Department explained that during 1997-98 (1st year of 9th Plan) a sum of Rs. 26.71 crores was utilised which is slightly higher than the BE of Rs. 26.50 crores. During the 1998-99 the entire budget of Rs. 6.10 crores provided in the RE have been utilised.

2.51 The remaining allocation is proposed to be utilised in the phased manner as indicated below :—

1999-2000	35.00 crores (BE)
2000-2001	62.19 crores
2001-2002	70.00 crores

(iii) Bull Production Programme

2.52 This programme is meant for increasing the number of genetically superior bulls of indigenous breeds which are required to cover the cattle population in various agro-climatic zones of the country. Under this programme, following are the budgetary allocations and expenditure during Ninth Plan.

(Rs. in crores)

Ninth Plan appr. outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
45.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	0.08	12.00

2.53 The Committee noted above that against the Budgetary allocation of Rs. 10 crores during 1998-99 the likely expenditure is only Rs. 0.08 crores leaving a huge shortfall of Rs. 9.92 crores. When the Committee asked about the reasons for this poor performance of this scheme, the Department replied that the Ministry of Finance has restricted the RE (1998-99) for the scheme at the level of Rs. 0.08 crores only.

Special Live-Stock Development Programme

2.54 Under this Central Sector Scheme, out of an allocation of Rs. 2.02 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 0.53 crores only has been incurred in the first two years of the Ninth Plan. No expenditure was incurred in 1998-99. From the above expenditure during the first two years of Ninth Plan the Committee understand that the scheme has not yet implemented. The Committee desired to know about the impediments which have come in the way of implementing the scheme. The Deptt. explained that it was essentially an VIIIth Plan Pilot Project, initiated

with the objective (i) to create employment opportunities for educated unemployed persons through livestock based enterprises and also (ii) to study the possibility for the same. The beneficiaries were to be provided with a mix of loan cum subsidy. While 25% of capital investment for such an enterprise was to be subsidised under the scheme, rest was to be raised as loan by the beneficiary from banks/ financial institutions. NABARD agreed to refinance such loans. The Pilot Project was to be implemented in a compact area in few districts in selected States over a limited period. There was also a provision for obtaining the services of a guardian NGO to guide the beneficiaries and Re. 1 lakh was to be provided for that purpose. Altogether 13 States participated in the project which was to be operational in 14 districts.

2.55 The Committee also wanted to know about the objectives of the scheme and also strategies of the Department for achieving the objectives. The Department in their written reply stated that there is lack of enthusiasm on the part of the implementing agencies to pursue the matter with the lending agencies. Therefore, the sanctioned projects could not make much progress. Consequently it was decided not to continue with the pilot beyond 1997-98.

Cattle Insurance

2.56 The scheme of Cattle Insurance is being operated by the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and its subsidiary companies. Under the scheme a wide range of livestock including pigs, elephants and camel etc. are insured for 100% of their market value. The Committee have observed that under this Central Sector Scheme no expenditure has been incurred so far in the Ninth Plan period. The Committee enquired of the Deptt. about the objectives of the scheme and the details of modalities for insurance of cattle.

2.57 The Deptt. in reply to the query of the Committee informed that this is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the Ninth Plan. The objective of the scheme is to subsidize the insurance premium rates of non-scheme cattle and buffalo of people living below the poverty line, and SC/ST families who have not yet been benefited under IRDP or any other poverty alleviation scheme. This would include small, marginal and landless farmers living below the poverty line. The scheme will be implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) through its four subsidiaries.

2.58 When the Committee asked the Deptt. whether this scheme provides any special protection to small and marginal and landless farmers the Deptt. in a written note informed the Committee that presently the insurance premium rates for the Scheme-animals *i.e.* those provided under I.R.D.P. or any other poverty alleviation scheme, and non-scheme animals are 2.25% and 4% respectively. Under the proposed scheme of Cattle Insurance, the non-scheme cattle and buffalo would also be insured at the rate applicable for the scheme animals *i.e.* 2.25% by subsidising 1.75% of the premium rate. For this purpose, a corpus fund of Rs. 5 crores will be setup, and the interest yielded on the fund will be used to subsidize the insurance premium amount.

2.59 The Committee further wanted to know why the scheme has not started yet. The Department in a written reply stated that a provision of Rs. 5 crore has been made under the scheme for the Ninth Plan, out of which a token provision of Rs. 5 lakh was made for the year 1998-99. The scheme has been approved recently by the Standing Finance Committee, and is likely to be implemented from 1999-2000 as a pilot project.

Poultry Development

2.60 The following Central Plan Scheme are under Poultry Development:—

- (1) Central Poultry Development Organisation.
- (2) Assistance to State Poultry Farms/Poultry Corporation Federation (CS).

2.61 The following five components have been indicated under Poultry Development Organisations:—

- (a) Central Poultry Breeding Farms
- (b) Central Duck Breeding Farm
- (c) Central Poultry Training Instt.
- (d) Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centre
- (e) Regional Feed Analytical Lab.

2.62 The following are the details of Ninth Plan outlay under the scheme Central Poultry Development Organisation:—

(Rs. in crores)

Ninth Plan Outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
20 cr.	4.50	4.22	5.50	5.13	6.50

Assistance to State Poultry Farms/Poultry Corporation/Federation (CS)

2.63 Assistance to States for Poultry Farm is a new scheme envisaged in the 9th Plan for strengthening the infrastructure facilities of one or two existing State Poultry Farms for multiplication and dissemination of improved variety of chicks. Ninth Plan outlay is Rs. 30 crores.

2.64 The following are the allocations year-wise during Ninth Plan:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1997-98	0.10	Nil
1998-99	5.94	0.50 RE
1999-2000	8.00 BE	

2.65 The Committee were informed that the scheme was approved by Departmental Sanctioning Committee and MOS whereby the Committee note in annual plan that the scheme is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

2.66 The Committee enquired the Deptt. that how the Department spent Rs. 0.50 crores at RE stage of 1998-99 when the scheme is not yet approved by the Planning Commission. The Deptt. in reply to the query by the Committee stated that the Department has not incurred any expenditure on this scheme in 1998-99.

Departmental Sanctioning Committee in its meeting held on 23.10.98 approved this new Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Assistance to State Poultry Farms" with the stipulation that approval of full Planning Commission and Finance Minister may also be obtained.

Approval of full Planning Commission has since been conveyed by the Planning Commission to this Department on 29th January, 1999 with the stipulation that for the first two years the scheme should be implemented as a pilot scheme in the eight States of North-East. Subsequently, it can be extended to other States also.

After obtaining the approval of full Planning Commission, the proposal was referred for the approval of Finance Minister, as required. The Ministry of Finance while conveying their approval during the first week of March, '99 mentioned that the scheme may be implemented during the next two years in the NE States on pilot basis and during the 3rd and the last year of 9th Plan in other States.

In view of this the token provision of Rs. 0.50 crores kept at RE stage for this scheme has not been utilised.

Sheep and Goat Development

Establishment of Sheep/Goat Development Board

2.67 The Committee have observed that under this Central Sector scheme, no expenditure has been made at all, despite an allocation of Rs. 2.50 crores for this purpose during the Ninth Plan.

2.68 Regarding the reasons for non-utilisation of funds for this activity the Department in their written note explained that there is a provision of Rs. 2.50 crores during Ninth Five Year Plan under this Central Sector Scheme. A token provision of Re. 0.10 crores and Rs. 0.10 crores was made during 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. No expenditure has been made pending approval of this new scheme.

Development of Pack Animals

2.69 Under the scheme the efforts of the State Govts. are supplemented in the Preservation and development of Pack Animals.

2.70 Following are the budgetary allocations and expenditure during Ninth Plan:

Ninth Plan outlay	(Rs. in crores)				
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
5.00	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.50	0.80

2.71 The Committee note that out of 2 crores allocated amount during first two years the expenditure is 1.18 crores.

2.72 The Committee desired to know the under utilisation of funds and also the remedial steps proposed to be taken up to level the expenditure. The Deptt. in their reply informed the Committee that out of an allocation of Rs. 2.00 crores during 1997-98 and 1998-99, a sum of Rs. 0.74 crores expenditure (Rs. 0.69 crores during 1997-98 and Rs. 0.05 crores during 1998-99 - upto 19-3-99) has been incurred under the scheme.

The reasons for under - utilisation of funds are as follows :—

- (i) There are only eleven farms in the States for pack animals;
- (ii) State Governments usually do not give priority to this sector;
- (iii) State Government are finding it difficult to provide 50% matching contributions for infrastructure development besides meeting 100% of recurring expenditure; and
- (iv) State Governments often take a long time to release funds to the implementing agencies thus delaying utilisation of funds.

The 11 farms for pack animals are located in the States of J&K, Gujarat (two each), Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, H.P., Sikkim, U.P., Manipur & Haryana (one each). The population of pack animals is

going down over the years as revealed by 1982-1992 Livestock Census figures:—

	(No. in millions)	
Horses & Ponies	0.90	0.82
Mules	0.13	0.20
Donkesy	1.02	0.97
Camel	1.08	1.03
Yak	0.13	0.06
Total	3.26	3.08

The grants in aid of Rs. 69.00 lakhs provided during 1997-98 and revalidated during 1998-99 to the States of Manipur, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, J&K, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have not been utilised so far. Fresh proposal from States have also not been received, pending utilisation of the amount already released. Unless the State Governments come forward to implement the scheme more effectively by timely release of funds there does not appear to be any other solution.

Poggery Development

2.73 Pig Farming is an important activity of weaker sections of society and has a special significance in North-Eastern States. Pork is a staple food in North Eastern Region and nearly every household rears pig for its day to day requirements and festive occasions. It can play an important role in improving the socio-economic status of the weaker rural community. Traditional producers do not possess the technical know-how of pig production on improved lines and need help from the State Governments.

2.74 Under this schemes assistance is provided to State Governments for development of requisite infrastructural facilities in State farms, purchase of exotic breeding stock, purchase of equipments training and marketing support etc. The Pig breeding farms of

Agriculture Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras are now also covered for providing central assistance under the scheme.

2.75 The following are the details of Ninth Plan outlays and allocations under this scheme :

(Rs. in crores)

Proposed outlay for 9th Plan	Ninth Plan approved outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
		BE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
40 crores	20 crore	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	6.00

2.76 The Committee note that during 1997-98 the Department exhausted the allocated funds without any shortfall.

2.77 Regarding the reasons for reduced allocation at RE stage of 1998-99 when the allocation is stepped up in the special action plan from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 40 crores. The Department in their written reply stated that the BE of Rs. 500.00 lakhs was reduced to Rs. 400.00 lakhs at RE stage during 1998-99 due to the need for effecting savings by Budget Division. However, during 1999-2000 the BE for Piggery Development has been raised to Rs. 600.00 lakhs.

2.78 The Committee recommended in their 21st Report on Demands for Grants 1995-96 and in 9th Report on Demands for Grants 1998-99 that the performance Budget document should contain details about the total number of exotic piglets imported and the total number of persons trained in the previous years and also details of targets. The Department was asked to explain why in the Performance Budget 1998-99 again the figure have not been provided.

2.79 The Department assured that the Performance Budget 1999-2000 will incorporate these figures.

2.80 The Committee note that inspite of repeated recommendations of the Committee the Performance Budget document does not contain the physical targets and achievements of the scheme. The Department in their reply have clarified as under :—

“The Performance Budget document of 1997-98 does not contain the physical targets and achievements, however, the

omission has been rectified in "Performance Budget of 1999-2000". It also contains the additional information on Pig Breeding Farms assisted and amounts released. We have achieved full targets and utilised the full RE amount allocated for piggery development."

2.81 The Committee further wanted to know the details of demands if any received from various states for import of exotic pigs.

2.82 The Department in their reply informed the Committee that the demand received from different states for import of pigs amount to Rs. 144.50 lakhs for import of 578 breeding pigs.

The state-wise break-up of the amount is as follows :—

State	Amount received (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of pigs to be imported
Andhra Pradesh	10.00	40
Arunachal Pradesh	3.75	15
Assam	18.00	72
Karnataka	2.50	10
Meghalaya	28.50	112
Punjab	14.75	59
Sikkim	40.00	160
Tripura	27.00	108
Total	144.50	578

The proposal for import of pigs is currently under consideration.

(iv) The details of the physical targets and achievements year-wise during 9th Plan is as follows:—

Year	Target (Nos. of pig farms assisted)	Achievements	RE (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Released
1997-98	20	34	400	400
1998-99	25	37	400	378*

*As on 19.3.99. (The RE budgetary allocation is expected to be fully utilised).

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES/CARCASS UTILISATION CENTRES

Improvement/Modernisation of Slaughter houses

2.83 The scheme for improvement/modernisation of slaughter houses is proposed to be continued in the 9th Plan to provide financial grants in a 50:50 basis to State Governments. The major objectives are to produce wholesome meat under hygienic conditions, prevent environmental pollution, and cruelty to animals in the process of slaughter.

2.84 The scheme has been proposed for continuation during the Ninth Plan. Projects will be taken up as under :

- (a) Improvement/modernisation of Existing slaughter houses including New Slaughter Houses in lie of Existing slaughter houses.
- (b) Establishing slaughter houses in the ten identified priority-I Air fields.

Following are the budgetary allocation during 9th plan:

Appr. outlays	(Rs. in crores)				
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
30.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	7.00	15.0

2.85 The Committee were informed during evidence that 49 slaughter houses out of 3000 were assisted for modernisation. Nine have been completed and 40 are in various stages of modernisation. The reasons for slow progress is lack of matching contribution from the States and certain local problems.

Establishing Carcass Utilisation Centres and Hide Flaying Units

2.86 Effective collection and utilisation of dead animals is important for increasing availability of hides and skins for the rapidly growing leather industry. The scheme also benefit the weaker sections of society who are traditionally engaged in this Sector. National Commission on Agriculture has recommend the establishment of a chain of carcass utilistion centres in the country. Optimum technologies for different size carcass utilisation centres are being standardised, and the equipment manufacturing capabilities are being developed.

Following are the Budgetary Allocations:—

(Rs. in crores)		
BE 1998-99	RE 1998-99	BE 1999-2000
10.00	2.00	8.00

2.87 There are 12 on going projects. The Department has informed that:—

- “(i) For this scheme during 1999-2000, a BE of Rs. 10 crores was projected.

The BE of Rs. 8.00 crores during 1999-2000 is considered adequate, taking into consideration the actual demand for grants from States. Approved projects at Hapur, Namakkal and Surat will be provided with grants in 1999-2000. The balance funds will be released for other projects based on the demands from various States. The actual expenditure during the last financial year for developing carcass utilisation centres and flaying units was Rs. 5.00 crores and the RE for the current financial year is Rs. 2.00 crores. Considering the slow place of utilisation, a sum of Rs. 8.00 crores as BE during 1999-2000, is hence considered adequate.

(ii) The anticipated expenditure is projected in consultation with State Governments implementing these projects. It has, however been noticed that in actual practice, due to slow implementation of projects, the State Governments tend to raise demands only in the third quarter of the year. Moreover, very often the proposals are incomplete or deficient in details and hence, cannot be sanctioned. Taking these factors into consideration, allocation was reduced to Rs. 2.00 crores at RE stage during 1998-99.

(iii) Additional grants should be forthcoming under the SAP.

2.87 The Department have stated in the Annual Plan that it is necessary to continue the efforts for establishment of carcass centres in the country as Social Priority Scheme in view.

On the targets for the Ninth Plan the Department stated that:—

“The number of centres to be established during Ninth Plan would depend on the proposals from various State Governments. Hence no definite targets have been allocated.”

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Ninth Plan, Plan outlay and yearly plan outlays are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)						
App. outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
275.00	39.00	30.98	29.25	50.60	33.09	73.90

2.89 The money that has been spent in the 1st two years of the Ninth Plan is $29.25+33.09 = 62.34$ crores out of the total approved outlay of Rs. 275.00 crores i.e. 22.6% approximate which is a very slow process. The BE for 1999-2000 appeared to be on the largest side comprising to the BE and RE of 1997-98 and 1998-99.

2.90 The seven schemes under this programme and their performance is as under :

Dairy Development	9th Plan app. outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
		BE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
Integrated Dairy Development Projects in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas(CS)	200.00	25.00	23.65	25.60	25.60	45.00
Assistance to Co-operatives	50.00	2.00	—	13.00	0.49	16.00
Technology Mission on Dairy Development	5.00	10.00	3.98	1.00	1.00	1.00
Milk and Milk Product Order	10.00	1.00	0.91	1.00	1.00	1.00
Delhi Milk Scheme	10.00	1.00	0.76	1.00	1.00	1.00
New Primary Dairy Co-operatives				4.00	2.00	4.40
Vidya Dairies				5.00	2.00	5.50
Total(Dairy Development)	275.00	39.00	29.25	50.60	33.60	73.90

Individual Assessment of some Schemes

Assistance to Dairy Co-operatives

2.91 The scheme Assistance to Co-operatives aims at reorganisation of economically weak dairy unions and federations to expand their operational base so that they can assist farmers in providing inputs for milk production enhancement and development of requisite infrastructure for processing and marketing of milk produced.

Following are the budgetary allocations during 9th Plan :

App. outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
50.00	2.00	—	13.00	0.49	16.00

2.92 The Committee felt that the scheme has not started because of the low utilisation. The Department has clarified that :—

2.93 The Central Sector Plan Scheme 'Assistance to Co-operatives' was considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure) on 28.7.98. The Committee recommended the following guidelines :—

- “(a) Every rehabilitation package shall be such as can achieve viability within a period of 7 years which will mean that cash flow should be positive in 7 years or earlier.
- (b) The maximum assistance of grant to any co-operative should be limited to the minimum amount required so that the cash flow becomes positive within 7 years, after allowing for appropriate sacrifices by existing creditors including NDDB. In any case the total grant should not exceed the accumulated cash losses.
- (c) Only those Unions/Federations will be considered where the concerned State Government agree to :
 1. Provide matching contribution of rehabilitation assistance.
 2. Grant autonomy to the co-operatives in the matter of pricing decision and staff matters.
 3. Ensure regularity of statutory audit.
 4. Appoint/remove the Chief Executive Officer of the Union/Federation only with the concurrence of NDDB.
- (d) While considering fresh applications for registration of new dairy plants/enhancement of capacity of existing plants in the milk shed areas of the co-operatives proposed for rehabilitation, the State Government/registering authority under Milk and Milk Product Order(MMPO) 1992 will keep in view the fact of rehabilitation of co-operatives.
- (e) Penal interest on loans extended by NDDB and dues from the co-operatives under rehabilitation will be frozen/waived by the NDDB.

- (f) The beneficiary Federation/Union will have to agree to meet the benchmark standards in the matter of procurement, processing and marketing.
- (g) The NDDDB will prepare projects for the rehabilitation of the Union/Federation keeping in view that the cash flow has to be made positive within a period of 7 years and following the guidelines as stated above.
- (h) Rehabilitation package for individual Union/Federation will be prepared by the NDDDB following the guidelines and in consultation with the concerned Federation/Union. Each such proposal shall be considered by the concerned EFC/SFC."

The scheme is now being processed for seeking approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

2.94 The Committee further wanted to know about the number of co-operatives which are to be assisted during 1999-2000 and the pattern of funding. The Department in a written note explained that:—

"A provision of Rs. 16.00 crore has been made in the Budget Estimates 1999-2000 for this scheme. NDDDB have proposed that 28 unions could be assisted during 1999-2000. Details of funding for each Union will be available only after individual rehabilitation projects have been formulated and approved."

(ii) *Integrated Dairy Development Projects for Non-operation Flood Hilly and Backward Areas*

2.95 An Integrated Dairy Development Scheme in Non-operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas has been launched as a Central Sector Scheme to be implemented by the concerned State Governments during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

2.96 The objectives are (i) Development of milch cattle/buffaloes (ii) Increased milk production (iii) Procurement processing and marketing of milk in a cost effective manner (iv) Ensure remunerative prices to the milk producers (v) generate additional employment opportunities (vi) Improvement social nutritional and economic status of residents of comparatively more disadvantaged areas.

2.97 Following are the budgetary allocations and expenditure during 9th Plan :

(Rs. in crores)

Proposed outlay for 9th Plan	Ninth Plan app. outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
		BE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
240.00	200	25.00	23.65	25.60	25.60	45

2.98 The allocation to the sub heads as given in Performance Budget are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Sub Head	BE 1998-99	RE 1998-99	BE 1999-2000
Monitoring Cell	0.10	0.10	0.20
Grant in aid to UT	0.50	0.50	0.80'
Grant in Aid to State Govts.	25.00	25.00	44.00

2.99 While going through the Financial requirement in the Performance Budget it is observed that grant-in-aid to union territories is 50.00 lakh BE (1998-99) and same is allocation at RE stage. This has been increased to 80 lakh at BE of 1999-2000.

2.100 The Committee wanted to know about the actual expenditure incurred in Union Territories during 1997-98. The Deptt. informed that the Government of India had released Rs. 74.00 lakhs to the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands during 1997-98 as per demand received from the UT Administration. However, the UT Administration actually utilised only Rs. 18.45 lakhs.

2.101 The Committee further noted that one of the methods of monitoring the utilisation of amounts is through regular visits of senior

officials of DAHD to the Projects. The Committee, therefore, wanted to know the findings of the officials visits.

2.102 The Department furnished the information in the Table I below :

Table - I

Visits by officials of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to IDDP areas during the year 1997-98 & 1998-99

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1997-98	1998-99	Visit by
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A&N	—	January, 99	Assistant Commissioner (DD)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	July, 97	— January, 99	Deputy Secretary (DD) Assistant Commissioner (DD)
3.	Gujarat	June, 97	—	Assistant Commissioner (DD) & Deputy Secretary (DD)
4.	Haryana	June, 97		Assistant Commissioner (DD)
5.	Himachal Pradesh		August, 98	Director (DD)
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	September, 97		Assistant Commissioner (DD)
7.	Maharashtra		January, 98 October, 98 January, 99	Joint Secretary (DD) Assistant Commissioner (DD) Director (DD)
8.	Manipur		August, 98	Assistant Commissioner (DD)
9.	Mizoram		April, 98	Director (DD)
10.	Nagaland	January, 97		Assistant Commissioner (DD)

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Orissa	August, 97		Joint Secretary (DD) & Joint Secretary (Fin.)
12.	Sikkim	December, 97		Joint Secretary (DD)
13.	Tripura	October, 97		Assistant Commissioner (DD)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	July, 97		Assistant Commissioner (DD)
			September, 98	Director (DD)
15.	West Bengal	October, 97		Joint Secretary (DD)
	Total	11	8	

Apart from the above visits the projects have been reviewed by senior officers by calling the project implementation agencies for meeting as per details given in Table-II below.

Table - II

Other reviews taken by the senior officers of this Department to assess the progress of projects

S.N.	Name of the State	Review date		Review taken by
		1997-98	1998-99	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		August, 98 Delhi	Director (DD)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	October, 97 Calcutta		Joint Secretary (DD) & Joint Adviser (AGRI) Planning Commission
3.	Assam	October, 97 Calcutta		Joint Secretary (DD) & Joint Adviser (AGRI) Planning Commission
			September, 98 Delhi	Director (DD)

1	2	3	4	5'
4.	Bihar	September, 97 Delhi		Joint Secretary (DD)
			August, 98 Delhi	Director (DD)
5.	Gujarat		August, 98 Delhi	Director (DD)
6.	Haryana	September, 97 Delhi		Joint Secretary (DD)
			February, 99 Delhi	Assistant Commissioner (DD)
7.	Himachal Pradesh		August, 98 Delhi	Director (DD)
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	October, 97 Delhi		Director (DD)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	September, 97 Delhi		Joint Secretary (DD)
10.	Maharashtra		September, 98 Delhi	Director (DD)
11.	Manipur	October, 97 Calcutta		Joint Secretary (DD) & Joint Adviser (AGRI) Planning Commission
12.	Meghalaya	October, 97 Calcutta		Joint Secretary (DD) & Joint Adviser (AGRI) Planning Commission
13.	Mizoram	October, 97 Calcutta		Joint Secretary (DD) & Joint Adviser (AGRI) Planning Commission
14.	Nagaland	October, 97 Calcutta		Joint Secretary (DD) & Joint Adviser (AGRI) Planning Commission
			October, 98 Delhi	Director (DD)
15.	Orissa		September, 98 Delhi	Director (DD)

The Deptt. further informed the Committee that the visiting/reviewing officers take note of the short comings, if any, in the implementation of the project and suggest/discuss remedies for speeding up the progress of the projects with concerned project

implementing agencies on the spot. The specific bottle necks and remedies differ from state to state.

Over all assessment of the visiting officers is that the project has been taken up in most of the areas. The importance of Dairying to bring about socio-economic changes in the backward areas has been well understood by the project officers and also by the participating farmers. The attitudes of the people are changing. For example a few years ago the people in Nagaland were keeping cattle for beef purposes only. Today a 10000 litres per day capacity Modern Dairy Plant has been established at Dimapur which is marketing about 3600 litres of milk per day and has established 60 village level cooperatives societies in the tribal areas. This change in attitudes is visible in most of the backward states where the project has been taken up.

(iii) *Delhi Milk Scheme*

2.103 Delhi Milk Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme functioning since 1st November, 1959. The main objective of the scheme is to supply wholesome milk and milk products to the citizens of Delhi at a reasonable price after processing in Dairy Plant and also to ensure remunerative and steady market for the milk producers in and around the capital.

2.104 The following are the details of Plan and Non-plan outlay and Expenditure during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 :

(Rs. in crores)

Plan	BE 1998-99		RE 1998-99		BE 1999-2000
	N.Plan	Plan	N.Plan	Plan	N.Plan
1.00	118.00	1.00	162.00	1.00	80.00

2.105 During 1998-99 Delhi Milk Scheme has spent Rs. 162 crores on Non-Plan, incurred a loss of Rs. 69.33 crores, has produced 3.71 lakh litres of milk per day against a capacity of 5 lakh litres per day and earned approximately Rs. 102.00 crores. The Plan expenditure is only Rs. 1 crore. The transfer of DMS to Delhi Government is pending decision for the last 3 years.

2.106 The Committee wanted to know how much time the Department is going to take to decide the fate of DMS. The Department in their written note explained that :—

“The Union Cabinet in its meeting held dated 24.6.97 took the decision to transfer DMS to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Immediately the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying took up the matter through the Ministry of Home Affairs, to obtain the concurrence of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to take over DMS. Despite efforts the response from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is still awaited. Hence no time frame can be stated.”

2.107 However, the Department is making every effort to obtain the decision at the earliest.

“When the Committee wanted to know whether the Non-plan expenditure is necessary to sustain the supply of the present output of milk, the Deptt. replied that. DMS is a subordinate office of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The expenses are provided in the budget and the receipts from the same of milk are deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India as revenue.

DMS is operating at a capacity dependent upon the net budgetary support (Non-plan recurring expenditure less receipts). The present cost of procurement of milk containing 6.5% fat & 9% SNF is Rs. 13.50 per Kg. from State Dairy federations and Rs. 13.25 per Kg. from other societies. Since the cost of raw material and other expenses are met from Non-plan expenditure the entire provision is absolutely necessary.”

2.108 When the Committee desired that the Govt. should allocate more funds on plan side to upgrade/modernise the plant for better plant utilisation and wanted to know about the steps taken by the Deptt. to reduce the non-plan expenditure, the Deptt. replied in a written note as under :

The following table gives the cost of production of DMS milk:

(Rupees per 100 litre)

S.No.	Year	Raw Material	Processing Cost	Distribution Cost	Administration Cost	Other Cost	Total Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1989-90	446.50	48.49	23.07	15.71	16.25	550.02
2.	1990-91	461.00	50.40	21.56	15.08	16.00	564.04
3.	1991-92	595.72	52.12	22.29	13.39	13.06	696.58
4.	1992-93	661.95	48.84	27.46	27.67	31.99	797.91
5.	1993-94	601.86	85.00	33.84	26.47	35.12	782.29
6.	1994-95	607.72	100.75	25.95	26.35	21.57	782.34
7.	1995-96	904.51	102.40	50.61	29.80	40.72	1,128.04
8.	1996-97	928.79	111.44	64.61	32.82	29.64	1,167.30
9.	1997-98	960.49	129.90	60.59	39.35	46.37	1,236.70
10.	1998-99 (upto January)	999.79	131.42	61.83	39.95	50.76	1,283.75

DMS is constantly replacing the outdated/old machine on regular basis. As may be seen from the Table the major cost of production, which is met out of non-plan expenditure is towards the cost of raw material. The provision for the replacement of outdated/old machines is provided under plan expenditure. It is worth mentioning that Mother Dairy is selling toned milk in polypack at the rate of Rs. 13/- per litre against the selling rate of Rs. 7/- per litre for the same type of milk by DMS. If DMS is allowed to sell milk at the same rate as Mother Dairy, it will turn into a profit making organisation.

The major portion of expenditure is towards the procurement cost of raw material. However, DMS has been making efforts to reduce the non-plan expenditure by observing the following activities:—

1. Constantly rationalising the milk routes to reduce the distribution cost.
2. Introduction of light commercial vehicles.
3. Increasing the use of liquid skimmed milk in place of skimmed milk powder.
4. Introduction of energy saving devices like the replacement of Coal fired boilers by oil fired boilers and by introducing solar heating system.
5. Recycling the treated waste water .

2.109 The Committee asked the Department whether DMS can also follow the pattern of disinvestment of MLIL, the Department stated that DMS is a subordinate office of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. It is not a limited company, and does not have any equity shares. Therefore, the question of disinvestment on the MFIL pattern does not appear feasible.

FISHERIES

The Ninth Plan, Plan allocation to this sector is as under:

Appr. outlay for 9th Plan	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	BE	RE	Act.	BE	RE	BE
605.7	119.15	94.80	85.03	159.90	107.40	145.94

Individual assessment of some schemes

(i) *Development of integrated Coastal Acquaculture*

2.110 The primary objective of this ongoing scheme is to increase shrimp production as a means for earning foreign exchange involving different categories of farmers including the private sector. The secondary objective of the project is to generate adequate employment

opportunities and increase the income of small-scale farmers by providing them requisite incentives through a network of Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs). Under the scheme, it is proposed to provide assistance to private sector/public sector for establishment of prawn seed hatcheries and construction of new ponds for traditional and improved traditional prawn farming for increasing production and productivity. The State Government will also be assisted in construction of/or upgradation of facilities in fish/prawn farm and imparting requisite training to all categories of beneficiaries of brakishwater aquaculture. The expenditure on all components of the scheme will be shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State.

(Rs. in crores)

9th Plan Outlay			Projected		App.
			15.00	20.00	
1997-98			1998-99		1999-2000
BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
4.00	3.00	0.81	3.00	1.00	4.00

2.111 The Committee note that the projected amount is less than the earlier approved outlay. The Department clarified that the projected outlay and the approved outlay is Rs. 15 crores only.

The Department have stated that "the Performance of Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) was tardy due to the judgement given by Supreme Court in the order dated 11.12.96 prohibiting non-traditional shrimp culture within the Coastal Regulation Zone i.e. 500 meters from the high tide line. The matter is currently sub-judice. The expenditure during 1997-98 was only Rs. 0.81 crores. "The Committee enquired from the Deptt. that on what basis higher allocations have been made under this scheme.

The Department explained that "Higher budgetary provision has been proposed 1999-2000 as coastal aquaculture activities are likely to be stepped up once the uncertainty caused by the Supreme Court's judgement is cleared either through a decision on the review petition in the court or through legislative measures in the form of

passage of the Aquaculture Authority Bill. Our proposal for introduction of the Aquaculture Authority Bill in Parliament has been considered by the Cabinet and referred to a Group of Ministers (GOM). The GOM is scheduled to meet on 24th March, 1999. It is also proposed to revise the pattern of assistance with inclusion of new components. The emphasis in future would be on sustainable development of shrimp culture activities in an eco-friendly manner by adopting suitable safeguards to protect the eco-system and environment. It is proposed to set up common effluent treatment plants (ETP) or stabilisation ponds to maintain water quality in the eco-system. Assistance by way of subsidy is proposed to be given for construction of common ETP to shrimp farmers/entrepreneurs. To contain disease problem in shrimps, it is proposed to strengthen fish health laboratories at district centres through brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies. These agencies will be provided with an optimum set of equipments required for disease diagnosis as well as for treatment facilities. Besides the above activities, it also planned to take up establishment of broodstock bank for production of healthy and disease resistant shrimp seed."

2.112 One of the components of the scheme is Establishment of Demonstration cum Training Centre for imparting training to small scale shrimp farmers. The Committee wanted to know the number of training centres that have been established so far for imparting training to shrimp farmers and the number of demonstrations conducted:—

The Department stated in a written reply that "so far nine demonstration-cum-training centres have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for imparting training to small scale shrimp farmers and demonstrations on various aspects of shrimp farming are carried out by the Fisheries Departments of the concerned State Government at regular intervals. These demonstrations coincide with the culture seasons which are normally two in a year."

2.113 It has been stated in Annual Report 1998-99 that with a view to provide technical, financial and extension support to shrimp farmers in the small scale sector, 39 Brackish Water, Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) have been sanctioned in all marine states and UT and A&N Islands. BE for UTs during 1998-99 is Rs. 10 lakh. The

Committee observed that the allocation totally disappeared at RE stage of 1998-99 while it has been enhanced to Rs. 20 lakh (doubled) at BE stage of 1999-2000.

2.114 The Committee desired to know about the development works proposed to be carried out in UTs during 1999-2000. The Department explained in a written note that:—

“Amongst the coastal UTs, BFDA has been set up so far only in A&N Islands. In RE 1998-99, no provision was kept for UTs since shrimp farming activities were badly affected in the UT of A&N Islands due to Supreme Court’s judgement. The situation is likely to improve during 1999-2000 by which time it is anticipated that the uncertainty over shrimp farming activities would be cleared through legal/legislative measures. A higher allocation has been proposed in the BE 1999-2000 in anticipation of the implementation of the new components proposed to be introduced during the Ninth Plan.

No proposal has been received so far from the UT of Pondicherry for setting up a BFDA. The topography of Lakshadweep does not permit setting up of shrimp farms.”

(ii) World Bank Assisted Central Project Unit for Shrimp and Fish Culture

2.115 The shrimp and Fish Culture Project with World Bank assistance for development of about 3,810 ha of brackishwater area and about 51,000 ha fresh water area of reservoir/oxbow lakes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh had become credit effective from 28th may, 1992. The estimated cost of the project is about US \$ 95 million (equivalent to Rs. 283 crores). Out of this an amount of Rs. 770 lakh, enhanced to Rs. 857 lakhs is earmarked for the Central Project Unit (CPU) of shrimp and fish culture.

2.116 Under this project, in the initial two years of the Ninth Plan against the allocation of Rs. 14.25 crores only a expenditure of Rs. 3.58 crores has been incurred. The project is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, UP and West Bengal in which 90% of the cost is available through International Development Association loan assistance.

The Department stated as under :—

“The World Bank suspended its credit in January, 1997 and resumed the same in March, 1998. The credit was suspended primarily due to non-fulfilment of agreements with the World Bank by the participating States in respect of selection of beneficiaries for shrimp component, involvement of NGOs in the management committees of inland fisheries cooperative societies, inadequate strength of the Central Project Unit, etc. Subsequent to the fulfilment of these requirements, credit was resumed during March, 1998. Supreme Court has banned non-traditional types of shrimp culture within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). Outside CRZ, there is no ban, but only such technologies which do not affect the ecology environment are permitted. Three shrimp culture sites under the World Bank Project in West Bengal are complete and three sites in West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are under different stages of completion. Further the inland fisheries component has been strengthened and more reservoirs are now covered under the Project.”

(iii) *Integrated Development of Inland Capture Fishery Resources (New Scheme)*

2.117 Under the scheme, it is proposed to have integrated development of inland fisheries capture resources by providing facilities like fishing gears, small mechanised boats, insulated boxes, small ice-plants attached with chilling room, weighing machines, transport etc. at fish landing centres, especially near large reservoirs, lakes ponds and tanks. Apart from this, facilities would be provided for the upkeep of these resources. Fish-breeding and hatcheries would be encouraged to provide stocking material for the large open waters.

Following are the budgetary allocations during Ninth plan :

(Rs. in crores)

App. outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	RE	BE	BE	RE	BE
30	1.00	—	0.50	—	0.50

(iv) Inland Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture in Hilly Regions

Following are the allocations and expenditure during Ninth Plan:

(Rs. in crores)

Appr. outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
10.0	0.6	-	0.50	-	0.60

2.118 The proposed scheme would be taken up in the hilly states such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal (hill districts), Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur, etc.

The scheme would have the following components :—

1. Construction of fish seed hatcheries for, trout and mahseel species;
2. Construction of ponds at dry lakes/streams for raising stocking material;
3. Construction of fish handling sheds at landing sites;
4. Establishment of feed mill;
5. Training of fisheries staff and selected fishermen in various activities, related to seed raising and capture methodology;
6. Provision of vehicle to support extension activities.

2.119 The Committee note that although the Ninth Plan makes a provision of Rs. 30 crores for the scheme on Integrated Development of Inland Capture Fisheries Resources and another provision of Rs. 10 crores for Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Hill Regions, no money was spent on these schemes and even in 1999-2000 only token provisions have been made for the scheme. The two schemes are non-starters.

The Department explained in a written note that :—

“The two centrally Sponsored Schemes on Integrated Development of Island Capture Fisheries Resources and Development of Aquaculture in Hill region have been proposed for the first time. Components such as development of mahseer fisheries, conservation and development of selected stretches of hill streams, fish yield optimization in reservoirs and man-made lakes, conservation of deep pools in riverine stretches for protection of broodstock, etc. are proposed to be taken up under these two new schemes. Prior to the formulation of EFCs for these two schemes, it was considered essential to have detailed consultations with the State Governments and concerned Research Institutes so that the parameters identified for inclusion in the scheme, implementation methodology and norms of assistance are acceptable to the implementation agencies. These consultations are now completed and the EFC memoranda are under finalisation.”

(v) *Fishery Survey of India*

2.120 Fishery Survey of India is the nodal agency for survey and assessments of marine fishery resources of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). With its Hqrs. at Mumbai the Institute has 12 survey vessels deployed from seven operational bases namely Porbandar, Mumbai, Mormugao and Kochi along the West Coasts, Chennai and Visakhapatnam along the East Coast and Port Blair in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar. Besides resources surveys the FSI's work includes monitoring of fishery resources for the purpose of regulation and management, assessment of suitability of different types of craft and gear for deep sea and oceanic fishing providing in vessels training to (CIFNET/polyclinic trainees dissemination of information of fishery resources through various media to the industry etc. The Institute is also recognised as research centre by University of Mumbai for M.Sc. and Ph.D degrees.

2.121 The Survey fleet of the Institute undertake bottom trawl survey, midwater/columnar resources survey and longline surveys for Tunas and allied resources and also oceanic sharks. Besides several experimental projects for development of eco-friendly fishing methods are also undertaking. Scientists participate regularly in survey cruises

and collect data on fishery resources and related biological and environmental parameters:

Allocations		Rs. in crores			
Outlay	Eighth Plan Exp.		Ninth Plan Projected		Initial
36.00	52.58		139.40		87.40
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE
15.50	13.42	10.38	27.00	12.00	16.63

2.122 The Committee were informed that an outlay of Rs. 7.00 crores have been provided for 1998-99 for payment of instalment for the acquisition of new vessels by Fishery Survey of India. An amount of Rs. 7.00 crores for purchase of new vessels is included in BE of Rs. 27.00 crores for the year 1998-99.

2.123 Regarding the delivery schedule of new ships ordered for by the FSI the Department informed the Committee that:

“Acquisition of six new vessels was suggested by the Fisheries Survey of India, Mumbai when the subject of deep sea fishing was under the administrative control of Ministry of Food Processing Industries. Subsequent to the transfer of this subject to the Ministry of Agriculture in October, 1997, the issue of acquisition of new vessels by FSI has been reconsidered taking into account the distribution of work amongst the four subordinate Institutes, including FSI.

It is seen that presently there is some over-lapping in the survey work being performed by the integrated Fisheries Project (IFP) Cochin and FSI Mumbai. The question of entrusting the entire survey responsibility to FSI alone is at present engaging the attention of this Department. As a result of this re-organisation of the survey work it would be possible to achieve optimum utilisation of the existing fleet of survey vessels thereby reducing

the requirement of procurement of new vessels for FSI resulting in a reduction of the funds outgo from the exchequer."

2.124 On the replacement of old vessels of the Fishery Survey of India with new one the Department in its evidence on 31.3.99 informed as under :—

"The position today is that in the Fisheries Survey of India we have 12 vessels and most of these vessels are 15 years old. In the integrated fisheries project which we have in Cochin, we have another four vessels. These are all new vessels. Two of them were acquired in 1994 from Japan and another two were acquired indigenously in 1996. There was another vessel which has been phased out. So, we have a position now where the FSI has 12 vessels which are old and the IFP has four vessels which are all new. The IFP is engaged in a large number of activities. One of them is also gauging the fisheries potential apart from processing and looking into this question of processing, marketing, etc. Earlier, the integrated fisheries project was with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries survey was with the Ministry of Food Processing. There was no correlation between the two. Now, both these institutions are with us and we have been looking at them together. We feel that a time has come where the survey activities of the integrated fisheries project should perhaps be merged with the Fisheries Survey of India. This would imply that the four vessels which are available with the integrated fisheries project should go over to the fisheries survey also. If that happens then instead of buying six vessels at a cost of about Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 crore, which was visualised earlier, we could do with the purchase of perhaps three or may be four vessels and we should be able to come up with the decision in the near future."

(vi) *Large Marine Ecosystem*

2.125 It has been stated in Performance Budget that during 1998-99 the Institute organised an International Symposium on Large Marine Ecosystem Exploration and Exploitation for Sustainable Development and Conservation of Fish Stocks from 25-27 the November, 1998 at Kochi. The Committee desired information on whether over fishing in Indian Ocean is destroying the ecosystem and habitats in many areas and if so the steps likely to be taken to ensure replacement of fish and maintain the eco-balance.

The Deptt. in their written reply stated that :

“Fishing in the Indian Ocean is moderate at present compared to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The annual harvestable potential of marine fisheries in the Indian EEZ has been estimated at 39.0 lakh tonnes, against which 29.5 lakh tonnes (75.6%) were harvested during 1997-98. It is therefore seen that about 24% of the harvestable potential is still available for exploitation. However, exploitation from inshore areas of majority of the countries bordering Indian Ocean including India has reached optimum level with respect to certain target species/groups. Various steps are being undertaken to maintain eco-balance such as optimising and rationalising fishing fleet as well as fishing effort by area wise deployment of different categories of fishing vessels, making suitable regulations for fishing gear and mesh size uniform closed fishing season, developing deep sea fishing including diversified fishing, undertaking projects on sea ranching setting up of artificial reefs, etc.”

(vii) Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries

2.126 The scheme for development of marine fisheries especially within territorial waters implemented by Fisheries Division of this Department are as under :

- (i) Motorisation of Traditional Craft (continued from VII Plan)
- (ii) Reimbursement of central excise duty on HSD oil supplied to mechanised fishing vessels below 20M
- (iii) Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act and setting up Artificial Reefs etc.

2.127 Under this scheme 50% of the cost of engine is provided as subsidy limited to Rs. 10,000 per Out Board Motors and Rs. 12,000 for In Board Motors.

2.128 Under this scheme against a target of 3000 crafts, only 1400 crafts were motorised during 1997-98 and even during the year 1998-99 only 2000 crafts are expected to be motorised against a target 3000 crafts.

The Deptt. in their reply to the Committee stated that:—

“The target fixed for motorisation of traditional crafts with outboard/inboard motors was 3000 during 1997-98 and 1998-99. The shortfall in achievement of the targets was mainly for want to demand from major states like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. In case of Tamil Nadu from where we were getting demands for motorisation of about 1000-1500 traditional craft on an average per annum, no proposal has been received both during 1997-98 and during 1998-99 since they had huge backlog of central share remaining unutilised. Similarly, no proposal has been received from the State of Maharashtra also both during 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Both the States, especially the state of Tamil Nadu have been repeatedly reminded to expedite the progress of implementation of the scheme.”

(viii) Integrated Fisheries Project

2.129 This project envisages processing popularisation and test marketing of unconventional varieties of fish. The Project has a fleet of five vessels of different sizes, a well equipped marine workshop and a slipway to slip vessels upto 250 tonnes, an ice-cum-freezing plant, a modern processing unit. It also provides institutional training in various courses. Besides the Head Quarters at Kochi, the project also has a centre at Visakhapatnam. During 1998-99 about 400 tonnes of fish are expected to be processed and marketed.

Following are the budgetary allocations for this scheme during the Ninth Plan:—

Ninth App. outlay	(Rs. in crores)				
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
10.00	6.64	3.40	6.00	6.10	7.00

2.130 On the low utilisation of funds the low capacity utilisation of fish processing and the low marketing of fish products the Deptt. in their written note explained that:—

“The annual target of integrated Fisheries Project (IFP) Cochin for fish processing was kept at 400 tonnes during 1997-98 against which the achievement of 169.71 tonnes was recorded. In case of marketing of fish products, the achievement was 124.67 tonnes against the target of 255 tonnes during the same period. The average annual target of fish processing during the Ninth Plan is in the range of 300 tonnes while that of marketing of fish products is in the range of 165 tonnes.

Various factors including poor landings of fishing vessels of the sister organisation, non-availability of fish in the open market at competitive rates and severe power cuts were responsible for poor physical performance of IFP.”

When the Committee enquired the Deptt. about low utilisation of funds on this project during 1997-98 the Deptt. mentioned that:

“the major share of the plan allocation was to be utilised for setting up of a unit of the Project at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The procurement process has, however, been delayed as apart from the requirement of inviting global tenders retendering had also to be resorted to in a few cases.”

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

Recommendation (No. 1)

Inadequate Ninth Plan Allocations for the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

The Committee note that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been provided an allocation of Rs. 1,677.88 crores for the Ninth Plan. In the light of the Prime Minister's announcement for doubling the foodgrain production and making India hunger-free in the next ten years, the Department has evolved a Special Action Plan for achieving accelerated growth of live-stock products. The funds required for the implementation of the Special Action Plan work out to Rs. 2,490 crores. The Planning Commission is yet to take a decision about the quantum of allocation for this Department for the implementation of the Special Action Plan. The percentage of current Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 1,677.88 crores in favour of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying out of the total central plan comes to 0.2% whereas in the Fourth Five Year Plan Period the sum was as high as 1.3% of the total. The Committee feel that the Planning Commission should appreciate the fact that the gross value of output from the live-stock accounts for about 26% of the total agricultural output and the animal husbandry and dairying activities provide employment opportunities for the landless labourers and small and marginal farmers especially in the rainfed and drought prone areas. The Committee congratulate the nation for having achieved the ambitious target of milk production of 96.49 million tonnes has been envisaged in the Ninth Plan, while the egg and wool production targets have been set at 35 billion eggs and 5400 lakh kilos of wool respectively. Besides this, the Ninth Plan envisages a fish production target of 7.04 million tonnes. Since the current production of these live-stock products are at a much lower level, huge public investment is necessary for this sector to achieve the goals of the Ninth Plan. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Planning Commission should allocate the funds sought by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for

the implementation of this Special Action Plan without making any cuts. The Committee also recommend that the annual plan outlay of 1999-2000 should also be increased substantially, as there are only three years of the Ninth Plan now left for the implementation of the Special Action Plan of the Department.

Recommendation (No. 2)

Need to Restore the Supremacy of Parliament in Financial Matters

The Committee note that there is a growing tendency on the part of the Executive to cut down altogether all the allocations for the Plan schemes and also to reduce allocations drastically to the Plan schemes at the revised estimates stage, although the Parliament has made available these funds to all those schemes in exercise of the constitutional powers granted to them in the Constitution of India for sanctioning expenditure and its appropriation. The Committee have come across several instances where the entire allocations for various new plan schemes of the Ninth Plan have been reduced to zero at the revised estimates stage by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and these schemes have become chronic non-starters, although we are in the third year of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The fact of these reductions come to the notice of the Parliament only through the Detailed Demands for Grants laid before the Parliament at the fag end of a financial year, a stage at which the Parliament has to helplessly acquiesce itself into a state of acceptance of this matter, as no restoration of the originally sanctioned amounts at this stage can help due to the sheer lapse of time of almost eleven months of a financial year already during which these should have been utilised. The Committee feel that such reductions by the Planning Commission, which is only adjunct of the main Executive without any constitutional sanction for its existence, amounts to exercise of powers, that can only be exercised by the passing of several Cut Motions for which the Parliament alone is empowered under the existing constitutional scheme of things. The Committee are aware that the expenditure budget is only an 'Estimate' and as such it has an inherent flexibility in it for 'reasonable' reductions or increases due to various factors. But such variations can be done only by the Parliament and by no other body under the existing provisions of the Constitution. The Committee feel that, ideally, once the Parliament passes a budget estimate for a purpose, sincere attempts should be made by the

Executive to spend the funds for the purpose and procedural formalities to be adopted for issuing administrative sanctions for those schemes should not be abused to stall the very implementation of the schemes. But the Committee find that the present system of accord of approval consisting of the various stages of sanctions by Expenditure Finance Committee, Standing Finance Committee, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs etc. etc. has only led to strangulating delays in the process of implementation of schemes which have the seal of approval of popular will for them from the Parliament. The Committee cannot accept a position whereby the unending rigmaroles of procedural drills prescribed by the bureaucracy for accord of mere administrative approvals are sought to be used to put a spoke on the wheels of progress that should turn on the path delineated by the Parliament. The Committee are of the strong view that such practices are a negation of the basic principles of parliamentary democracy whereby extra-constitutional bodies, procedural devices and practices seek to undermine the supremacy of the Parliament over the Executive. They, therefore, recommend that the whole procedure prescribed for according post-budget approval for plan schemes should be thoroughly overhauled in the light of the observations of the Committee made above so that the supremacy of the Parliament is re-established and the will of the people prevails. It must be remembered that every estimate in a budget raises a hope in the minds of the people for their legitimate development and, therefore, any disadvantageous variation in it would only lead to misleading the public, particularly the poorer sections of the society and as such would amount to committing a fraud on those innocent people.

Recommendation (No. 3)

Poor Utilisation of Plan Funds

The Committee observe that against an allocation of Rs. 319.45 crores in 1997-98 for the plan schemes, the actual expenditure is only Rs. 209.80 crores which is only 66% of the original outlay. For the year 1998-99, the Committee find that an expenditure of Rs. 210.60 crores only has been incurred out of the budgetary allocation of Rs. 381.90 crores for the plan schemes, thus bringing the percentage of utilisation of funds to 55% of the total. The Committee have been informed that the pace of utilisation of plan funds was slow in the first two years of the Ninth Plan mainly because of the delay

in the approval of the Ninth Plan and the delay in the consideration of the EFC memos as a result of which necessary administrative approval could not be communicated to the States. Consequently this led to considerable delay in the receipt of proposals from the State Governments for approval and implementation of various schemes and projects. The Committee note that for the year 1999-2000 the plan budgetary allocation is Rs. 381.90 crores. In view of the likely sanction of additional funds for the Special Action Plan, more funds will be available at the disposal of the Department in 1999-2000. The Committee expect that the Department would improve its performance by fully utilising the funds allocated to it from this year onwards, as only three years are now left for the implementation of the plan schemes of the Ninth Plan. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying should accordingly gear up its administrative machinery so that the ambitious targets setforth in the Ninth Five Year Plan are achieved. The Committee also recommend that responsibility should be fixed for targets not achieved and allocations left unutilised.

Recommendation (No. 4)

Full Central Funding of the Programmes Meant for the North East

The Committee note that some of the plan programmes of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying stipulate matching contribution from all the States including the North Eastern States. The Committee feel that there is need for change in this kind of funding pattern to a system of hundred per cent grant in respect of the North Eastern States. In view of the special problems of the North Eastern States, substantial portions of their funds are spent in tackling the problems of militancy which leave very little funds at their disposal to make matching contribution. Therefore, the Committee recommend that all the plan schemes to be implemented in the North Eastern States should be 100% funded by the Union Government.

Recommendation (No. 5)

Separate Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

The Committee has been recommending in the past for the creation of an independent Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying both in the States and in the Centre with an exclusive Cabinet Minister in charge of the Ministry.

The Committee has been informed that the Pay Commission has come up in the recommendation that the Department must be merged back with the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation and that this recommendation is under the consideration of the Government.

The Committee are surprised how the Pay Commission could recommend the merger of a Department which contributes 9 to 10% of our GDP. The Committee also feel that the recommendation given by the Committee which is actually a people's representative body should not be taken lightly by the Government *vis-a-vis* the recommendation of the Pay Commission whose primary duty was to evolve principles which should govern the structure of emoluments and those conditions of service of Employees which have a financial bearing.

The Committee take a serious view and impress upon the government that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying should be converted to an independent Ministry both in the States and in the Centre with an exclusive Cabinet Minister in charge of the Ministry.

The Committee also direct the Department to impress on the Government the need of a separate Ministry. The Committee further would like the Department to take immediate action to fill in the 78 posts in various cadres which are lying vacant.

Recommendation (No. 6)

Setting up of Indian Council of Veterinary Research

The Committee have been recommending in the past for an autonomous body by the name "Indian Council for Veterinary Research" which should be set up on the lines of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research. The Committee have also expressed its desire that in every State there should be a separate University for animal science. Despite the repeated recommendations of the Committee, no concrete action has been taken by the Government in respect of these matters. The Committee desire that the recommendation of the Committee on these matters should be brought to the notice of the highest political executive for obtaining directions and a centrally sponsored scheme should be drawn up within a specific time frame.

Recommendation (No. 7)*Appointment of Animal Husbandry Commissioner*

The Committee is informed that papers have been sent to the Ministry of Finance for reviving the post of Animal Husbandry Commissioner which had earlier lapsed for having remained vacant for over 4 years. The Committee are also happy to note that the incumbent will be in position within two months.

The Committee express the hope in the assurance of the Department and would be greatly pleased if the Animal Husbandry Commissioner is in position within two months. However, the Committee would like to caution the Department about the usual bureaucratic delays involved in reviving the post and therefore advise the Department keep pursuing with the Ministry to get it cleared at the earliest at a very high level.

Recommendation (No. 8)*Expenditure on Animal Health*

Considering the fact that the animal health activities play a significant role in controlling the production losses as well as protecting the valuable animals belonging to the poor farmers, the Committee have been recommending in the past that at least 50% of the outlay meant for animal husbandry sector should be earmarked for providing health cover to the animal population of this country and to achieve the goal of "Health for all Animals by 2010 AD". But the Committee are disappointed to note that in the Ninth Plan, the allocation in favour of animal health sector has been reduced to Rs. 272.10 crores by the Planning Commission against a projected demand of Rs. 688 crores by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The current allocation of Rs. 272.10 crores for health cover out of the approved allocation of Rs. 1,072.18 crores for the animal husbandry activities works out to only 25.37% of the total. The Committee wish to point out that during the Eighth Plan, about 40.22% of the total outlay of the animal husbandry division was earmarked for animal health care. The Committee understand that in the Special Action Plan, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has sought an allocation of Rs. 352.18 crores for providing animal health cover during the Ninth Plan Period. The

Committee recommend that the Planning Commission should consider the projections of the Department favourably and allocate the required funds in favour of this crucial sector upon which the precious lives of animals depend for existence.

The Committee further observe that against a budget estimate of Rs. 60 crores for the central sector scheme and centrally sponsored schemes for ensuring animal health in 1997-98, the actual expenditure was only Rs. 19.44 crores. For the year 1998-99, the revised estimate comes to only Rs. 20 crores against the original budget estimate of Rs. 61 crores. The Committee take a very serious view of the continued under-utilisation of funds meant for the animal health sector. They recommend that the Government should take special steps to utilise the funds allocated to ensure health cover, as health is the first and foremost requirement for the very existence of the animal species and for deriving further economic output from them. The Committee observe that many medical centres for animal health do not have the necessary infrastructure like x-ray, operation theatre, blood transfusion, etc. as available at Chaudhury Charan Singh (Haryana Agriculture University) CCS (HAU) because of which these animals are put to pain and even loss of life.

The Committee recommend that all animal health medical centres in the country should have these basic amenities and provision should be made in their yearly project allocation for diagnosis infrastructure.

Recommendation (No. 9)

National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre

The Committee note that since 1992-93 the Government have been working on the proposal to set up a National Centre which would help in making available quality biologicals in the country which in turn would help the control of animal diseases effectively in time. After several years only, the Government could take possession of the land at Bhubaneswar for establishing the National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre. The Committee have been now given to understand that the Department is exploring the possibility of external funding to establish the Centre, since the construction of the Quality Control Centre would involve a huge investment. Since the European Union assisted project of "Strengthening of Veterinary Services for Control of Animal

Diseases” came to an end on 31 July, 1998, the Department could not get any help from that agency. As such, the Government is in search of another funding agency and for this purpose a study also has been commissioned under a Consultant whose report is expected by 30 April, 1999. From the foregoing points, it appears that the question of having a national level quality control centre would remain only a dream for many years to come. The Committee are very much concerned to note that precious foreign assistance for this project could not be availed of, due to the inaction on the part of the Government for years together. The Committee recommend that urgent measures should be taken at least hereafter to make concrete progress in the matter.

Recommendation (No. 10)

Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

The Committee find that the Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory has been a sanctioned Central Sector Scheme from the Seventh Plan onwards. This Laboratory with modern diagnostic facilities for speedy diagnosis of obscure infectious diseases is also to function as a Referral Laboratory for the entire country and for the neighbouring countries also. The importance of the laboratory could be gauged from the main objectives for it as enumerated in the Performance Budget Document this acquires added importance from the fact that India has signed the GATT agreement. The Committee are disappointed to find that this scheme remained only in print throughout the Eighth Plan Period also, never to be realised in concrete terms. The Committee find that the Expenditure Finance Committee, while discussing the scheme for the Eighth Plan, observed that instead of establishing an independent unit by spending a huge amount, the objective can be achieved by identifying and strengthening an existing laboratory by providing adequate funds for modernisation. In view of this, the decision to have an independent Diagnostic Laboratory could not be implemented and it was decided to strengthen the IVRI Laboratory and four selected Laboratories of the ICAR/State Agricultural Universities. The Committee find that this scheme is again in the Ninth Plan proposals and a team under the leadership of the National Project Coordinator of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying was constituted to identify the Laboratories. The Committee could so far identify only three Laboratories for the Southern, Western and Eastern

Regions. For the Northern Region, no Laboratory has been found suitable. The Committee find that the direction of the original proposal has been completely diverted from its original course and whatever has been done in place of the original scheme, do not appear to lead to the achievements of the original goals. The whole episode is a sad commentary on the lack of will on the part of the Government to concertise a scheme and it is a matter of pity that even after a period of two decades, the Government are not in a position to establish a Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory as originally envisaged by them fifteen years ago. The Committee are of the firm opinion that our country, which is actually leading the third world countries in many matters, should have the pride of having a superspeciality facility in the form of a Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory. Therefore, adequate funds should be laid out for this facility in the Ninth Plan positively. Since no laboratory was found suitable in the Northern Region, the Committee recommend that the Laboratory of IVRI, Izatnagar should be strengthened as a Regional Laboratory for the Northern Region. The Committee also recommend that the Government should reconsider its decision in the matter of setting up of an independent Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and set it up as an independent unit within the Ninth Five Year Plan Period as originally thought of several years ago, in an area which has a predominantly high density of cattle population in the country.

Recommendation (No. 11)

New Scheme for Creation of Disease-Free Zones

The Committee note that under the Ninth Five Year Plan, a scheme named "Creation of Disease-Free Zone" has been proposed to cover a vast area in selected States in the country and it involves a totally new concept. The objective of the scheme is to select some areas/zones in the country which would be made free from most of the important live-stock diseases. The scheme will be implemented in areas having a high density of high yielding milch animals and meat producing live-stock/poultry. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has proposed an allocation of Rs. 85 crores under the Special Action Plan for the scheme. In order to implement the scheme in a time-bound manner, a Consultant has been engaged to prepare the project. The Committee have been informed that during a preliminary round of discussion with the States, it was found that they want a very large portion of the establishment

expenditure to be reimburse by the Centre and the Central Government find it not possible to do so. The Committee note that the scheme is not finding acceptance by the State Governments and it is difficult for the Central Government to implement the scheme in right earnest even in the third year of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Committee recommend that the Union Government should accord topmost priority for the resolution of differences in the matter among the implementing agencies within a very short time so that the scheme could be implemented in the very first quarter of the financial year, 1999-2000.

Recommendation (No. 12)

National Project for Rinderpest Eradication

The Committee note that rinderpest which is popularly known as cattle plague has been contained in the major part of the country as a result of activities undertaken in the National Project for Rinderpest Eradication. Rinderpest is a highly infectious viral disease of the cloven-hoofed animals inflicting heavy mortality in the bovine population and also in the small ruminants. The Rinderpest Control Programme had been in operation in India from the Second Five Year Plan onwards. Due to sustained planned efforts, "Provisional Freedom from Rinderpest" for all the States and Union Territories of the country has been declared from 1 March, 1998 and this has been notified by the International Agency concerned in April, 1998 in Paris. In order that the disease does not re-occur, an intensive surveillance has to be conducted extensively to detect any hidden focus of infection in all the States of the country. This will lead to the next stage of declaration of "Substantive Freedom from Rinderpest". The Committee have been informed that at present vaccination of all the species of animals against rinderpest has been stopped throughout the country except in the Indo-Pak border of 30 kms. width in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The Committee find that there has been a feeling of complacency on the part of the Government in the Implementation of this project. An amount of 41 crores was at their disposal in 1997-98 which includes a component of 430 crores by way of external assistance. The actual expenditure was Rs. 9.45 crores only thereby leaving the entire 30 crores of actuals upto 31.3.98. (financial year 1997-98). The project expired on 31st July 1998 (and this fact was known to the Department well in advance). All 30 crores went

unutilised. The Committee have been informed that the EFC memo. for this scheme could be approved only in October, 1998 and the final approval of the Finance Ministry was received only in March, 1999. Pending clearance of the EFC memo., it was not possible for the Union Government to release any funds to the States/Union Territories for the implementation of the Project.

The Committee take a serious view of the lethargy shown by the Department in virtually throwing away a sum of Rs. 30 crores offered on a platter by an external agency and again of the delay in the sanctioning of this scheme, which had been a continuing scheme for several decades in the country. They warn the Union Government that any laxity show in the implementation of the Project would lead to improper surveillance leaving a scope for non-detection of any hidden focus of infection which may later develop into a serious epidemic. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the pace of implementation of this Project should be redoubled in the coming three years of the Ninth Plan as virtually nothing had been done in the last two years under this Project to protect the animals from this virulent disease.

Recommendation (No. 13)

Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

The Committee note that there is a centrally sponsored programme implemented for the control of Foot and Mouth Disease. This disease is known to assume virulent magnitude in the high yielding indigenous, exotic and cross-bred cattle. The main objective of the programme is to protect the valuable high yielding cattle belonging to the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers by proper vaccination for which the cost of vaccine is subsidised. The cost of vaccine is borne by the Centre, State and the beneficiary in the ratio 25:25:50. The vaccination is done twice a year using polyvalent vaccine. The cost of vaccine is Rs. 6.30 in 1995-96. During 1999-2000, about 24 million vaccinations are expected to be carried out, while 20 million vaccinations are likely to be carried out by the end of the financial year 1998-99. The Committee find that against a budget estimate of Rs. 6 crores for 1998-99 for this programme, the revised budget estimate has been slashed down to Rs. 3 crores. In several of the previous years also, there had been under-utilisation of funds under the scheme. During the examination of Demands for

Grants of the year 1997-98, the Committee were informed that the States had difficulty in providing matching allocations for the scheme due to resource constraints. In the absence of matching efforts by the States, the contribution by the Centre also gets reduced accordingly. The Committee have been informed that the Department proposed to increase the share of the Centre to hundred per cent in the plan for the year 1997-98 to make the scheme more effective and to free it from the uncertainties of the contributions from the States. But the Planning Commission advised during the discussions to continue the earlier pattern of funding. In view of the continued under-utilisation of funds under the scheme, the Committee feel that the achievement of targets will continue to pose difficulty, unless the financing pattern is changed. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in the Ninth Plan Period, the Union Government should bear hundred per cent of the cost of the vaccine by suitably enhancing the budget allocation under this programme. In this connection, the Committee wish to point out that the scheme has the live-stock owned by the landless labourers and by small and marginal farmers as the main objective and focus and, therefore, it will not be proper to insist on contribution of 50% of the cost of the medicine from them.

Recommendation (No. 14)

Bare Foot Veterinary Attendants

The Committee have been recommending in the past that the Central Government should come up with a plan to organise short-term training courses whereby a large number of bare foot veterinary attendants could be trained for being deployed all over the country with a view to make available animal health care within a short distance in the nooks and corners of the remote areas of the country. The Committee made this recommendation keeping in view the fact that at present the network of Veterinary Dispensaries all over the country is hardly sufficient to render proper medical care and attention to the animal population along the length and breadth of the country. Precious lives of cattle are lost for want of timely medical treatment, as no qualified Doctor could be found in the close proximity of the villages and also due to non-availability of quality medicines at reasonable prices in time. The Committee have been

informed that the matter has been referred to the Veterinary Council of India and to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for obtaining their views. The Committee feel that the matter requires urgent attention and a decision on it should not be delayed for long in the interest of saving the lives of the poor cattle all over the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a concrete proposal for starting a short-term training course should be evolved and put into operation in the forthcoming academic year itself with suitable budgetary allocations for this purpose.

Recommendation (No. 15)

Preservation of Traditional Medical Practices for Animal Health

The Committee have been recommending in the past for evolving a central plan scheme with adequate budgetary provisions for the purpose of carefully collecting and documenting the information on various traditional medical practices being followed in the rural areas for combating various animal diseases. The Committee were informed that an Expert Committee has been set up to achieve this purpose. The Committee find that the Report of the Expert Committee has not yet been received and, therefore, no further action could be taken in the matter. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the matter of expeditious finalisation of the Report of the Expert Committee should be pursued vigorously by the Department so that further action could be undertaken in the matter. The Committee desire that a particular time-limit should be fixed for the finalisation of the Report of the Expert Committee.

Recommendation (No. 16)

Central Cattle Breeding Farms

The Committee note that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying operates seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms in different agro-climatic regions of the country for maintenance of some important indigenous and exotic cattle breeds as well as buffaloes. These Farms produce and distribute superior pedigreed bull-calves for use in Cattle and Buffalo Development Programmes in various States. The Committee find that the Farm at Suratgarh maintains Tharparkar breed of cattle and every year bull-calves of this breed are produced in this Farm. It has been noticed that in the year 1997-98, this Farm could produce only 25 bull-calves against a target of 40 Tharparkar bull-calves. In the year 1998-99 also, the target of 40

bull-calves could not be achieved. In the Farm at Hesseraghatta in Bangalore, against a target of producing 20 Holstein Friesian breed of cattle, the Farm could produce only 13 bull-calves in the year 1997-98. The Committee, therefore, recommend that special efforts should be made in respect of these Farms to tone up their level of achievement in respect of these species.

Recommendation (No. 17)

Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hesseraghatta

The Committee note that the Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute at Hesseraghatta produces and distributes frozen semen doses from high quality cattle and buffalo bulls. The Committee find that the Institute could produce only 8.1 lakh doses of frozen semen against a target of 10 lakh doses in 1997-98. During the year 1998-99, against a target of 10 lakh doses, only 7.55 lakh doses could be produced. The Committee have been informed that the low achievement in semen production is due to the fact that new bulls could not be introduced in the existing herd so far. The Committee recommend that suitable steps should be taken to overcome this difficulty so that the targets fixed for the Institute are achieved in future.

The Committee also find that the number of persons trained in the Institute has been gradually coming down in the last few years due to the shortage of technical staff to impart training. It had taken many years for the Department to get the essential post of Assistant Research Officer filled up through UPSC on a regular basis, due to which the shortfall in achievement continued. The Committee have been informed that at last the UPSC could recommend a suitable candidate for appointment. The Committee recommend that immediate action should be taken to get the selected person in position so that the training efforts do not suffer.

Recommendation (No. 18)

Cattle Insurance

The Committee note that a new scheme of Cattle Insurance has been included in the Ninth Five Year Plan of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The objective of this scheme is to subsidise the insurance premium rates of the cattle and buffalo of people living below the poverty line and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have not yet been benefited under any poverty

alleviation scheme such as IRDP, JRY etc. The target group includes small and marginal farmers and also the landless labourers. Under the scheme, the cattle will be insured at the premium rate of 4% out of which 1.75% will be borne by the Government in the form of subsidy. A Corpus Fund of Rs. 5 crores will be set up for this purpose and the interest accruing on the fund will be used to subsidise the insurance premium amount. The Committee note that only a token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for the year 1998-99 and even this amount could not be utilised. The Committee have been informed that the Standing Finance Committee has approved this scheme only very recently and that too only as a Pilot Project to be implemented from 1999-2000 onwards. The Committee do not approve of the delay in the approval of the scheme and recommend that the scheme should be taken up for implementation positively in the very first quarter of the year 1999-2000. The Committee are also disappointed that the scheme has been reduced to the size of a Pilot Project only instead of a project covering the entire nation. The Committee recommend that the Government should implement this programme all over the country covering all the people living below the poverty line.

Recommendation (No. 19)

Assistance to State Poultry Farms

The Committee have been informed that during the Ninth Five Year Plan, a new centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced with an outlay of Rs. 30 crores to assist at least two poultry/duck farms in each State all over the country. During the year 1998-99, no expenditure could be incurred on this scheme, although budgetary allocations were made. The Committee have been informed that the scheme required the approval of the full Planning Commission and the approval was received only on 29 January, 1999 and that too with certain restrictions on the scope of the scheme. The scheme now would be implemented during the next two years only in the North Eastern States on a pilot basis. Thereafter in the last year of the plan, it will be implemented in 8 States only as a pilot scheme. The Committee are disappointed to note the reduction in the scope of the scheme. The Committee recommend that the scheme should be extended to all the States in the country on a regular basis and suitable budgetary allocations should be made at the revised estimates stage for the year 1999-2000 for this purpose.

Recommendation (No. 20)

Strengthening of Marketing Facilities for Poultry

The Committee are informed that the poultry sector which is chiefly operated by small and marginal farmers is devoid of any marketing facilities in the form available in the milk sector. The Committee recommend that poultry marketing federations should be set up so that the poor farmers have an assured marketability of their produce and also get reasonable prices to keep them engaged in their small trades. The Committee further recommend that in order to encourage participation the Government should evolve a plan scheme for 100% funding to set up these marketing federations.

Recommendation (No. 21)

Alternative site for Central Sheep Breeding Farm — Hissar

The Committee note that out of 6,477 acres of land provided to Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar, the Government of Haryana has taken back 4,028 acres of land in 1997 which has made it difficult for the Central Sheep Breeding Farm to achieve its targets. In fact, against the usual target of supply of 1000 rams a year, the target has now been scaled down to 750 rams from 1998-99 onwards. The Committee have been informed that the Large Sheep breeding Farm at Bhainsora in Chandauli District of U.P. and the Large Sheep Breeding Farm at Mamadipalli in Hyderabad District of Andhra Pradesh have been identified as two suitable locations for shifting the Farm. However, as an alternative, the Government of Haryana has also been requested to extend the lease period for the Central Sheep Breeding Farm at its existing location with a reduced land area of 990 hectares at an enhanced lease rent of Rs. 1000/- per acre per annum. The response of the State Government of Haryana is held up pending payment of lease rent arrears to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. The Committee find that the alternative course of continuing the Farm at an enhanced lease rent would only lead to increased expenditure on account of the lease and in no way it would help increasing the target of production of rams. Therefore, the Committee feel that this would affect the achievement of the objectives for which the Farm was originally created. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Central Sheep Breeding Farm should be immediately shifted to another suitable place so that the Farm could carry on its activities to achieve the original objectives for which it was set up.

Recommendation (No. 22)*Piggery Development*

The Committee note that the allocation for Piggery Development has been reduced to Rs. 4 crores against the original budget allocation of Rs. 5 crores during the year 1998-99. The Committee have been informed that the reduction in allocation was due to the need for effecting savings by the Budget Division. The Committee find that in 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 400 lakhs was released to the States for assisting the Pig Farms, while only Rs. 378 lakhs could be utilised in 1998-99. The Committee are not happy with the reason advanced for reducing the allocation for this programme especially when the programme is being implemented well all these years and the targets were being achieved. The Committee do not approve of the tendency to reduce allocations from the programmes that has been performing well and they consider that it is not prudent to effect cuts in such programmes while there are several other programmes available for effecting such cuts in view of the poor off-take of funds from them. The Committee feel that proper attention should also be given to the matter of import of pigs, as this area was quite neglected during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period.

Recommendation (No. 23)*Scheme of Assistance to Sick Milk Cooperatives*

The Committee note that against a total budget allocation of Rs. 15 crores in 1997-98 and 1998-99, no expenditure could be incurred for the central sector plan scheme known as "Assistance to Cooperatives". The Committee have been informed that the guidelines for the implementation of the scheme could be finalised only on 28 July, 1998 and the scheme is now being processed for seeking approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. The Committee are disappointed to note the slow pace of work in the process of seeking necessary approvals for the implementation of the scheme. The Committee find that even in March, 1999, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has not taken up the scheme for approval. The Committee are apprehensive that even during 1999-2000, the scheme may not take off as a long winding procedural formality has yet to be observed for getting clearance for the scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommend that topmost priority should be accorded for getting this scheme cleared expeditiously from the authorities concerned and all the 28 unions proposed by NDDB for assistance should be funded during 1999-2000 positively.

Recommendation (No. 24)*Integrated Dairy Development Project in Areas not Covered by Operation Flood Scheme*

The Committee have been informed that the Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was given Rs. 74 lakhs as demanded by them for the implementation of the Dairy Development Project in the Islands in 1997-98. The Committee find that the Union Territory Administration actually utilised only Rs. 18.45 lakhs in the implementation of their Dairy Project. The Committee find that no review by any senior officer of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been taken to assess the progress of the Project in Andaman and Nicobar Islands so far. The Committee are aware of the non-availability of milk in sufficient quantities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are not satisfied with the performance of the Union Territory Administration in regard to Dairy Development in the Islands. The Committee also are not satisfied with the extent of review conducted at the level of a senior officer of the Department in regard to this Island Territory. The Committee recommend that special attention should be paid by the Government to the development of dairying activities in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Recommendation (No. 25)*Development of Integrated Coastal Aquaculture*

The Committee note that under the scheme for Development of Integrated Coastal Aquaculture, the Department could release only Rs. 0.81 crores against a budget allocation of Rs. 4 crores in 1997-98. During the year 1998-99, the allocation has been reduced to Rs. 1 crore at the revised estimates stage against the original budget estimate of Rs. 3 crores. It was explained to the Committee that the coastal aquaculture activities came to a halt due to the uncertainty caused by the Supreme Court's judgement in December, 1996 prohibiting non-traditional shrimp culture within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) i.e. 500 meters from the high tide line. A review petition in the Supreme Court is now pending

for disposal in this regard. The Government is yet to come out with a proper legislative measure to tide over the situation by introducing a Bill in the Parliament so far. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the matter should be tackled on an emergent basis by bringing in appropriate legislative measures before the Parliament in this current Budget Session itself.

Recommendation (No. 26)

Acquisition of New Vessels for the Fisheries Survey of India

The Committee have been recommending in the past the formulation and implementation of a perspective plan of purchase of new vessels in phases to replace the ineffective old survey vessels which are more than 15 to 19 years old. The Committee felt that this was essential in view of the mandays lost in conducting surveys due to the frequent and costly repairs of the old vessels which were kept in Dry Dock for long periods every year. In accordance with this recommendation, the purchase programme submitted by the Fisheries Survey of India was approved by the Government. Now the Committee have been informed that there is rethinking on the part of the Government on the matter and the number of new vessels to be acquired is going to be drastically reduced in view of the reorganization of survey work being performed by the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin and also by the Fisheries Survey of India, Mumbai. The Committee note that the Government have been incurring huge recurring expenses in carrying out repairs of the old vessels every year as they have become totally ineffective. The four vessels which are with the Integrated Fisheries Project are also engaged in survey work. Since the nature of work of FSI and IFP are the same the four vessels are likely to be transferred to FSI. The Committee recommend that the Government should satisfy itself that survey work does not suffer because of vessels. Be it by acquiring four (4) vessels of IFP and utilising its entire fleet of 12 vessels or by acquiring entirely a new fleet of vessels as suggested earlier by the Committee. The Committee leave it to the Government to take a decision. But, the Committee is unified in their views that the Government will not be excused for spending heavily on extensive repairs, docking of old vessels for many number of days, inability to achieve targets, under utilisation of allocations etc.

Recommendation (No. 27)*Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries*

The Committee note that under the scheme for Development of Coastal Marine fisheries, 50% of the cost of engine is provided as subsidy limited to Rs. 10,000 for Out Board Motors and Rs. 12,000 for In Board Motors so that motorisation of traditional crafts could be encouraged. The Committee find that under this scheme against a target of 3000 crafts, only 1400 crafts were motorised during 1997-98 and the target of 3000 crafts fixed for 1998-99 is also not likely to be achieved. It has been explained to the Committee that the shortfall in achievement was mainly for want of demand from major States like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. No proposals have been received from the State of Maharashtra during 1997-98 and 1998-99. It is quite surprising to note as to why fishermen are not coming forward to avail of this assistance from the State Governments. The Committee feel that the matter should be taken up at the Chief Minister level by the Union Minister of Agriculture so that the scheme is duly popularised and sufficient demand is generated.

Recommendation (No. 28)*Integrated Fisheries Project*

The Committee note that the physical targets fixed for fish processing could not be achieved by the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin due to several reasons, one among them being, severe powercuts. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should consider the question of establishing a captive power plant for the unit at Cochin as most of the activities could not be carried on properly in fish processing and in cold storage without continuous supply of electricity.

Recommendation (No. 29)*Visakhapatnam Unit of Integrated Fisheries Project*

The Committee note that there is an ongoing scheme for strengthening and fully operationalising the Visakhapatnam Unit of Integrated Fisheries Project, where the progress of work has been very slow due to delay in procurement of machinery. Due to this

slow progress of work a major share of the plan allocation made since 1997-98 has not been utilised. The Committee has been assured that the project will be completed this year. The Committee are concerned about the delay and recommend that the work requires speeding up so that the funds allocated for this purpose are fully utilised and the plant becomes operational in this year itself.

Recommendation (No. 30)

Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery

The Committee note that the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery does not have an office building of its own in Bangalore and, therefore, the Institute has acquired the required land from HMT Ltd., Bangalore recently. However, further progress of construction of office complex appears to be very slow and required to be speeded up. The Committee, therefore, recommend that sufficiently higher allocations should be made for the construction of office building and the matter also should be pursued with CPWD authorities who may be requested to take this work on top priority basis. The Committee feel that there is need for setting up two Regional Offices of the Institute—one on the East Coast and the other on the West Coast—to enable it function more efficiently. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should prepare a plan to open two Regional Offices of the Institute and allocate sufficient funds for the establishment of those offices.

Recommendation (No. 31)

Delhi Milk Scheme

The Committee have been informed that the proposal of transfer of Delhi Milk Scheme to the Government of Delhi has been under suspended animation and the Delhi Government has not decided about taking over the Body. The Committee have also been informed that the budgetary allocations are not released to the DMS in one go for the whole year but is given instalments. Further, the CISF personnel which the Committee had recommended to be deployed in the Delhi Milk Scheme for Security so as to avoid heavy losses have not been deployed till date and that the Director General CISF has forwarded a proposal for the consideration of the Joint Secretary.

The Committee feel that a quick decision should be taken on the matter of transfer of DMS as the delay is neither helping the plant nor is it helping in building the enthusiasm of the employees to make it a profitable venture. The release of funds in instalments is causing operational difficulties. The Committee also feel that the plant can enhance its utilisation of milk processing upto 5 lakh litres per day and has put it on hold pending a decision on take over. The Committee therefore recommend that the Government should not wait any further and it should go ahead with the plan for maximum capacity utilisation and proper allocation of budgetary provisions.

The Committee also recommend that the proposal for deploying CISF personnel at the Delhi Milk Scheme premises for security purposes may be finalised by the Joint Secretary on urgent basis.

NEW DELHI;
8th April, 1999
18 Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

AUTHEMATICATED
KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

APPENDIX

MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON THURSDAY THE 8TH APRIL 1999 FROM 1100 HRS. TO 1310 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'D' PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1310 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Baliram Kashyap
3. Shri Virendra Verma
4. Bhupinder Singh Hooda
5. Shri Maganti Venkateswara Rao
6. Shri Uttamrao Deorao Patil
7. Kum. Vimla Verma
8. Smt. Usha Meena
9. Shri Mahaboob Zahedi
10. Shri Mitrasen Yadav
11. Smt. Usha Verma
12. Shri K.P. Munusway
13. Shri Anup Lal Yadav

Rajya Sabha

14. Maulana Habibur Rahman Nomani
15. Shri Ramji Lal
16. Shri Devi Prasad Singh
17. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami

18. Shri Yadlapati Venkat Rao
19. Shri Aimaddudin Ahmad Khan
20. Shri Sangh Priya Gautam

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Anita Jain — *Under Secretary*
2. Shri K.L. Arora — *Assistant Director*

At the outset, Chairman (AC) welcomed the Members. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the draft reports on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the following Ministries/Departments one by one for consideration :

- (i) Ministry of Agriculture,
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
- (ii) Ministry of Water Resources

2. The Committee considered the draft reports and adopted the 20th and 21st Reports with minor additions and modifications.

3. The Committee, then authorised the Chairman to Present the above mentioned two reports on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) to the House on a date and time convenient to him.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE - I

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

Plan Outlay and Expenditure during 9th Plan and Proposed Budget Estimates for 1999-2000

(Rupees in crores)

S.No.	Sector/Scheme	Ninth Plan Approved Outlay		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		
		B.E.	Short-fall	Expend.	Short-fall	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	Short-fall	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
									11	
I.	Sectt. & Eco. Services	—	0.85	0.85	0.00	1.00	1.60	-0.60	—	2.00
II.	Animal Husbandry Sector									
A.	Central Sector									
	1. Central Cattle Dev. Org.	30.00	8.69	7.85	(0.84)	8.97	882	(0.15)	5.61	9.00
	(i) Cent. Cattle Breed. Farm		5.70	5.35	(0.35)	6.33	6.33	(0)	2.91	6.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(ii) Cent. Froz. Semen. Trn. & Prod. Inst.		1.49	1.21	(0.28)	1.14	1.04	(0.10)	14.45	1.15
	(iii) Cent. Herd. Reg. Units		1.50	1.29	(0.21)	1.50	1.45	(0.05)	8.67	1.50
2.	Assistance to Military Farms (CSS)*	5.00	1.50	--	(1.5)	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Central Sheep Breeding Hissar (CS)	12.50	3.00	0.59	(2.41)	3.00	1.00	(2.00)	73.50	7.75
4.	Estt. of Sheep/Goat. Devp. Board (CS)	2.50	0.10	--	(0.1)	0.10	--	(0.1)	100.00	0.10
5.	Cent. Poultry. Dev. Org.	20.00	4.50	4.22	(0.28)	5.50	5.13	(0.37)	6.50	6.50
	(i) Cent. Poultry. Breed, Farm	2.00	2.14	(-0.14)	2.60	2.48	(0.12)	(-)	0.43	2.90
	(ii) Cent. Duck Breed, Farm		0.80	0.68	(0.12)	0.90	0.85	(0.05)	0.00	0.90
	(iii) Rand. Poultry Perf. Test Centre		0.50	0.46	(0.04)	0.65	0.60	(0.05)	7.83	0.80
	(iv) Reg. Feed. Analy. Labs.		0.60	0.59	(0.01)	0.70	0.60	(0.10)	8.46	0.90
	(v) Cent. Poultry Trn. Inst.		0.60	0.35	(0.25)	0.65	0.60	(0.05)	24.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Cent. Fodder Dev. Org.	18.00	3.98	3.64	(0.34)	3.92	3.87	(0.05)	4.94	4.50
	(i) Reg. Sta. for Fora, Prod. & Demon. Inst.		2.00	1.75	(0.25)	2.02	2.00	(0.02)	6.72	2.30
	(ii) Cent. Fodder Farm		0.68	0.59	(0.09)	0.60	0.57	(0.03)	9.38	0.70
	(iii) Minkit Distribution Prog.		1.30	1.30	(0)	1.30	1.30	(0)	0.00	1.50
7.	Directorate of Animal Health	30.00	4.50	0.84	(3.66)	5.00	3.90	(1.10)	50.10	6.00
	(i) Animal Quarantine Station		1.00	0.51	(0.49)	1.00	0.80	(0.20)	34.50	1.30
	(ii) Cent. Dis. Diag. Labs.		2.00	0.31	(1.69)	3.40	3.10	(0.30)	36.85	3.90
	(iii) Vet. Biol. Prod. Quality Cont. Cent.		1.00	—	(1.00)	0.10	0.00	(0.10)	100.00	0.20
	(iv) Directorate of Animal Health		0.50	0.02	(0.48)	0.50	0.00	(0.50)	98.00	0.60
8.	Creation of Disease Free Zones (CS)	35.00	—	—	(0)	0.50	—	(0.5)	100.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Animal Husbandry Extension Programme (CS)	20.00	8.00	2.87	(5.13)	2.00	1.49	(0.51)	56.40	2.50
10.	Special Livestock Development** Programme (CS)	0.0025	2.00	0.53	(1.47)	0.02	--	(0.02)	73.76	0.00
11.	Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Division (CS)	2.00	0.10	0.07	(0.03)	0.10	0.09	(0.01)	20.00	0.46
12.	Project on Animal System (CS)	500	2.00	0.32	(1.68)	1.00	0.53	(0.47)	71.67	0.75
13.	Cattle Insurance (CS)	5.00	0.05	--	(0.05)	0.05	--	(0.05)	100.00	0.05
	B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes									
14.	Extension Frozen Semen Technology and progeny testing programme (CSS)	200.00	26.50	26.70	(-0.2)	30.90	6.10	(24.8)	41.86	35.00
15.	National Bull Production Prog. (CSS)	45.00	5.00	5.00	(0)	10.00	0.08	(9.92)	55.13	12.00
16.	National Ram/Buck Prod. Prog. (CSS)	15.00	3.00	2.55	(0.45)	3.00	2.25	(0.75)	21.00	3.00

**Completed. Provisions made for spill over liabilities.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Assistance to States for Development and preservation of pack Animals	5.00	1.00	0.68	(0.32)	1.00	0.50	(0.5)	41.00	0.80
18.	Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development (CSS)	20.00	4.00	4.00	(0)	5.00	4.00	(1.00)	11.11	6.00
19.	Assistance to State Poultry Farms/ Poultry Corporation/Federation (CS)	30.00	0.10	—	(0.1)	5.94	0.50	(0.44)	91.72	8.00
20.	Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development (CS)	40.00	5.00	3.70	(1.30)	5.40	4.00	(1.4)	25.96	6.50
21.	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (CSS)	50.00	11.50	7.65	(3.85)	13.50	8.50	(5.00)	35.40	17.00
22.	Professional Efficiency Dev. (CSS)	15.00	2.00	1.50	(0.5)	5.00	5.00	(0.00)	7.14	4.00
23.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (CSS)	142.18	41.00	9.45	(31.55)	36.00	2.60	(33.4)	84.35	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Improvement/Modernisation of Slaughter Houses/Carcass utilisation centres (CSS)	30.00	20.00	10.00	(10.00)	20.00	7.00	(13.00)	57.50	15.00
25.	Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Production of Major Livestock Products (CSS)	20.00	2.50	2.54	(-0.04)	3.50	2.64	(0.88)	13.67	4.00
	Total (Animal Husbandry)	797.18	160.15	95.53	(64.62)	170.40	69.60	170.80	60.04	160.06

III. Dairy Development

A. Central Sector

26.	Integrated Dairy Development Projects in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward areas, (CS)	200.00	25.00	23.65	(1.35)	25.60	25.60	(0.00)	2.67	45.00
Z7.	Assistance to Cooperatives (CS)	50.00	2.00	--	(2.00)	13.00	0.49	(12.51)	96.73	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Technology Mission on Dairy Development (CS)	5.00	10.00	3.98	(6.02)	1.00	1.00	(0.00)	54.73	1.00
29.	Milk and Milk Product Order (CS)	10.00	1.00	0.91	(0.09)	1.00	1.00	(0.00)	4.50	1.00
30.	Delhi Milk Scheme (CS)	10.00	1.00	0.76	(0.24)	1.00	1.00	(0.00)	12.00	1.00
31.	New Primary Dairy Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	4.00	2.00	(2.00)	50.00	4.40
32.	Vidya Dairies	—	—	—	—	5.00	2.00	(3.00)	60.00	5.50
	Total (Dairy Development)	275.00	39.00	29.25	(9.75)	50.60	33.60	(17.00)	29.85	73.90
IV. Fishery Development										
A. Central Sector										
33.	Central Inst., Fisheries, Nautical for Engineering & Training, Cochin	15.00	4.50	3.91	(0.59)	6.00	2.00	(4.0)	43.7	3.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	Central Inst., Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore	3.00	0.14	0.13	(0.01)	2.65	0.63	(0.02)	3.8	0.70
35.	Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin	10.00	6.64	3.40	(3.24)	6.00	6.10	(-0.1)	24.8	7.00
36.	Training and Extension	5.00	0.50	0.63	(-0.13)	0.70	1.00	(-0.3)	35.8	0.75
37.	Inland Fishery Statistics	3.00	0.80	0.69	(0.11)	0.90	0.90	(0.0)	6.5	1.00
38.	World Bank Assisted Central Project Unit for Strimp & Fish Culture	16.00	8.25	0.98	(7.27)	6.00	2.60	(3.4)	74.9	5.87
39.	Assistance for Strengthening Inland Fish Marketing	3.00	5.00	2.08	(2.92)	2.50	1.00	(1.5)	58.9	1.50
40.	Integrated Development of Inland Capture Fisheries Resources	30.00	1.00	—	(1.0)	0.50	—	(0.5)	100.00	0.50
41.	Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture in hill regions	10.00	0.60	—	(0.60)	0.50	—	(0.5)	100.00	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
42.	Acquisition of Dredging Equipment for Fishery Harbour & Fish Landing Centres under Japanese Assistance	40.00	0.01	—	(0.01)	40.00	40.00	(0.0)	0.0	0.02
43.	Fisheries Survey of India	87.40	15.50	10.38	(5.12)	27.00	17.19	(9.81)	35.1	38.00
44.	Assistance to Coast Guard	2.30	0.40	0.38	(0.02)	0.40	0.40	(0.0)	2.5	0.50
B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes										
45.	Fishing Harbour at Major & Minor Ports	110.00	30.00	18.13	(11.87)	20.00	20.00	(0.0)	23.7	25.00
46.	Development of Fresh Water Aquaculture	85.00	15.05	14.94	(0.11)	18.50	15.00	(3.5)	10.8	21.00
47.	Integrated Coastal Aquaculture	20.00	4.00	0.81	(3.19)	3.00	1.00	(2.0)	74.1	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
48.	Development of Marine Fisheries	80.00	13.00	13.08	(-0.08)	12.00	12.95	(-0.95)	4.12	16.00
49.	National Welfare of Fishermen	86.00	14.30	15.49	(1.19)	15.25	16.24	(-0.99)	7.4	20.00
	Total (Fisheries Development)	605.70	119.15	85.03	(34.12)	159.90	107.40	(52.5)	31.04	145.34
	Total (Deptt. of A.H. & Dairying)	1677.88	319.15	209.80	(109.35)	381.90	210.60	(171.3)	40.03	381.90

ANNEXURE - II

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN IN RESPECT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

Name of the Scheme/Project/Programme	1997-98		1998-99				1999-2000		
	Unit	Ninth Plan Target	Annual Target	Actual Achievement	Short fall	Percentage of achievement	Target	Annual Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Central Cattle Development Organisation									
(i) Production of Bull Calves	Nos.	1650	330	346	—	104.8	330	242	330
(ii) Production of Frozen Semen dozes	lakh Nos.	50	10	8.1	1.9	81.0	10	5.38	10
(iii) Primary Registration of Animals	Thousand	60	12	10	2	83.3	12	9	12
2. Extension of Frozen Semen Technology									
(i) Est. of Mobile A.I. Units	Nos.	17500	2000	3403	—	170.2	4300	815	2100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Streg. of Sperm Stations	Nos.	63	12	17	—	141.7	12	1	6
(iii) Estt. of new Frozen Semen Centres	Nos.	140	10	10	—	100.0	12	6	38
(iv) LN Storage and Distribution Systems	Nos.	286	10	11	—	110.0	30	4	14
(v) Crossbred Bulls (Testimated)	Nos.	500	90	58	32	64.4	100	44	80
3. Central Poultry Development Organisation									
(i) Supply of Production of Chicks									
(a) Egg Type	Lakh Nos.	10	0.6	0.54	0.06	90.0	1	0.06	2
(b) Meat Type	Lakh Nos.	5	0.4	0.26	0.14	65.0	0.5	0.18	1
(ii) Production of Ducklings	Lakh Nos.	5	1	0.85	0.15	85.0	1.25	0.4	1.25
(iii) Feed Sample Analysed	Nos.	12500	2500	3021	—	120.8	3600	2179	3000
(iv) Persons Trained	Thousand	500	100	86	14	86.0	100	56	130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Regional Station for Forage Production									
(i) Fodder Seed Production	Tonnes	1950	217	177	40	81.6	390	444	260
(ii) Demonstrations Conducted	Nos.	8500	1400	1297	103	92.6	1725	2000	1600
(iii) Training	Nos.	120	17	15	2	88.2	—	24	24
(iv) Field days			14	12	2	85.7	—	21	21
5. Fodder Farms Hesarahatta									
(i) Fodder Seeds Production	Tonnes	700	120	191	—	159.2	140	12	140
(ii) Minikit Distribution	Lakh Nos.	15	3	3	—	100.0	3	3	3.5
6. Assistance to States for Fodder Dev.									
(i) No. of States Assisted	Nos.	—	11	11	—	100.0	8	1	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
7.	Sheep Breeding Farms Hissar									
	(i) Supply of rams Fishery	Nos.	5000	1000	924	76	92.4	750	470	750
8.	Dev. of Freshwater Aquaculture									
	(i) Area brought under Fish culture	Lakh Hec.	2.1	0.4	0.34	0.06	85.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
	(ii) Fish Farmers Training	Thousand Nos.	140	40	40	—	100.0	35	20	12.6
										108
				* 4.56 Laks						
				*5.77 Laks						
9.	Dev. of Coastal Marine Fisheries									
	(i) Crafts to be motorised	Thousand	15	3	1.4	1.6	46.7	3	2	3
10.	Estt. of Fishing harbours									
	(i) Major harbours	Nos.	5/4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	(ii) Minor harbours	Nos.	42/9	3	—	3	—	3	1	2
	(iii) fish landing Centres	Nos.	144/120	5	5	—	100.0	9	9	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. National Welfare of Fishermen									
(i) Fishermen to be insured	Lakh Nos	60.25	12	11.37	0.63	94.7	12	12	11
(ii) Houses to be constructed	Hundred	135	30	45	—	150.0	30	15	28
(iii) Fishermen to be assisted during lean season	Lakh Nos.	14.5	2.75	2.23	0.52	81.1	2.5	2.75	2.4
12. Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engg. & Training									
(i) No. of Persons trained	Nos.	1200	300	359	—	119.7	300	376	350
13. Integrated Fisheries Project									
(i) Fish to be processed	Tonnes	900	95	33	62	34.7	150	160	300
(ii) Fish to be Marketed	Tonnes	900	75	21	54	28.0	105	112	165

*up to 97-98