

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE
(1995-96)

(TENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
& DAIRYING

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (1995-96)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 4th May, 1995

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 4th May, 1995



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

May, 1995/Vaisakha, 1917 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
PREFACE	(v)
CHAPTER I Animal Husbandry & Dairying—An Overview	1
Expenditure on Non-Plan Activities	5
CHAPTER II General Layout of Demands	8
CHAPTER III Demand-wise Analysis	13
I Major Head 3451—Secretariat	13
II Major Head 2403 B	14
(1) Veterinary Services and Animal Health	14
(2) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	16
(3) Control of Animal Disease of National Importance	18
(4) Cattle and Buffalo Development	19
(5) Poultry Development	24
(6) Sheep and Wool Development	27
(7) Piggery Development	31
(8) Fodder and Feed Development	33
(9) Meat Processing	36
III Major Head 2604 C	38
(1) Dairy Development	38
(2) Delhi Milk Scheme	41
(3) Operation Flood III	44
ANNEXURE Plan outlays and Expenditure and physical achievements during the first three years of VII Plan	48
(<i>vide</i> Para 2.4 of the Report)	

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(1995-96)

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(iv)

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PREFACE

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-first Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for the year 1995-96 .

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture was re-constituted on 8th April, 1995. 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 (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) on 20th April, 1995. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for placing before them, the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry for 1995-96 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 25th April, 1995.

NEW DELHI ;
26 April, 1995

6 Vaisakha, 1917 (Saka)

NTTISH KUMAR,
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 diversity within species with the capacity to withstand environmental stress and inadequate levels of nutrition and management. The main objectives of its development are as :

- (i) to make available adequate quantity of animals protein for the human population;
- (ii) to supply the adequate animal draught power;
- (iii) to make available manure in large quantity for growth of agriculture; and
- (iv) to improve the nutritional and economic status by providing gainful employment to rural population including the small farmers/agricultural labourers, tribals and weaker sectors.

1.2 The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying came into existence w.e.f. the 1st February, 1991. The Department provides the necessary help and support for—

- (i) the development of requisite infrastructure in the States for improving animal productivity;
- (ii) preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care facility;
- (iii) the strengthening of Central Livestock Farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for the development of superior germ plasm for distribution to the States; and
- (iv) Dairy Development including Operation Flood Programme, the Technology Mission on Dairy Development etc. and also matters

relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board.

1.3 Demand No. 4 relates to the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The demand provides for implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes together for Plan and Non-Plan activity and the bilateral Cattle Breeding and Fodder Production Projects in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh for which funds are routed through the Department's budget.

1.4 The Budget Estimates for Plan and Non-Plan activities for the year 1995-96 is Rs. 482.33 crores which includes Rs. 344.00 crores for Plan Schemes and Rs. 138.33 crores for Non-Plan Activities. 71.32% of the Budget Estimates is on Plan side and 28.68% of the Estimates is on Non-Plan side.

1.5 The revenue Section of the Budget Estimates for 1995-96 has proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 286.76 crores while the Capital Section has proposals for Rs. 195.57 crores, thus taking the total to Rs. 482.33 crores.

Expenditure on Eighth Plan Schemes

1.6 For implementing the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes the Department has listed a total of 34 plan schemes. Of these, 25 plan schemes relate to the Animal Husbandry & Dairying Sector and 9 belong to the Dairy Development Sector. Out of the 25 Plan schemes for the Animal Husbandry Sector 13 are in the Central Sector and the remaining 12 are Centrally Sponsored. Of the Central Schemes, three Schemes are new schemes not reflected in the approved Eighth Plan Outlay. Of the Centrally Sponsored schemes, one scheme, namely, Special Livestock Breeding Programme was transferred to the State Governments and is hence not being implemented directly by the Department now. In the Dairy Development Sector, eight Schemes are in the Central Sector and one Scheme is Centrally Sponsored. Of the Eight Central Sector Schemes three are new and the others are continuing schemes. Of the Eight Central Sector Schemes in the Dairy Sector one scheme, namely, setting up of the third dairy in Delhi was dropped during 1992-93 and One Scheme, 'Import of Cows from Federal Republic of Germany' was completed in 1993-94. Thus,

the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying will implement a total of 31 schemes in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

1.7 The Eighth Plan outlay for all the 34 schemes is Rs. 1300 crores. Of this, Rs. 900 crores is provided in the Dairy Development Sector and Rs. 400 crores in the Animal Husbandry Sector. Within the Dairy Development Sector 3 schemes account for Rs. 806 crores *i.e.* as much as 90%. These are Operation Flood III, Assistance to Milk Cooperatives and the Integrated Dairy Development in Non-operational Flood, Hilly and Backward areas.

1.8 The Sector-wise Plan Expenditure alongwith the Budget Estimates for 1995-96 on the Animal Husbandry side is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	VII Plan Outlay	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Actual	1994-95		1995-96 B.E.	Percentage of Col. (3 + 4 + 6) out of Col. 2
				B.E.	R.E.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Secretarial	—	0.24	0.22	0.70	0.75	0.75	—
Veterinary Services & Animal Health	160.88	17.90	19.31	34.95	18.37	35.05	34.5
Cattle & Buffalo Development	59.25	7.53	12.95	22.40	15.05	18.90	60.0
Poultry Development	34.75	2.14	2.18	6.95	6.58	5.55	31.3
Sheep and Wool Development	21.00	1.34	2.88	3.11	4.20	4.00	40.1
Piggery Development	10.00	0.58	1.94	2.00	2.00	2.00	45.2
Other Livestock Development	—	—	—	5.00	0.50	3.00	—
Feed & Fodder Development	35.25	2.08	3.36	6.67	6.60	6.55	34.2
Meat Processing	54.00	1.10	8.37	10.70	10.13	13.20	36.3
Administrative Investigation & Statistics	9.50	1.61	1.83	1.70	1.85	1.70	55.7
Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Division Calamity Relief & Central Livestock Extn. etc.	15.37	0.33	1.05	4.10	4.35	3.30	37.3

1.9 The Sector-wise Plan expenditure alongwith the Budget Estimate 1995-96 on the Dairy Development side is as follows :

(Rs. in Crores)

Sector	VIIIth Plan	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95		1995-96 B.E.	Percentage of Col. (3 + 4 + 6) out of Col. 2
				B.E.	R.E.		
Dairy Development Project	900.00	136.69	216.44	2611.19	250.00	250.00	67.0
Grants for Central Plan Schemes (both for Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development) & Dairy Development in Backward & Hilly areas.	210.00*	0.10	11.37	31.31	28.30	29.61	18.9
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (for Animal Husbandry)	263.13*	21.55	37.96	40.28	41.42	42.68	38.3
Grants-in-aid to UTs	—	0.66	0.73	2.64	1.70	2.62	—

*includes in proformas for UTs also

1.10 The total plan expenditure of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying is as follows :

1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 180.54 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 271.03 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 322.71 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 331.40 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 344.00 crores

Expenditure on Non-Plan Activities

1.11 The Non-Plan Expenditure on Animal Husbandry side from 1992-93 onwards in each sector alongwith Budget Estimates for 1995-96 is as under :

(Rs. in crores)							
Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95		1995-96 BE	Remarks
				BE	RE		
1	Secretariat	1.13	1.29	1.40	1.45	1.50	
2	Veterinary Sciences & Animal Health	—	—	—	—	—	
3	Cattle & Buffalo Development	1.93	2.29	2.52	2.52	2.65	
4	Poultry Development	1.66	1.80	2.07	2.04	2.04	
5	Sheep & Wool Development	1.05	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.11	
6	Piggery Development	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Other livestock Development	—	—	—	—	—	
8	Fodder & Feed Development	0.39	0.41	0.60	0.58	0.58	
9	Meat processing	—	—	—	—	—	
10	International Cooperation	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.19	0.19	
11	Administrative Investigation & Statistics	—	—	—	—	—	
12	Central Livestock Ext. Dis. Calamity Relief etc.	—	—	—	—	—	

1.12 The Sector-wise Non-plan Expenditure on Dairy Development from 1992-93 onwards alongwith Budget Estimates for 1995-96 is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)								
S.I. No.	Sector	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95		1995-96 BE	Remarks	
				BE	RE			
1.	Delhi Milk Scheme Administration	1.99	2.72	1.17	2.94	3.45	⊙ BUDGET PROVISION FOR DMS ONLY FOR FOUR MONTHS.	
2.	Delhi Milk Scheme Procurement	109.59	94.00	37.47	80.00	99.87		
3.	Delhi Milk Scheme Processing	15.89	12.57	5.41	12.60	14.08		
4.	Delhi Milk Scheme Distribution	3.05	3.46	1.81	4.50	5.29		
5.	Delhi Milk Scheme Land & Buildings	0.27	0.28	0.117	0.42	0.49		
6.	Delhi Milk Scheme Transport	1.64	1.43	0.80	2.18	2.36		
7.	Delhi Milk Scheme Stores	0.27	0.28	0.16	0.39	0.47		
8.	Mother Dairy	—	—	0.01 Token Provisions	0.01	0.01		
9.	Grants-in-aid to State Govts.	0.07	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		
10.	Assistance from EEC	13.50	28.50	6.00	32.97	3.92		NOTIONAL PROVISION TO UTILISE FUNDS (TRANSFER ENTRIES)
11.	Assistance from Swiss Confed.	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06			
12.	Assistance from Denmark	—	0.02	0.02	0.02			

1.13 The total Non-plan Expenditure of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying from 1992-93 onwards is as follows :

1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 152.56 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 150.55 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 61.18 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 144.20 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 138.33 crores

The revised estimate for 1994-95 has increased by Rs. 83.02 crores which is 135.70% over the original Budget estimate for 1994-95.

CHAPTER II

THE GENERAL LAY OUT OF DEMANDS

2.1 The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Animal Husbandry have been laid out under 9 major heads. The major Head "3451" includes on Secretariat of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The Major Head "2403" covers Animal Husbandry sector and includes contribution to International Bodies like Office of International Epizootics (OIE), Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA). The Major Head "2404" covers Dairy Development activities. The Major Head "3601" covers Grant-in-aid to State Governments, "3602" to Grant-in-aid to Union Territories and "3606" to aid materials and equipments. The Major Head "4403" relates to capital outlay on Animal Husbandry and the Major Head "4404" to capital outlay on Dairy Development. The Major Head "6404" relates to Loan for dairy development.

2.2 The details of major headwise classifications are as under :

Major Head-wise Classification

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1994-95			Revised Estimates 1994-95			Budget Estimates 1995-96		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
3451	70,00	1,40,00	2,10,00	70,00	1,45,00	2,15,00	75,00	1,50,00	2,25,00
2403	49,71,00	6,44,00	56,15,00	23,84,00	6,44,00	30,08,00	45,30,00	6,57,00	51,87,00
2404	33,15,00	47,01,00	70,116,00	59,31,00	1,00,81,00	1,62,32,00	28,72,00	1,26,81,00	1,54,73,00
3601	71,58,00	26,00	71,84,00	69,72,00	25,00	69,97,00	72,29,00	25,00	72,54,00
3602	1,84,00		1,04,00	91,00		91,00	1,37,00		1,37,00
4403	15,00		15,00	15,00		15,00	20,00		20,00
4404	1,37,00		1,37,00	1,87,00		1,97,00	1,37,00		1,37,00
6404	175,00,00	...	1,75,00,00	1,75,00,00	...	1,75,00,00	194,00,00		1,94,00,00
3606		6,00,00	6,00,00		33,05,00	33,05,00		4,00,00	4,00,00
Total	322,71,00	61,18,00	383,89,00	331,40,00	144,20,00	4,75,60,00	344,00,00	138,33,00	482,33,00

2.3 The details of some important items of Plan expenditure under various sectors are given below :

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (2403)

I. Veterinary Services & Animal Health (2403-B-1)

- (a) Animal Quarantine Certification services
- (b) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication
- (c) Systematic Control of livestock diseases in U.Ts
- (d) Foot and Mouth Diseases Control Programme
- (e) Animal Disease Surveillance
- (f) Directorate of Animal Health
- (g) Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratories
- (h) Professional Efficiency Development

II. Cattle & Buffalo Development (B-2)

- (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms
- (b) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute
- (c) Extension of Herd Registration to important Breeding tracts
- (d) Assistance to Military Farms and Remount Veterinary Corps

III. Poultry Development (B-3)

- (a) Central Poultry Breeding Farms
- (b) Central Poultry Training Institute
- (c) Regional Feed Analytical Laboratories
- (d) Random Sample Laying Testing Units
- (e) Central Duck Breeding Farm
- (f) All India and Regional Livestock and Poultry Shows
- (g) National Poultry Development Agency

IV. Sheep and Wool Development (B-4)

- (a) Central Sheep Breeding Farm
- (b) Project Coordination Agency for Sheep Development

V. Piggery Development (B-5)

Assistance for Integrated Piggery Development

VI. Other Livestock Development (B-6)

Special Livestock Programme for UTs

VII. Fodder & Feed Development (B-7)

- (a) Regional Stations for forage production and demonstration
- (b) Central Fodder Seed Production Farm
- (c) Minikit Testing on Fodder Crops

VIII. Meat Processing (B-8)

- (a) Assistance to develop technology and infrastructure for export of livestock products
- (b) Project on Animal System
- (c) Coordinating Agency for Meat Production

IX. Administrative Investigation & Statistics (B-9)

Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Administration and Statistics

X. Other expenditure

- (a) Strengthening of All Division
- (b) Calamity Relief Fund
- (c) Central Livestock Extension Directorate

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

I. Dairy Development Projects (2404-C-1)

- (a) Gift Assistance to NDDB
- (b) Grants to NDDB to assist Cooperatives
- (c) Grants to NDDB for Funds-in-Trust
- (d) Grants for cows gifted by Germany
- (e) Grants for North Kerala Dairy Development Project
- (f) Technology Mission on Dairy Development
- (g) Milk and Milk Products Order

II. Grants for Central Plan Schemes (3601-D-2)

- (a) Central Disease Diagnostic Referral Laboratories
- (b) Special Livestock Programme
- (c) Calamity Relief Fund
- (d) Animal Husbandry Extension Programmes
- (e) Dairy Development Projects in Hilly/Backward/Non-of areas

III. Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (D-3)

- (a) State Veterinary Councils
- (b) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication
- (c) Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme
- (d) Systematic Control of livestock diseases
- (e) Animal Diseases Surveillance
- (f) Sample Survey for estimating Major Livestock products
- (g) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology
- (h) Progeny Testing programme
- (i) Ram and Buck Production Programme
- (j) Assistance for Pig Development

IV. Grants-in-aid to Union Territories (3602-E)

- (a) Special Livestock Development
- (b) Calamity Relief Fund
- (c) Rinderpest Eradication
- (d) Foot and Mouth Disease Control
- (e) Systematic control of diseases
- (f) Animal Disease Surveillance
- (g) Veterinary Councils
- (h) Statistics
- (i) Sample Survey on livestock products

2.4 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has furnished two statements indicating the Plan outlay and expenditure as also physical targets and achievements made during the first three years of the Eighth Plan from 1992-93 to 1994-95. These statements have been reproduced at Annexures I and II.

CHAPTER III

DEMAND-WISE ANALYSIS

I. Major Head 3451—Secretariat

3.1 Sub-heads A. I (1) (4) and A. I (1) (5) relate to Domestic Travel Expenses and Foreign Travel Expenses respectively. In the Ninth Report of the Committee on last years Demand for Grants *i.e.* 1994-95, the Committee recommended that effective measures might be taken to observe utmost economy under this head. The following are the details of expenditure under this head :

1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 7.66 lakhs
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 13.67 lakhs
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 18.50 lakhs
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 18.50 lakhs
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 18.50 lakhs

3.2 In a note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has informed that although the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying came into existence with effect from 1st February, 1991, the actual bifurcation of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, which included the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Divisions, was effected on the 1st June, 1993. New units for Administration and International Cooperation in the newly created Department with a staff of about 30 officials were established. The increase in expenditure during 1993-94 was mainly on account of this as also the normal annual increase. Revised estimates for 1994-95 and budget estimates for 1995-96 have been kept at the same level of Rs. 18.5 lakhs. Utmost care is being taken to effect economy.

3.3 The Committee observe that even after the recommendation of the Committee last year to observe economy under the head 'Domestic and Foreign Travel', the Revised Estimate for 1994-95 has not come down from the original Budget Estimate of Rs. 18.50 lakhs and no economy appears to have been observed. The Committee note

that out of Rs. 18.50 lakhs earmarked for 1995-96, one fourth of the funds are for foreign travel. The Committee are not satisfied with the effect of the economy measures stated to have been taken by the Government and recommend that foreign travel expenses should be limited to the barest minimum required.

II. Major Head-2403 B-Animal Husbandry

Minor Head-B-1—Veterinary Services and Animal Health

3.4. Against the Eighth Plan Outlay of Rs. 160.88 crores in this sector, the following expenditure has been incurred :—

1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 17.90 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 19.31 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 34.95 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 18.37 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 35.05 crores

3.5 In a note on some of the Plan schemes to ensure livestock health, the Department of Animal Husbandry has informed that the Department provides financial assistance to the State Governments to augment their efforts to control animal diseases through a comprehensive scheme, which has established programmes for providing vaccines against different diseases at subsidised rates. This is through a network of 6,559 veterinary hospitals/polyclinics, 13,232 veterinary dispensaries and 20,302 veterinary aid centres/mobile dispensaries all over the country. In addition, the status of the prevalence of animal diseases is regularly monitored under the Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme. In the current year, the information system is expected to be connected with NICNET which will improve the data collecting exercise both in terms of speed and quality.

3.6 During 1992-93 and 1993-94, Rs. 4.45 crores and Rs. 8.80 crores were spent on the schemes for the control of animal diseases and 179 lakh and 244 lakh vaccinations were carried out. A provision of Rs. 8.80 crores is available for 1994-95 to perform 272 lakh vaccinations.

3.7 It has been stated in the note that there are four Quarantine Stations at Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, where mandatory quarantine and testing of all animals entering the country is carried out to check ingress of exotic diseases from abroad. Work on a National Veterinary Biological Products Control Centre, a National Referral Diagnostic Laboratory and four Regional Diagnostic Laboratories is proposed to be started, to make the animal health control system effective and rigorous. Two National Level Advisory Committee have been set up to advise the Department on these activities.

3.8 The Committee observe that from the year 1992-93 to 1994-95, only 34.5% of the Eighth Plan outlay has been utilised in this sector relating to Veterinary Services and Animal Health. It may be seen that the Revised Estimate for 1994-95 is only 52.6% of the Original Budget Estimate and even this Revised Estimate is less than the actual expenditure in the previous year 1993-94. The Committee fail to understand as to how it is proposed to spend Rs. 35.05 crores on Plan side in 1995-96, while the pace of expenditure all along had been only of the order of around Rs. 18.53 crores on an average per year and with only two years of the Eighth Plan remaining. The Committee feel that the implementation of the Plan schemes relating to Veterinary Services and animal health has been tardy in all the last three years and there appears to be a lack of will to implement the schemes vigorously. The Committee recommend that the basic causes for this tardy implementation should be quickly analysed and identified in order to take remedial measures so that the funds allotted for 1995-96 are fully utilised to achieve the Eighth Plan objective of developing adequate animal health services which is the basic requirement for protection of livestock. They also desire that the extent of budget allocation for animal health services should be enhanced at revised estimate stage and in the coming years in view of the large livestock population.

3.9 The Committee warn the Government that in view of the susceptibility of the new cross-bred livestock to various diseases including exotic diseases, any lethargy in the implementation of the animal health care schemes may lead to morbidity and mortality of the livestock which will prove very costly to the nation and to the poor rural work force.

National Project on Rinderpest Eradication

Sub-heads : 2403.B.1 (1). B.1 (3). 3602. E2 (1) (1)

3.10 In statement I Sl. No. 16 at Annexure I of this Report, the Department of Animal Husbandry has furnished the following details of expenditure on National Project on Rinderpest Eradication which has an Eight Plan outlay of Rs. 96.13 crores :

Year	Target	Actuals
1992-93	Rs. 20.00 crores	Rs. 12.68 crores
1993-94	Rs. 24.40 crores	Rs. 9.80 crores
1994-95	Rs. 25.05 crores	Rs. 8.47 crores
1995-96	Rs. 25.05 crores	—

3.11 The percentage of expenditure out of the total Plan outlay in the first three years of the Plan *i.e.* from 1992-93 to 1994-95 is only 32.1 per cent.

3.12 In a note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Animal Husbandry has stated that the Department is implementing this EEC assisted project to eradicate completely rinderpest from the country by the end of 1997. 14 Northern State have not reported rinderpest for the last 24 months and the progress of declaring them free from rinderpest has been initiated. Vaccine production has been strengthened and a major campaign started in the four Southern States, namely, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra where the disease is known to exist. It is expected that the disease will be eradicated from these States during the next 24 months by following all the rigorous procedures required for the purpose.

3.13 Regarding the reasons for the increasing trend in the shortfall in expenditure year after year, the Department has stated in a note that the project is funded from three sources, namely, the Central Government, the State Governments and the Donor Agency namely the European Economic Community. While the Central and State shares are being expanded fully, funds have not been released by the Donor Agency as schedules during 1993-94 and 1994-95 on the grounds that

the Central Project Monitoring Unit is not fully staffed. Amounts of Rs. 15.10 crores for 1993-94 and Rs. 16.58 crores for 1994-95 were not released by the EEC as scheduled and hence there is a shortfall in expenditure during these years. Since the share of EEC is proportionately higher in the later years the shortfall is also on the higher side.

3.14 Regarding the remedial measures taken on the matter, the Department has stated in the note that the duration of the project is for six years upto 1997-98. Efforts are being made to fill the vacancies by pursuing the matter with the Union Public Service Commission. Similarly, some *ad hoc* appointments have been made while proposals for others have been submitted to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. The EEC is being persuaded to open the Budget line in view of these *ad hoc* arrangements. In the Project Steering Committee held on 6th February, 1995, the EEC representative said that the Budget line would be opened in 1995-96. However, we have simultaneously also approached the Planning Commission to fund the project from internal resources if funds from the EEC are not forthcoming.

3.15 Regarding the impact of the under utilisation of funds, the Committee has been informed that the non-availability of externally-aided component has meant non-strengthening of diagnostic laboratories and other infrastructure in the field.

3.16 The Committee note that the National Project on Rinderpest Eradication is being implemented with the assistance of European Economic Community (EEC). The Committee have been informed that the Government is in the process of declaring 14 Northern States free from rinderpest and a major campaign has been started in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and parts of Maharashtra where the disease is known to exist. The Government expect that the disease would be eradicated during the next 24 months. However, the Committee note that the expectation of the Government has not been matched by the efforts made by them, as the Government could utilise only Rs. 30.95 crores which is only 32.1 percent of the total Plan Outlay of Rs. 96.13 crores in the first three years of the Eighth Plan (from 1992-93 to 1994-95). The reason given for the shortfall in expenditure is that the Donor Agency, namely EEC has not released funds during 1993-94 and 1994-95 on the ground that the Central Project Monitoring Unit is not fully staffed. The Committee are

dismayed to note that the Government could not fill up the vacancies for two years continuously during 1993-94 and 1994-95 when the flow of funds was stopped by EEC. The Committee observe that it was due to complete lack of manpower planning on the part of the Government, no advance action was taken in time to anticipate the vacancies and to fill them up. Because of lack of methodical planning and implementation, precious foreign assistance that was forthcoming could not be put to use to save the lives of the poor speechless suffering cattle. The Committee do not understand as to how the rinderpest disease could be eradicated completely within 24 months as planned by the Government in view of their poor past performance and lack of proper planning with a Budget Estimate of Rs. 26.13 crores for 1995-96 as there is no certainty about the spending this money given the past track record. The Committee, therefore, recommend emergency recruitment to be restored to in the interest of availing the foreign assistance to save the lives of precious cattle. The Committee recommend further that all the vacancies should be filled up within a period of 3 months.

Control of Animal Disease of National Importance

3.17 This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. At Sl. No. 17 in Statement I at Annexure I of this Report, the following details of expenditure on Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme which has a total plan of Rs. 40 crores have been given :—

Year	Target	Actual
1992-93	Rs. 6.00 crores	Rs. 4.45 crores
1993-94	Rs. 8.38 crores	Rs. 9.05 crores
1994-95	Rs. 8.00 crores (B.E.)	Rs. 8.00 crores (R.E.)
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 8.00 crores	—

3.18 In Statement II at Sl. No. 17, against the physical target of 1300 lakh vaccinations for the whole of Eighth Plan Period under the Food

and Mouth Disease Control Programme, the following achievements have been given : —

Year	Target	Actuals
1992-93	185 lakhs	179 lakhs
1993-94	260 lakhs	244 lakhs
1994-95	272 lakhs	—

3.19 The reasons for shortfall in 1992-93 and 1993-94 have been that matching funds were not provided by the States.

3.20 The Committee observe that the actual expenditure under the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme in 1993-94 was Rs. 9.05 crores whereas the Revised Estimate for 1994-95 for this Centrally sponsored programme has been lowered to Rs. 8.00 crores only. The Committee also note that there has been always shortfalls in physical achievements to the tune of 22 lakhs of vaccinations in 1992-93 and 1993-94. The Committee have been informed that the reasons for shortfall is that the State Governments have not been providing matching funds for this programme. The Committee note that the physical achievement is not proportionately higher in 1993-94 despite an expenditure which is twice that of the previous year 1992-93. The Committee desire that the Union Government should contemplate taking some steps to make the programme more attractive which may induce the State Governments to complete to provide matching assistance for the successful implementation of this programme. The Committee also expect the Government to ensure that the physical achievements are proportionate to the expenditure incurred.

B-2. Cattle and Buffalo Development 2403 B.2 & 3601 D. 3 (2)

3.21 Against the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 59.25 crores for this sector, the following expenditure has been incurred :—

Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 7.53 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 12.95 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 22.40 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 15.05 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 18.90 crores.

3.22 It may be seen that an amount of Rs. 35.53 crores which is 60% of the total Eighth Plan Outlay has been spent in the first three years of the Plan.

3.23 The following are the details of non-plan expenditure under this sector :

Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 1.93 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 2.29 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 2.52 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 2.52 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 2.65 crores

3.24 In a note on cattle breeding plan schemes furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that there are seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms at Dhamrod (Gujarat), Andesh Nagar (Uttar Pradesh), Similiguda (Orissa), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Chiplima (Orissa), Avadi (Madras) and Hessarghatta (Bangalore North) and one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institutes at Hesserghatta, A Herd Registration Scheme is being implemented in Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh for registration of elite cows and buffaloes. An outlay of Rs. 19.75 crores is earmarked for the scheme during the Eighth Plan for the production of 1352 bulls and 34 lakh doses of frozen semen and for the primary registration of 50 thousand cows and buffaloes.

3.25 Regarding the physical achievements under the Plan Schemes, the following details have been given at Sl. No. 1 of statement No. 2 at Annexure II of this Report.

	8th Plan Target	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		% of achievement
		Target (T)	Achievement (A)	T	A	T	A	
Bull Production	1352	226	344	226	357	300	—	74%
Forzen Semen Production (in lakh dozes)	34	4.50	3.94	4.50	4.56	5.0	—	40%
Persons trained	450	50	21	50	138	90	—	55%
Primary Registration of animals	50000	8000	7685	8000	7676	8000	—	46%

3.26 Explaining the shortfall in production of frozen semen, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has stated in a note that the target of frozen semen production of Central Cattle Development Organisation is 34 lakh doses during the Eighth Plan period *i.e.* 4.5 lakhs (1992-93), 4.5 lakhs (1993-94), 5 lakhs (1994-95), 10 lakhs (1995-96) and 10 lakhs (1996-97). The achievement during the first three years is 13.50 lakhs against the target of 14 lakhs.

3.27 The target of semen production was fixed 4.5 to 5 lakhs as per the laboratory facilities available at frozen Semen Production & Training Institute of the Organisation. The achievement during the first three years comes to 96%. In order to produce higher quality of frozen semen the laboratory facilities at the Frozen Semen Institute have been strengthened during the first three years by allocating more funds for import of frozen semen, embryo transfer and other equipments. High pedigreed exotic bulls are also being imported and indigenous bulls are being procured for the Institute.

3.28 Creation and strengthening of these facilities would enable the organisation to produce about 10 lakh frozen semen does each during 1995-96 and 1996-97. While the physical target increased 10 lakh from 4.5 lakh in previous years to frozen semen does each during 1995-96 and 1996-97, the Budgetary Support for the Central Frozen Semen

Production and Training Institute under the head B. 2 (2) has shown a decreasing trend as follows :—

(Rs. in crores).

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 RE	1995-96 BE
Plan	Rs. 0.93	1.34	0.75	0.56
Non-plan	Rs. 0.08	0.09	0.12	0.12
Total	Rs. 1.01	1.43	0.87	0.68

3.29 In the Performance Budget 1995-96 it has been stted that a Centrally sponsored scheme known as Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme is continued during the Eighth Plan period in order to improve the cattle and buffaloes through use of advanced breeding technique. The scheme, *inter-alia*, envisages the setting up of a network of field Artificial Insemination Centres to cover more breeding cows and buffaloes under artificial breeding and also the setting up of frozen semen stations to produce, store and transport frozen semen does and liquid nitrogen to field Artificial Insemination Centres.

3.30 The Committee pointed out that under the Dairy Development Control Plan Scheme for strengthening of Government Frozen Semen stations no target was fixed in 1992-94 and 1993-94 for covering the stations, although the Eighth Plan target is 40 and desired to know the reasons for not fixing any target in 1992-93 and 1993-94 and sought to know whether it is possible to cover 40 stations as envisaged in the Plan target by 1996-97.

3.31 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying replied in a written note that the final approval of the scheme and release of funds could be made only in February, 1995. Therefore, no targets were fixed for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94. The finalisation of the scheme for strengthening of Government Frozen Semen Stations in consultaiton with Planning Commission, other Departments and appraising agencies took quite some time. The scheme could be approved only late in 1993-94 and, therefore, no targets were fixed for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94. Out of the original 40 Frozen Semen Stations, two were covered

under a World Bank Scheme and two were found unviable. The target has, therefore, been reduced to 36. This would be achieved during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

3.32 In the Performance Budget 1995-96 at page 17, the following details have been given regarding setting up of field Artificial Insemination Centres under the Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme.

Year	Target	Achievement
1992-93	500	395
1993-94	500	214
1994-95	600	565

3.33 The Eighth Plan target envisages the setting up of 3500 Artificial Insemination Centres against which 1174 centres have been set up in the first three years of the Eighth Plan and thus the physical achievement is only 33.54 percentage of the total.

3.34 The Committee note that against the Eighth Plan target of 34 lakh does of frozen semen, the Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute could achieve a production of only 13.50 lakh does which is 40% of the target in the first three years of the Plan period. However, the Government have strengthened the laboratory facilities of the Institute in the last three years to enable them produce about 10 lakh frozen semen does each during 1995-96 and 1996-97. But the Committee find that the Budgetary Support for the Institute has decreased from Rs. 1.43 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 0.68 crore in 1995-96, while target for frozen semen production has increased from 4.5 lakh doses in 1993-94 to 10 lakh doses in 1995-96. The Committee wonder as to how the Government propose to achieve higher targets with reduced budgetary allocations. The Committee expect concrete results in frozen semen production to offset the shortfall in production in the last three years.

3.35 The Committee note that under the Programme for Extension of Frozen Semen Technology, Frozen Semen Stations have to be set up to produce, store and transport frozen semen doses and liquid nitrogen to field Artificial Insemination Centres. The Committee note that only 18 Frozen Semen Stations have been set up during 1992-95

against a Plan target of 40. Similarly, against the Eighth Plan target of 3500 Artificial Insemination Centre only 1174 centres have been set up from 1992-93 to 1994-95 which is only 33.54 per cent of total target. The Committee are concerned to note the tardy pace of progress in the setting up of the Frozen Semen Stations and the Artificial Insemination Centres. They recommend that a special action plan may be drawn up to implement the scheme vigorously in order to provide the basic input of artificial insemination in far-flung rural areas for the purpose of raising quality livestock.

Poultry Development (2403. B.3)

3.36 The following are the details of Plan Expenditure under the sector-poultry development, which has a total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 34.75 crores :

Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 2.14 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 2.18 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 6.95 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 6.56 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 5.55 crores

3.37 The total expenditure in the first three years of the Eighth Plan period is Rs. 10.88 crores which is only 31.3% of the total plan outlay. With an allocation of Rs. 5.55 crores in 1995-96, the funds left unutilised will be Rs. 18.32 crores.

3.38 The following are the details of Non-Plan Expenditure in this Sector :

Year	Expenditure
1	2
1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 1.66 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 1.80 crores

1	2
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 2.07 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 2.04 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 2.04 crores

3.39 Of the total plan outlay of Rs. 34.75 crores under this sector, Rs. 19.75 crores have been earmarked for Central Poultry Development Organisation and out of this amount Rs. 6.88 crores have been spent in the first three years of the plan. With an allocation of Rs. 2.95 crores for 1995-96, the amount left unutilised for 1996-97 would be Rs. 5.17 crores.

3.40 Out of the total Eighth Plan Outlay, Rs. 19.75 crores have been earmarked for National Poultry Board. Although funds were earmarked in the first three years of the plan, no expenditure could be made, as the scheme for setting up the Board is yet to be approved. However, a sum of Rs. 2.60 crores have been earmarked in the Budget Estimate for 1995-96 for this purpose under the head B. 3. (7).

3.41 Regarding the composition of the Board and its functions, the Committee have been informed in a written note that the Board will consist of General Body with representatives from various public and private sector poultry organisations and a Board of Directors with six directors and one Managing Director. The Union Minister of Agriculture will be the President of the Board.

3.42 The major functions of the Board will be to assist in overall planning and development of poultry sector in the country. The Board will create the required infrastructure, assist the farmers in getting good quality breeding stock and feed, processing storage and marketing of poultry products, training and education of farmers.

3.43 Regarding the work done for the establishment of the Board in each of the first three years of the Eighth Plan, the Department has furnished the following information :

- 1992-93 : The task force which was constituted to work out the details of frame work of the National Poultry Development Board finalised its report in October, 1992.
- 1993-94 : The proposal was prepared and put up before the Expenditure Finance Committee after consulting the concerned Departments of Government of India. The same was approved on 8.6.1993.

1994-95 : The Ministry of Finance suggested that the proposal needs the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). Accordingly, the proposal was referred to various Central Ministries and State Governments for their comments. The reply from most of the States has since been received. The necessary suggestions made by them have been incorporated and the proposal is being placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

3.44 The Committee note that during the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 10.88 crores only which is 31.3% of the total plan outlay of Rs. 34.75 crores has been incurred towards Poultry Development. The Committee note that huge funds were earmarked for setting up the National Poultry Development Board and the funds remained unutilised for years together, as the government could not muster enough efforts for setting up the Board. The Committee view such practices seriously as huge funds are locked up while many developmental projects suffer due to resource crunch. The Programme to set up the Board remains a Chronic non-starter ever since 1992-93 and this speaks volumes of the lethargic manner and lack of will on the part of the governmental machinery. The Committee recommend that the National Poultry Development Board should be constituted within three months without any further delay, as poultry development provides additional income and job opportunities to a large number of women, unemployed youth and other persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The Committee desire that in this year the whole of the budget estimate of Rs. 2.60 crores should be completely utilised and higher allocations earmarked in the budget estimates for 1996-97 with a view to make up for the shortfalls in the previous years.

3.45 The Committee are also concerned about the tardy pace of expenditure for the schemes under the Central Poultry Development Organisation as only Rs. 6.88 crores out of a total plan outlay of Rs. 19.75 crores has been spent in the first three years of Plan which means an achievement of only 34.84 percent of the total outlay. The Committee, therefore, expect the government to implement the schemes with redoubled vigour to realise the physical targets of the Eighth Plan fully.

Sheep and Wool Development (B. 4)

3.46. Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 21.00 crores for sheep and wool development, the following expenditure has been incurred :

Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 1.34 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 2.88 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 3.11 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 4.20 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 4.00 crores

3.47 In the first three years of the Eighth Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 8.42 crores which is only 40.1% of the total has been incurred.

3.48 The following are the details of non-plan expenditure in this sector :

Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 1.05 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 1.11 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 1.10 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 1.11 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 1.11 crores

3.49 In a note furnished to the Committee on Plan scheme for sheep breeding it has been stated that the Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar is for the production, preservation and dissemination of superior genetic. The Department also implements a Scheme entitled National Ram/Buck and Rabbit Development Programme to assist the state Farms to produce cross-breed rams for distribution to local level sheep breeders/farmers. The Schemes help unemployed rural youth by encouraging self-employment in sheep rearing.

3.50 The following are the details of expenditure in respect of Central Sheep Breeding Farm which has a total plan outlay of Rs. 8.50 crores :

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Target	Achievement
1992-93	1.40	0.66
1993-94	1.60	1.52
1994-95	1.11	2.10
1995-96	2.00	—

3.51 In the first three years of the Eighth Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 4.28 crores which is only 50% of the total plan outlay has been incurred. The reasons for shortfall are stated to be (i) non-import of sheep and (ii) delay in issue of sanction.

3.52 The details of physical achievements of the Central Sheep Breeding Farm in the first three years of the plan period in respect of distribution of rams are as follows :

Year	Target	Achievement
1992-93	800	404
1993-94	800	787
1994-95	800	—

3.53 The percentage of achievement (including the target for 1994-95) out of the total target in the first three years is 43. The reason for shortfall in achievements is due to the outbreak of sheep pox disease during 1992-93.

3.54 Regarding the reasons for non-import of sheep, the Department has explained in a written note that the Sheep were not imported because there was an out-break of sheep pox at the Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar and it was not considered safe to bring the exotic animals until the environment become completely safe. Regarding the present status about the import of sheep it has been stated that in March, 1995, 1450 exotic sheep have been imported. The decision

regarding the number of sheep to be imported in the current year (1995-96) will be taken in October, 1995. When asked as to why no target for the entire plan period for distribution of rams was fixed and why no higher targets were fixed for the next two years, the Department has stated in a note that the target was fixed 800 rams per year which means that the target for the five year period is 4000 rams.

3.55 The target and achievement in distribution of rams in the period 1992-93 to 1994-95 was as under :

Year	Target	Achievement
1992-93	800	404
1993-94	800	787
1994-95	800	—

3.56 It will be seen that the shortfall is expected to be made up in the remaining years.

3.57 In the Performance Budget 1995-96, it has been stated about the target as follows : "To provide 1200 exotic and cross breed rams per year to different States for implementing Sheep Development Programmes launched in the respective States."

3.58 In the Performance Budget 1995-96 it has been stated about the scheme that benefits that the schemes will confer on SC/ST will be indirect. Usually the shepered communities who rear sheep belongs to the ST category. The rams supplied from State farms are used by shepherds/breeders who are small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. These rams in turn will increase the wool yield and wool quality and body weight of the progeny born out of crosses between exotic and local flocks. This will result in more income to the shepherds breeders annually by way of sale of lambs and wool.

3.59 Under the National Ram/Buck Production Programme and the Proramme for Rabbit Development which has a total plan outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores the following are the financial achievements :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Achievement
1992-93	0.75	0.67
1993-94	1.45	1.36
1994-95	2.00	2.00 (R.E.)

3.60 The percentage of achievement Rs. 4.03 crores in the first three years to the total is only 32.2 and the reasons for shortfall is stated to be non-receipt of proposals from the states. The amount that would remain unutilised for 1996-97 after the allocations for 1994-95 and 1995-96 are fully utilised is Rs. 6.47 crores.

3.61 The Committee note that the Central Sheep Breeding Farm is to provide 1200 exotic and cross-bred rams per year to different States for implementing Sheep Development Programmes in the States. The Committee also note that the benefits will be conferred on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population indirectly by the scheme, as the rams supplied from the State Farms are used by the shepherds/breeders who are small farmers, tribals, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. But the Committee are not satisfied with the results achieved by the Government as only 50 per cent of the funds earmarked for the Eighth Five Year Plan period has been utilised by the Central Sheep Breeding Farm in the first three years of the plan and with this expenditure only 43 percentage of the total physical target of distribution of rams could take place within that period.

3.62 The Committee also find that two different targets have been indicated by the Department for distribution of rams. In the Performance Budget it has been indicated that 1200 rams per year would be provided to different States whereas in a note furnished to the Committee it has been indicated that 800 rams per year is the target.

3.63 The Committee wonder as to how a target of 1200 rams per year has suddenly been scaled down to 800 rams per year. Under the other programme known as the National Ram/Buck Production Programme and the Programme for Rabbit Development, the Committee observe that only 32.2% of the total plan outlay has been utilised. The reasons for this under-utilisation is stated to be non-receipt of proposals from the States. The Committee, therefore, feel that there is an emergent need to activate the entire governmental machinery from its callous indifferent attitude in order to realise the socio-economic objective behind these schemes to the fullest extent.

3.64 The Committee recommend that efforts should be made to make the schemes more attractive so that State Governments readily come forward to avail of the Central assistance. In cases where the

beneficiaries are 100 per cent Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes, the government should consider making the scheme fully funded by the Union Government. The Committee also recommend that an element of competition may be introduced among the States by instituting awards for best performance in establishing sheep development programmes for the exclusive benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes.

3.65 The Committee, therefore, expect that atleast in the last two years of the Eighth Plan, the budget estimates are fully utilised and the budget estimates for 1996-97 are made substantially higher so that the avowed targets of the Eighth Plan are achieved for the betterment of economic lives of the rural poor.

3.66 The Committee also recommend that on the lines of Goat and Rabbit Development Programmes the government should formulate programmes for the conservation and development of ibex goat and musle deer which are in the process of becoming extinct.

Piggery Development [B-5 : 3601 3 (4)(1)]

3.67 Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores, the following expenditure has been incurred for piggery development :

Year	Target	Actual
1992-93	0.40	0.58
1993-94	2.50	1.94
1994-95	2.00	2.00 (R.E.)
1995-96	2.00	—

3.68 Only 44 per cent of the total plan allocation i.e. Rs. 4.52 crores out of Rs. 10.00 crores has been spent in the first three years of the Eighth Plan period.

3.69 In Para 2.24 of the Committee's Ninth Report on last year's Demands for Grants, the Committee has felt that Pig farming plays an important role in improving the socio-economic status of a sizeable section of the weaker rural communities especially in North Eastern states. So efforts may be made to persuade the States and also improve the production and multiplication of exotic breeding stock at the States Pig Breeding Farms.

3.70 In the action taken note on this recommendation of the Committee, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has stated that every efforts is being made to get proposals under this scheme from the States for providing assistance to pig farms. The State Governments have been informed of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. This was followed by a Do. letter from Secretary (AH & D) to the Chief Secretaries of all the States. All proposals received for assistance have been attended promptly. An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores was proposed under this scheme to the Planning Commission. However, in view of the cuts imposed by the Planning Commission on the proposals of this Department, the final allocation has been kept at the R.E. of the previous year.

3.71 In the Performance Budget 1995-96, it has been stated that Pig Farming has a great significance and can play an important role in improving the socio-economic status of sizable section of the weaker rural community. These traditional producers do not possess the technical know-how of pig production on improved lines and need facility for the same. Piggery development in the country has been constrained by insufficient availability of high quality stock, balanced feed uneconomic process, general neglect and apathy and lack of favourable marketable conditions for pigs and its products. Lack of training procedure is also one of the constraints. Pig rearing has a special significance for the North Eastern States, where pig meat is the staple food and nearly every household rears pig for its day-to-day requirements and festive occasions.

3.72 The Committee note that insufficient availability of high quality stock and lack of training to the producers are the constraints in pig farming in the country. The Committee also note that pig-rearing has a special significance for the North-Eastern States where pigmeat is the staple food. The Committee observe that after allocating Rs. 2.00 crores during 1995-96, still Rs. 3.10 crores of the total plan outlay remains. The Committee, therefore, find no justification in denying higher allocation to this activity and avidly hope that much higher allocations would be made available atleast in 1996-97, if it is not possible to make it in 1995-96. The Committee recommend 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 year and also details of targets fixed for the coming years on these aspects, so that the

Committee could properly appreciate the financial requirements for these activities. The Committee also recommend that specific emphasis should be given to increase the import of exotic piglets and to increase the extent of training imparted in the North-Eastern States on pig farming.

Fodder & Feed Development [B. 7 : 3601 D. 3(6)(1)]

3.73 Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 35.25 crores for Fodder and Feed Development, the following are the details of expenditure incurred and proposed :

Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actual)	Rs. 2.08 crores
1993-94 (Actual)	Rs. 3.36 crores
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 6.67 crores
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 6.60 crores
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 6.55 crores

3.74 It may be seen that Rs. 12.04 crores which is 34.2% of the total outlay have been spent in the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. With the allocation of Rs. 6.55 crores in 1995-96, the outstanding Eight Plan outlay available during 1996-97 will be Rs. 16.66 crores.

3.75 The following are the details of non-plan expenditure for fodder and feed development :

Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actual)	Rs. 0.39 crore
1993-94 (Actual)	Rs. 0.41 crore
1994-95 (B.E.)	Rs. 0.60 crore
1994-95 (R.E.)	Rs. 0.58 crore
1995-96 (B.E.)	Rs. 0.58 crore

3.76 In a note furnished to the Committee on plan schemes for fodder and feed development it has been stated that the Department

operates 7 Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration to produce certified seeds of high yielding varieties of fodder crops and pasture legumes. In addition, assistance is provided to the State Governments to strengthen their fodder seed farms and fodder banks to increase seed production through registered growers and for the establishment of Silvipasture Systems.

3.77 In the Annual Report it has been stated at Page 25 that in addition to the regional stations, the Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta is also engaged in the production of seeds of fodder crops and pasture grasses and legumes. The farm is fully equipped with modern machinery and equipment as well as seed storage and processing capacity.

3.78 The following are the details of expenditure incurred by the Central Fodder and Feed Development Organisations which has a total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 15.50 crores :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Expenditure
1992-93	1.65	1.47
1993-94	2.13	1.83
1994-95	2.47	2.40 (R.E.)
1995-96	2.40	—

3.79 No physical targets were fixed for the whole of Eighth Plan period in respect of seed production, demonstrations, training programmes, Minikit demonstrations etc. for the central fodder and feed development organisations.

3.80 It may be seen that only 36.8 per cent of the total Eighth plan allocation was spent in the first three years of the Plan period by the Central Fodder and Feed Development Organisations.

3.81 Under the scheme for assistance to States for fodder and feed development which has a total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 19.75 crores, the following are the details of expenditure :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Expenditure
1992-93	2.50	0.61
1993-94	4.97	1.53
1994-95	4.20	4.20 (R.E.)
1995-96	4.15 (B.E.)	—

3.82. It may be seen that Rs. 6.34 crores which is only 32.1% of the total plan allocation has been spent in the first three years of the Eighth Plan. With the budget estimate of Rs. 4.15 for 1995-96, the amount that would be left available for 1996-97 is Rs. 9.26 crores.

3.83. About the necessity to increase the availability of the fodder and feed for the cattle in the country, it has been stated at page 25 of the Annual Report of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (1994-95) that the nutritive value of animal feeds and fodder given has a significant bearing on the production and productivity of livestock. Due to pressure on land for growing foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses, adequate attention is not given for production of fodder crops and pasture grasses/legumes. As a result, there is acute shortage, of nutritious feed and fodder. To overcome the shortage, crop residues are utilised. They are supplemented with green fodder and to a lesser extent with balanced concentrated feed. Non-availability of nutritious feed and fodder is adversely affecting milk production in the country. A Committee set up by the National Wasteland Development Board in 1985 estimated the shortage of dry & green fodder as 339 and 682 million tonnes respectively. This shortage is likely to widen further in the coming years.

3.84 The Committee note that there has been huge shortage of dry and green fodder in the country and the shortage is likely to widen further by many million tonnes in the coming years. The Committee observe that no serious note has been taken of this widening shortage by the Government, as the central fodder and feed development organisations have been allocated meagre funds and even out of these allocations there had been shortfalls in utilisation. The Committee

observe that no targets have been fixed for the entire plan period in respect of quantum of seed production, organisation of training programmes, demonstrations and Seed Minikit demonstrations etc. There appears to be lack of direction and will to achieve the results right from the beginning of the Eighth Plan period which has resulted in a drift, as only 36.8 per cent of the total Eighth plan outlay was spent in the first three years of the plan period. The Committee fail to understand as to why matching budgetary allocations are not made annually after having set out ambitious plan outlays. Such an approach of under-allocations to important inputs can only force the Committee to conclude that all the tall claims of higher outlays and plan projections have no meaning as they are always not matched by proper annual allocations. The Committee feel that if there are resource constraints, only realistic outlays and achievable projections should have been made while concretising the Five Year Plans, as the plan projections give rise to high hopes in the minds of the people. The Committee expect that the budget provision of Rs. 3.55 crores is fully utilised by the Central Fodder Development Institutions and they recommend that higher allocations should be made to them in 1996-97 so that the effects of shortfall in allocations in the beginning years of the plan are suitably off-set by increased allocations to this vital activity which caters to the basic need of fodder for the cattle.

Meat Processing [2403 B-8 : 3601 D-3 (7)]

3.85 A total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 54.00 crores has been earmarked for Meat Processing under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. In this sector, the Department provides assistance to local bodies to modernise abattoirs/slaughter houses under the scheme for modernisation of slaughter houses. The Department has also recently launched a scheme to assist the State governments and other agencies to develop export-oriented integrated slaughter-cum-processing houses to boost the export of meat and meat products. The Department has one more scheme known as Scheme for Development of Technology and Infrastructure for export-oriented Livestock Product Units. There is another scheme for assisting the State governments for establishing modern carcass processing units to avoid the loss of valuable hides and skins due to non-flaying.

3.86 Under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries Demand No. 38, Major Head 2408, Minor Head C1 (2) (2), the Committee find that funds have been earmarked for the following plan schemes :

- (1) Development of National Livestock Products Development Council.
- (2) Development of Pork Processing.
- (3) Development of sheep, goat, rabbit meat processing.
- (4) Development of Buffalo meat processing.
- (5) Development of Poultry and egg processing.
- (6) Development of Infrastructure for storage and transport of meat for export.
- (7) Development of trained manpower for meat processing industry.
- (8) Development of Marketing Support
- (9) R & D for Meat processing and specialised packaging.

3.87 The Committee note that budget allocations have been made for meat processing both by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The activities for which financial requirements have been projected in both the cases are mainly for enabling higher export of meat products after due processing. The Committee find that there is duplication in the activities undertaken by both the governmental organs they, therefore, feel that all these activities should be undertaken by one organ instead of by two. The Committee recommend that the Department of Animal Husbandry should transfer all activities relating to meat processing to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries so that there is no duplication of efforts and unnecessary establishment expenditure in having two separate administrative machineries for doing the same work is avoided in the interest of economy.

3.88 The Committee note that the neelghai species is not being exploited for the purpose of breeding and for meat processing. The Committee recommend that this aspect may be gone into by the Government for formulating a suitable scheme for implementation.

3.89 The Committee take a serious view of the fact that meat of veal is being exported despite Supreme Court's judgement to the effect that cattle below 14 years of age should not be slaughtered. The Committee desire that the Government should look into the matter to ensure that the Supreme Court's orders are implemented in letter and spirit.

III. Major Head 2604 C—Dairy Development

Dairy Development Projects (Minor Head C.1)

Integrated Dairy Development Projects in Non-Operation Flood Areas and Hilly and Backward Areas [Sub-head 3601 D.2 (4)(1)]

3.90. Out of a total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 200 crores for this Central Plan scheme, the following are the details of expenditure incurred :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Actual
1992-93	2.70	—
1993-94	10.00	10.90
1994-95	24.91	24.91 (R.E.)
1995-96	25.91 (B.E.)	

3.91 It may be seen that only 17.9 per cent of the total Eighth Plan outlay has been spent on this scheme and with the budget allocation of Rs. 25.00 crores for 1995-96, the plan outlay that will remain unutilised at the end of 1995-96 is Rs. 138.28 crores.

3.92 In a note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has stated that the Department launched the project in non-operational flood, hilly and backward areas in 1993-94, with a view to increasing milk production in such areas through

development of milch cattle and buffaloes, procurement, processing and marketing of milk in a cost effective manner, generation of employment opportunities, ensuring remunerative prices to the milk producers and improving the socio-economic and nutritional status of the people of these comparatively more disadvantaged areas.

3.93 It has been stated in the Performance Budget at page 42 that during the year 1993-94 fifteen projects in 10 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Tripura, Gujarat, Nagaland, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh) were approved by Expenditure Finance Committee/Departmental Sanctioning Committee with a total outlay of Rs. 57.07 crore. A sum of Rs. 10.90 crore was released for implementation of the projects. The projects in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, J & K, A & N Admn., Bihar etc, are in pipeline. Some of these projects are likely to be approved during 1994-95. An amount of Rs. one crore has been released to the State Govt. of Tripura upto Dec., 1994, Govts. of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Sikkim.

3.94 When asked to give reasons for not setting any physical targets under the scheme, the Committee have been informed in a written note that under the Scheme individual Projects are sanctioned. Physical targets for each individual project are laid down separately.

3.95 When asked about the delay in the commencement of the scheme and the steps taken in each of last few years for launching the scheme, the Department has informed the Committee in the note that the Scheme was conceptualised at the time of formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan and is included in the approved 8th Plan 1992—97.

3.96 Advance action was initiated in November 1991 itself, when DO letters were addressed to State Governments to send project proposals. It was envisaged that a consolidated scheme would be prepared. Since project from all the States were not being received, the matter was taken up with Planning Commission to allow us to process the projects State-wise. This approval was received in December, 1992. Thereafter the schemes received from individual States were processed in consultation with the Planning Commission and other appraisal agencies and 15 projects in 10 States with a total outlay of Rs. 57.07 crores were approved during the year 1993-94 and a sum of Rs. 10.9 crores against BE of Rs. 10.00 crores was released. During 1994-95, 5

more projects with a total outlay of Rs. 28.22 crores were approved after following the necessary procedure by consulting appraisal agencies. The entire budget allocation of Rs. 24.91 crore was utilised.

3.97 The Committee note that the Integrated Dairy Development Project Scheme for the Non-Operation Flood Areas and Hilly and backward areas is meant for improving the social, nutritional and economic status of residents of comparatively more disadvantaged areas and for generating additional employment opportunities in those areas. Although the scheme was conceptualised at the time of formulation of 8th Five Year Plan, the scheme could be made operational only during the later part of 1993-94. Due to this late start, only Rs. 35.81 crores which is 17.90% of the total 8th Plan outlay of Rs. 200 crores has been spent on the scheme. Even with the present budget allocation of Rs. 25 crores for 1995-96 and a similar allocation for 1996-97, there is no hope of avoiding a huge shortfall of around Rs. 110 crores at the end of the plan period. The Committee are very much concerned over the time taken to start the implementation of the scheme and desire that much higher budgetary allocations should be made atleast for 1996-97 if it could not be done during 1995-96 under exceptional circumstances. The Committee also expect that the entire budget allocation for 1995-96 is fully utilised. The Committee feel that the scheme has not been sufficiently popularised among the State Governments and they recommend that steps should be taken to persuade the State Governments especially those in the North-East to come up with more proposals in the coming years with a view to improve the socio-economic and nutritional status of the people to these comparatively more disadvantaged areas.

3.98 The Committee also recommend that the government should undertake a study of the economic viability of milk production to ascertain the cost of milk production in order to ensure remunerative price for milk. The Committee desire that this viability study should be undertaken based on units of one cow, five cows and ten cows.

Delhi Milk Scheme [2404.C 2 ; 4404 BB (1)]

3.99 Out of a total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 11.00 crores for Delhi Milk Scheme, the following are the details of expenditure :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Actual
1992-93	1.21	0.92
1993-94	1.84	0.82
1994-95	1.37	1.97 (R.E.)
1995-96	1.37	—

3.100 It may be seen that in the first three years of the Eighth Plan period, only Rs. 3.71 crores which is only 33.7% of the total plan outlay has been spent.

3.101 When asked to explain the reasons for shortfall in the utilisation of plan fund allocations, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has stated in a written note that the total plan outlay in the 8th Plan for DMS is 10.93 crores. Out of this a sum of Rs. 4.50 crores was provided for expansion through bulk vending. Department of AH & D, Ministry of Agriculture have decided not to take up expansion at this stage and hence the plan provision would be Rs. 6.43 crores. Details of expenditure in first three years of plan are given as under :

(Rs. in crores)

1992-93	1.01
1993-94	0.90
1994-95	1.92

3.102 It would be seen that DMS has already spent Rs. 3.83 crores which is around 60% of the reduced plan outlay. In 1995-96 it is proposed to spend Rs. 2.23 crores as already approved budget estimate for the financial year. The balance remaining amount is Rs. 0.37 crores which would be spent in the year 1996-97.

3.103 In the Performance Budget 1995-96, it has been stated at Page 34 that M/s. Hindustan Pre-Fab Ltd. have been entrusted the job of construction of Pre-Fab Milk Booths. Till 1987-88, Delhi Milk Scheme had 800 structures of Milk Booths which were constructed almost 25-28 years ago. From 1987-88 till 1993-94, DMS have replaced 472 old structures with Pre-fabricated Milk Booths. It is proposed to replace/construct 75 Milk Booths during current year 1994-95 at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 20.00 lakh has been paid during 1993-94. Thus, the budgetary provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made in Revised Estimates 1994-95 and Rs. 44.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimates 1995-96 for the construction/replacement of the 100 more Milk Booths during 1995-96.

3.104 The Committee note that from 1987-88 till the year 1993-94, the Delhi Milk Scheme has replaced 472 out of the 800 old structures of Milk booths with pre-fabricated milk booths. The Committee also note that during 1994-95 the target for replacement of milk booths is 75 and for the year 1995-96, an allocation of Rs. 44 lakhs has been made to replace 100 booths as per information given in the latest Performance Budget document. However, in the Detailed Demands for Grants for 1995-96, an allocation of only Rs. 12 lakhs has been made for the purpose which meant a lower target in 1995-96. The Committee recommend that higher targets should be set for replacement of old milk booths so that all the remaining booths are replaced by the end of the Eighth plan period.

3.105 The Committee were informed during evidence that no dairy in India is having any system of monitoring toxic residue which comes into milk through pesticides residue in the fodder and through water. The Committee wish to point out that according to Codex specifications, the maximum permissible limit of toxic elements in milk is 0.05 mg per litre and since the average toxic elements found in India in milk is 90 times the maximum limit, the Committee recommend that suitable arrangements should be made to monitor the toxicity levels in milk in our country.

3.106 It has been stated in Para 4.40.2 of the Annual Report 1994-95 of the Department that important key and essential operational/technical posts such as Deputy General Manager (Admn.) F.A. & Chief Accounts Officer, Senior Dairy Engineer and other important posts are lying vacant in the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) resulting in great strain on the management in maintaining the operational efficiency.

3.107 When asked about the present status of staff position, the Department has informed in a note that it is a fact that some technical posts in the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) were vacant. Of them Manager (QC), Deputy Manager (QC), Manager (Distribution), Manager (Stores & Purchase), Deputy Director (Cost) and Shift Managers have since been filled on regular/ad-hoc basis. In order to maintain efficiency and proper flow of work dual charge has been given depending upon the exigencies of work.

Details of some of the vacant posts are as below :

Post	Since when vacant
General Manager	07.05.1992
Deputy General Manager (Admn.)	20.12.1993
Deputy General Manager (Tech.)	01.02.1994
FA & CAO	01.02.1993
Manager (Transport)	18.12.1989
Manager (Procurement)	0.7.07.1990
Manager (Stores & Purchase)	01.05.1993

3.108 A perusal of the reasons given shows that administrative and procedural delays, delay in amending/framing recruitment rules, delay in nominations for deputations and non-availability of suitable candidates are some of the factors that have contributed to the present state of affairs.

3.109 The Committee note that in Delhi Milk Scheme a number of essential operational and technical posts at senior levels have been lying vacant for years together (some even from 1989), resulting in great strain on the management in maintaining the operation efficiency. The Committee find that there are direct inductions at senior levels on deputation basis to this organisation where procedural delays are found to occur whenever a deputationist reverts back to his parent cadre and a new incumbent is to be selected. The Committee wonder as to how the DMS is unable to build up its own cadre of officers within the organisation who could grow up to take

up positions of higher responsibility although this organisation has been in existence since 1st November, 1959. The Committee feel that the recruitment rules to senior positions deserve a thorough revision so that officers within the organisation with long years of relevant practical experience in running the organisation are made to form part of the feeder cadre to the higher positions of responsibility instead of depending on deputations. The Committee are of the view that such avenues of growth would ensure continuity and act as a great incentive to the officers within to serve with greater dedication and by developing a sense of identity with the organisation. Therefore, the Committee recommend that the recruitment rules in DMS to senior positions of Manager grade and above should be thoroughly revised within a period of six months so that permanent arrangements are made to fill up the vacancies on long term basis with the available talent within the organisation and the system of deputations is done away with in view of the need to ensure continuity and to provide greater incentives to the staff.

Operation Flood III [2604 C 1 ; 6404 Cc. 1 (1) (1)]

3.110 It has been stated in the Performance Budget 1995-96 at page 36 that the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is the project authority for implementing the Operation Flood Programme. The Operation Flood Programme is a continuing programme for cooperative dairy development on Anand Pattern which was initiated in July, 1970. It is an integrated programme for dairy development, the basic objective being the promotion of viable, farmer-owned and managed dairy cooperatives that can provide access to a market for their produce by linking the milksheds with the major urban demand centres.

3.111 The first and the second phases of the programme were completed on 31st March, 1981 and 1985 respectively with significant achievements. The programme is in its third phase of implementation.

3.112 The World Bank and EEC have agreed to extend the closing date of Operation Flood III (NDP II) from Dec. 31, 1994 to Dec. 31, 1995 and also agreed in principle to further extend the closing date to March 31, 1996 in order to enable to complete the agreed additional work under the project.

3.113 According to information at Sl. No. 26 of Statement No. 1 at Annexure I of this Report, the following are the details of expenditure for Operation Flood III programme which has a total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 506.00 crores :

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Target	Actual
1992-93	80.50	130.98
1993-94	216.24	196.35
1994-95	182.00	211.00 (R.E.)
1995-96	205.03 (B.E.)	—

3.114 It may be seen that Rs. 538.33 crores have been spent in the first three years of the Plan.

3.115 The following are the physical targets and achievements in respect of milk procurement and build up of rural dairy processing capacity :

Sl.	Item	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1.	Milk Procurement (k/pd),						
	(i) Average	105.00	105.70	110.00	111.40	120.00	91.00
	(ii) Peak	126.00	130.00	130.00	115.00	145.00	109.00
2.	Rural Dairy Processing Capacity (LL PD)	159.40	155.90	181.90	167.00	185.00	167.50

3.116 The Eighth Plan target per day for rural dairy processing capacity is 200 LL PD (lakh litre per day) and for milk procurement at

average it is 137.00 LKPD (lakh kilos per day) while it is 183 LKPD at peak.

3.117 The Committee note that there is shortfall in the creation of rural dairy processing capacity allthrough from the beginning of the Eight Five Year Plan period, although necessary funds have been spent as planned on the dairy development activities by NDDB. The Committee find that annual targets fixed for creating rural processing capacity have been lower than the annual target of 200 lakh litres per day fixed for the entire Eighth Plan and even these lower targets could not be achieved in full. The Committee feel that there is an urgent need to accelerate the pace of work in the matter and they recommend that the reasons for this shortfall should be analysed and special steps are taken to achieve the Eighth Plan target. The Committee also desire that the physical targets for 1995-96 should be revised upwards and the target for 1996-97 should be at least equal to the original target for the Eighth Plan if not higher.

3.118 The Committee have been informed during evidence that the Government have a scheme for setting up carcass utilisation centres. The Committee recommend that an incentive scheme should be started by the Government to encourage the private sector to utilise modern technologies for process the hide, bone and bone products of a number of animals that die in the country in order to boost export of these products.

3.119 The Committee have been informed during evidence that the current practice under the Breeding Policy is to produce a bull of high quality by using exotic varieties to breed with a few descript varieties. The Committee note that according to the original Breeding Policy the real thrust was on cross-breeding between the exotic varieties and the non-descript indigenous varieties to produce high quality bulls and the present practice is a deviation from the original mandate.

3.120. The Committee are very much concerned that because of our greed to produce more milk in the shortest possible time, the emphasis has really shifted to cross breeding between exotic varieties and descript Indian varieties with the result the non-descript Indian varieties are in the process of extinction. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the original scheme of Breeding Policy of cross-

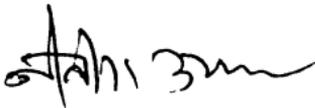
breeding between exotic varieties with the non-descript Indian varieties should be given prime importance instead of being relegated to a position of secondary importance.

3.121 The Committee pointed out during evidence that the Annual Report 1994-95 of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying gives census figures of livestock population for the years 1982 and 1987 only and the latest quinquennial census figures of 1992 are not available. The Committee have been informed that control aid is being given to State Governments for carrying out the census and some states have completed the census whereas some other States could not do so and because of this consolidation of information at the national level has not been possible and the matter is being pursued at the Chief Secretaries level. The Committee desire that the State Governments should be asked to complete the census work within a period of 3 months so that at least the census work for 1997 is carried out with advance planning in a proper manner.

NEW DELHI ;
26th April, 1995
6 Vaisakha, 1917 (Saka)

NITISH KUMAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

AUTHENTICATED



NITISH KUMAR
CHAIRMAN
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(Vide Para 2.4 of the Report)

STATEMENT I : Plan Outlays and Expenditure during first three years of Eighth Plan (from 1992-93 to 1994-95 for the Ministry/Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project/Programme	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		Likely Expenditure during 1992-95 (Col. 5 + 8 + 11) as% of Col.3		
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expd.f Outlay	Short-fall, if any ini- cating the reasons therefor in brief	Appro- ved Outlay	Actual Expd.	Short-fall if any, indicating the reasons therefor in brief	Approved Outlay (B.E.)	R.E.		B.E.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY												
A CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES												
1.	Central Cattle Dev. Org.	19.75	3.75	3.83	—	3.90	4.94	—	4.40	4.56	4.40	66.9
2.	Central Poultry Dev. Org.	15.00	1.89	2.14	—	2.43	2.16	—	2.95	2.56	2.95	46.0
3.	National Poultry Board	19.75	.20	—	—	3.50	—	Sch. vet to be appd.	4.00	4.00	2.80	20.3
4.	Central Sheep Dev. Orgn.	8.50	1.40	0.66	Due to non-import of sheep	1.60	1.52	Delay in issue of sanction	1.11	2.10	2.00	50.1
5.	Cent. Feed & Fodder Dev. Org.	15.50	1.65	1.47	—	2.13	1.83	—	2.47	2.40	2.40	36.8

6.	Date of Annual Health	19.75	0.35	0.28	Non-provision of satching funds by the States	1.60	0.41	Non-filling up of vacant posts	0.90	0.90	1.00	8.0
7.	Strengthening of A.H. Divn.	3.37	0.50	0.01	Newly created Deptt. work generating slowly	0.55	0.09	Newly created Deptt. work generating slowly. Proposal for additional staff under process.	0.60	0.60	0.60	20.4
8.	Project on Animal Syst. & Central Coord. Agency for Meat Product	5.50	0.15	0.09	—	1.20	0.50	—	1.20	0.63	1.20	22.0
9.	Assistance to States for Development of technology and infrastructure for export oriented livestock production units	19.75	0.10	—	—	0.50	—	—	2.50	2.50	3.00	12.7
10.	A.H. Extension Programme	10.00	0.50	0.10	Scheme appd. on 31-12-92 proposal not received from States	1.60	0.46	Proposal not received from States	2.00	2.75	2.00	33.1
NEW SCHEME												
11.	Livestock Development Prog.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	0.50	3.00	—
12.	Social Projects in	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.00	0.50	4.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	collaboration with Military farms											
13.	Military Relief Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	0.50	0.20	—
	Total (Central Plan Schemes)	136.87	10.49	8.59	—	19.01	11.83	—	87.13	24.50	29.35	32.79
	B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES											
14.	Extension of Frozen Semen Tech. 4 Progeny Testing Programme	19.75	3.70	3.03	—	3.70	3.95	—	4.00	4.99	5.50	60.1
15.	Assistance to State for Feed/Fodder Dev.	19.75	2.50	0.61	—	4.97	1.53	—	4.20	4.20	4.15	32.1
16.	National Project on Ringing nest	96.13	20.00	12.68	—	21.40	9.80	—	25.05	8.47	25.05	32.1
17.	Assistant to States for control of Animal Disease	40.00	6.00	4.45	—	9.75	9.05	—	8.00	8.00	8.00	53.2
18.	Professional Efficiency Dev.	5.00	0.75	0.49	Non-recent of proposal from States	1.00	0.55	Non-recent of proposal from States	1.00	1.00	1.00	42.3
19.	Assistance to States for Improvement/esttl. of sectors/carcase utilisation Centres & Primary flying units	29.75	7.30	1.01	—	9.50	7.37	—	7.00	7.00	9.00	55.33

20. Integral Sample Surveys for estimate of major live-stock product	9.50	1.40	1.61	—	1.65	1.83	—	1.70	1.85	1.70	55.1
21. National Bull Prod. Prog.	19.75	2.00	0.67	Incomplete proposals received from States	3.55	4.16	—	5.00	5.00	5.00	49.8
22. National Rar/Bull Prod. Prog. & Prog. for Rabbit Dev.	12.50	0.75	0.67	—	1.45	1.36	Non-receipt of prop. from States	2.00	2.00	2.00	32.2
23. Dev. of Pack Animals	2.00	0.10	0.22	—	0.45	0.50	—	0.50	0.50	0.50	61.0
24. Assistance to State for integrated Piggery Dev.	10.00	0.40	0.56	—	2.50	1.94	—	2.00	2.00	2.00	44.9
C. SCHEMES TRANSFERRED/DROPPED											
25. Special Breeding Prog.	—	9.67	8.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	263.13	44.90	34.77	—	58.75	42.54	—	60.45	45.01	69.90	46.3
II. SECRETARIAT	—	0.30	0.24	—	0.50	0.22	—	0.70	0.70	0.75	—
Total (Animal Husbandry Schemes)	400.00	55.69	43.60	—	78.26	54.59	—	98.28	70.21	94.00	42.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III DAIRY DEVELOPMENT													
CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES													
26. Operation Flood-III			506.00	80.50	130.98	—	216.24	196.35	—	192.00	211.00	201.00	65.1
27. Cow from F.R.S.			2.00	0.25	0.25	—	3.75	3.75	—	—	—	—	200.00
28. Delhi Milk Scheme			11.00	1.21	0.92	—	1.84	0.92	—	1.37	1.97	1.37	33.7
29. Setting up third dairy in Delhi			22.00	0.50	—	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Schemes													
30. Assistance to Coops.			100.00	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	10.00	4.00	10.00
31. Technology Mission			44.00	5.50	1.15	—	20.00	—	—	10.00	10.00	12.00	25.3
32. Integrated Dairy Develop. in non-operational, Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas			200.00	2.70	—	—	10.00	10.90	—	24.91	24.91	25.91	17.9
33. Milk and Milk Prod. Order			1.00	0.10	—	—	0.67	—	—	0.05	0.05	0.54	5.00
TOTAL (Central Plan Schemes)			866.00	75.76	133.30	—	252.60	211.82	—	223.33	256.00	244.82	68.1

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES												
34.	Swiss aided project in North Kerala	14.00	4.00	5.14	—	5.14	4.82	—	1.10	3.19	5.18	92.4
Total (Dairy Development)	900.00	99.76	138.44	—	257.74	216.44	—	224.43	261.19	250.00	68.5	68.5
Total (AH + Dairy)	1300.00	155.45	182.06	—	336.00	271.03	—	322.71	331.40	344.00	60.3	60.3

(Vide Para 2.4 of the Report)

STATEMENT II : Physical Targets and Achievements during first three years of Eighth Plan (from 1992-93 to 1994-95) for the Ministry/Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Project/Progress	Unit	Eighth Plan Approved target	1992-93		Short- fall, if any, indi- cating the reasons thereof in brief	1993-94		Short- fall, if any, indicating the reasons	1994-95		Achievements in 1992-93 and 1993-94 for 1994-95 as % age of Eighth Plan Targets
				Target	Achieve- ment		Target	Achieve- ment		Target	Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY											
A.	CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES											
1.	Central Cattle Dev. Org.											
	(i) Bull Production	No.	1352	226	344	—	226	357	—	300	74	
	(ii) Frozen Seven Prod.	Lakh doses	34	4.50	3.94	0.56	4.50	4.56	—	5.0	40	
	(iii) Person Trained	No.	450	50	21	29	50	138	—	90	55	
	(iv) Primary registration off animals	No.	50000	8000	7685	315	8000	7676	324	8000	46	

12. Special Projects in collaboration with Military Farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Calamity Relief Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (Central Plan Schemes)													
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES													
14. Extension of Frozen Semen Tech. & Progeny Testing Programme	No.	32	10	7	3	Due to escalation of	10	6	48	(Due to escalation of cost)	7	5 (by Oct.)	63
(i) Frozen Semen Bank/ Bull Station	No.	3500	500	395	1051	cost of	500	214	2861	of equipment	600	585	35 (by Oct.)
(ii) A.I. Centres	No.	—	80	66	141	equipments)	100	40	60	(Shortage of	100	51	43 (by Oct.)
(iii) No. of Bulls put for list saking													
15. Assistance to States for Feed/Fodder Dev.	No.	—	—	5	—		—	8	—		—	10	—
No. of States to be assisted													
16. National Project on Rinderpest													

16. National Project on Rinderpest

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	(a) Average	LKPD	137.00	105.00	105.70	0.70	110.00	111.40	1.40	120.00	87.59
	(b) Peak	LKPD	183.00	126.00	130.00	4.00	130.00	115.00	15.00	145.00	79.23
	(iv) Rural Dairy Processing Capacity	LLDP	103.00	87.10	84.10	3.00	90.00	86.40	3.60	95.00	92.23
	(V) Liquid Milk Marketing	LLPD	200.00	159.40	155.90	3.50	181.90	167.60	14.90	185.00	92.50
27.	Cow from F.R.G.										
28.	Delhi Milk Scheme										
29.	Setting up third dairy in Delhi more New Schemes										
30.	Assistance to coops.										
31.	Technology Mission on Dairy Development										
	(i) Strengthening of field level Infrastructure & Communication										
	DCS to be linked to Govt. Hospitals/Dispensaries for providing emergency of vety. services.	Nos.	10000	7320	4337	2983	9114	6518	2596	10000	100.00
	(ii) Orientation of Govt. officers	Nos.	2000	1309	860	449	1427	1004	3423	1500	75.00
	(iii) Strengthening of Govt. Frozen Semen Stations	Nos	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	55.00
32.	Integral Dairy Development in non-operational, Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas										

33. Milk and Milk Prod. Order

Total (Central Plan Schemes)

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

34. Swiss aided project in North Kerala		Nos.		335		357		22		391		384		7		430		100.00	
(i) APcos Organised		No. (in 000)		75.00		74.00		1.00		85.0		80.0		5.00		95.00		100.00	
(ii) Membership		LKEPD		0.93		0.84		0.09		1.12		1.15		0.03		1.35		100.00	
(iii) Avg. Milk Procurement		LLDP		1.55		0.73		0.42		1.35		1.26		0.09		1.55		100.00	
(iv) Marketing		LLPD		1.40		0.59		0.00		0.59		0.59		0.00		1.40		100.00	
(v) Processing Capacity																			

Total (Dairy Development)

Total (AH + Dairy)

LLPD—Lakh Kilogram day

LLPD—Lakh litre per day

The revised targets have been submitted to the World Bank along with the request for extension of the Operation Flood Programme upto March 1996.