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**STANDING COMMITTEE
ON AGRICULTURE
(1996-97)**

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (1997-98)

ELEVENTH REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 1997/Chaitra, 1919 (Saka)

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DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.4.1997

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.4.1997



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE (1996-97)

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar — *Chairman*

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4. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
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1. Smt. Roli Srivastava — *Joint Secretary*
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3. Shri S. Balshekar — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Shri Mange Ram — *Under Secretary*
5. Shri K.L. Arora — *Assistant Director*
6. Smt. Ratna Bhagwani — *Committee Officer*

PREFACE

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for the year 1997-98.

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture was re-constituted on 1st August, 1996. One of the functions of the Standing Committee as laid down on 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 2nd April, 1997. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & 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 the year 1997-98 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 10th April, 1997.

NEW DELHI;
10th April, 1997
20 Chaitra, 1919 (Saka)

SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

CHAPTER I

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING—AN OVERVIEW

1.1 Animal Husbandry is one of the important sectors of the country's economy. It plays a crucial role in the rural economy of the country by providing gainful employment, particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other rural poor. Animal Husbandry's role in diversifying agriculture increasing employment opportunities and providing bestowed sustenance to ecologically delicate areas has been vital India is with livestock resources of considerable genetic diversity within species, with capacity to withstand environmental stress and inadequate levels of nutrition and management. The main objectives of its development are :—

1. to make available adequate quantity of animal protein for the human population;
2. to supply adequate animal draught 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 stocks, dairy development including the Operation Flood Programme, the Technology Mission on Dairy Development etc. and also for matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board.

The Department advises the State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. The main focus of the activities is on (a) the development of the requisite infrastructure in the states for improving the animal productivity (b) the preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care facility and (c) the strengthening of Central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for the development of superior germ plasm or distribution to the States.

1.4 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 and 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.

1.5 The Budget Estimates for Plan and non-plan activities for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 260.19 crores which includes Rs. 200.00 crores for Plan schemes and Rs. 60.19 crores for Non-plan activities. 76.86% of the Budget Estimates is on plan side and 23.14% of the Estimates is on non-plan side.

1.6 The revenue section of the Budget Estimates for 1997-98 has proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 258.34 crores while the Capital Section has proposals for Rs. 1.85 crores, thus taking the total to Rs. 260.19 crores.

1.7 The position regarding the total budgetary expenditure allocation in favour of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying during the Eighth Plan Period and in the first year of the Ninth Plan is as follows :

	1992-93	Rs. 333.10 crores	(Actuals)
	1993-94	Rs. 421.58 crores	(Actuals)
	1994-95	Rs. 380.95 crores	(Actuals)
	1995-96	Rs. 413.70 crores	(Actuals)
	1996-97	Rs. 404.25 crores	(B.E.)
		Rs. 360.28 crores	(R.E.)
Ninth Plan	1997-98	Rs. 260.19 crores	(B.E.)

1.8 The total budgetary allocation/expenditure during the Eighth Plan period works out to Rs. 1909.61 crores.

**Plan Expenditure of the Department of
Animal Husbandry and Dairying**

The details of the total plan allocation are as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	Actuals	BE	RE
		BE	BE
	108.21 (R)	148.82 (L)	139.36 (R)
	138.38 (C)	111.10 (C)	59.74 (C)
		1.85	
Total	246.59	259.92	199.10
		200.00	

R Revenue Account

C Capital Account

1.9 The Committee has observed that there has been a declining trend in the Budgetary allocation for the plan schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

1.10 When asked the reasons for the declining trend in the allocations for the plan schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, the Department has stated in a written note that the decrease in the Budget Estimates 1997-98 is due to the decline in the Externally-aided component of the budget. BE 96-97 of Rs. 259.92 crores includes an element of external-aid to the tune of Rs. 137.94 crores as against externally-aided component of only Rs. 30 crores in BE 97-98. Out of Rs. 259.92 crores, Rs. 118.10 crores was meant for the spill-over amount required for the Project Operation Flood III which terminated in December, 1995. The details of net budgetary

1.14 The Sector-wise plan expenditure during the Eighth Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) alongwith the Budget Estimates for 1997-98 on the Animal Husbandry side is as follows:

Sl No.	Sector	VIII Plan Outlay	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 Actual	1995-96 Actual	1996-97		10	11	12	IXth Plan	
							BE	RE				Total Col. 3 4+5+6+7+9 to Col. 10	1997-98 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Secretariat	—	0.24	0.22	0.26	0.31	0.75	0.75	1.78	—	0.85		
2.	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	160.88	17.90	19.83	17.87	16.77	46.19	41.80	114.17	70.97	59.00		
3.	Cattle & Buffalo Development	59.25	7.53	13.05	15.50	16.39	19.50	19.70	72.17	121.81	41.69		
4.	Poultry Development	34.75	2.14	2.18	2.49	3.07	6.10	3.85	13.73	39.51	4.70		
5.	Sheep & Wool Dev.	21.75	1.34	2.88	3.53	4.57	5.25	4.99	17.31	79.59	6.10		
6.	Piggery Dev.	10.00	0.58	1.94	1.97	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.49	84.9	4.00		
7.	Other Livestock Dev. (SLDP)	—	—	—	—	1.54	2.00	2.00	3.54	—	2.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Feed & Fodder Dev.	35.25	2.08	3.35	6.50	6.57	7.23	7.25	25.75	73.05	8.98
9.	Meat Processing	54.00	1.00	8.36	9.05	11.21	10.07	8.40	38.12	70.59	22.00
10.	Admn. Inv. and Statistics	9.50	1.61	1.83	1.74	1.95	2.10	2.50	9.63	101.37	2.50
11.	Strengthening of AH Div. & AH Extension Pack Animals Calamity Relief	15.37	0.33	1.05	2.14	2.79	2.75	2.43	8.74	56.86	9.18

1.15 The Sector-wise plan expenditure during the Eighth Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) alongwith the Budget Estimates for 1997-98 on the Dairy Development side is as follows:

Sl No.	Sector	(Rs. in crores)										
		VIII Plan Outlay	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 Actual	1995-96 Actual	1996-97 BE		RE	Total Col. 4+5+6+7+9	%of Col. 3 to Col. 10	1997-98 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Dairy Development	900.00	136.69	216.44	185.09	179.53	155.98	103.43	821.18	91.13	39.00	
2.	Grants plan Central Plan Schemes both for Central plan schemes and in Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sectors & Dairy Dev. in Backward & Hilly Area	210.00	0.10	11.36	26.48	28.02	22.64	22.64	88.60	42.19	33.25	
3.	Grants for the Centrally sponsored schemes (for Animal Husbandry Sector)	263.13	35.04	42.55	47.20	44.79	44.79	42.59	212.17	80.63	87.63	
4.	Union Territories	--	0.67	0.73	0.88	0.75	1.02	0.94	3.97	--	0.65	

The total plan expenditure during the Eighth Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) including Budget Estimates for 1997-98 for the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is as follows:—

1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 180.54 crores
1993-94 -do-	Rs. 271.03 crores
1994-95 -do-	Rs. 246.14 crores
1995-96 -do-	Rs. 246.59 crores
1996-97 (BE)	Rs. 259.92 crores
1996-97 (RE)	Rs. 199.10 crores
1997-98 (BE)	Rs. 200.00 crores

Expenditure on Non-plan Activities

1.16 The non-plan expenditure on Animal Husbandry side during Eighth Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) in each sector along with the Budget Estimates for 1997-98 is as under.—

S.No.	Sector	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 Actual	1995-96 Actual	1996-97 (BE)	1996-97 RE)	Total (Cols 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 8)	1997-98
1.	Secretariat	1.13	1.29	1.41	1.70	1.60	2.00	7.53	1.84
2.	Vety. Services and Animal Health								
3.	Cattle & Buffalo Development	1.93	2.29	2.45	2.87	3.05	3.27	12.81	3.20
4.	Poultry Development	1.66	1.80	1.91	2.07	1.99	2.09	9.53	2.18
5.	Sheep & Wool Development	1.05	1.11	1.23	1.58	1.35	1.59	6.56	1.64
6.	Piggery Development								
7.	Other livestock Development								
8.	Feed & Fodder Development	0.39	0.41	0.53	0.59	0.70	0.70	2.62	0.71
9.	Meat Processing								
10.	Internal Cooptional	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.71	0.19
11.	Administration Investigation & Statistics								
12.	A.H. Extension						0.01	0.01	0.01

1.17 The Sector-wise Non-Plan Expenditure on Dairy Development Eighth Plan (from 1992-93 to 1996-97) alongwith the Budget Estimates for 1997-98 is as under:—

S.No	Sector	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 Actual	1995-96 Actual	1996-97 (BE)	1996-97 RE:	Total (Cols. 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 8)	1997-98
1.	Delhi Milk Scheme Admn.	1.99	2.71	2.38	2.82	2.97	3.20	13.10	1.38
2.	Delhi Milk Scheme Procurement	109.59	94.00	79.76	112.23	106.69	119.07	514.65	39.32
3.	Delhi Milk Scheme Processing	15.89	12.56	11.38	12.82	14.06	14.86	67.51	5.96
4.	Delhi Milk Scheme Distribution	3.05	3.46	3.62	4.08	4.35	4.71	18.92	2.08
5.	Delhi Milk Scheme Land and Building	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.39	0.41	0.50	1.77	0.21
6.	Delhi Milk Scheme Transport	1.64	1.43	1.77	1.98	2.15	2.23	9.05	0.86
7.	Delhi Milk Scheme Stores	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.41	0.43	1.58	0.19
	Sub Total (DMS)	132.70	114.72	99.52	134.64	131.00	145.00	626.58	50.00
8.	Mother Dairy	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
9.	Grants in aid to State Govt.	0.07	0.25	—	—	0.43	0.43	0.75	0.43
10.	Assistance from EEC	13.50	28.50	27.60	3.46	4.00	5.91	78.97	—

Note : A budget provision of Rs. 50.00 crores has been made for DMS for first four months for the year 1997-98.

1.18 The total non-plan Expenditure of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying from 1992-93 onwards alongwith BE for 1997-98 is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actuals)	152.56
1993-94 (Actuals)	150.56
1994-95 (Actuals)	134.82
1995-96 (Actuals)	147.11
1996-97 (B.E.)	144.33
1996-97 (R.E.)	161.18
1997-98 (B.E.)	60.19

1.19 It may be seen that the non-plan expenditure is always on the higher side over the years during the Eighth Plan period while there is a marked decline in 1997-98.

1.20 Regarding the reasons for enhancing the non-plan expenditure at the RE stage for 1996-97 and the steps contemplated to contain the non-plan expenditure, the Department has stated that the main reason for enhancing the non-plan expenditure at the RE stage is the additional requirement for Delhi Milk Scheme because of increase in the cost of production of milk and sale of milk at the same price. It may, however, be mentioned that utmost economy is being exercised in regard to other non-plan expenditure.

1.21 When asked about as to how the Department could manage to bring down the non-plan expenditure proposals considerably for 1997-98 and the specific heads/areas whether the expenditure has been brought down considerably in comparison to the expenditure level for the year 1996-97 the Department have stated in a written reply that the non-plan expenditure in BE 97-98 has come down as the requirements of Delhi Milk Scheme have been provided for first four months of the financial year only, i.e., upto July, 1997, in view of the proposal for transferring of DMS to the Government of NCT of Delhi.

CHAPTER II

VETERINARY SERVICE & ANIMAL HEALTH

Livestock Health

2.1 It has been stated in a note on the schemes that the quality of livestock has improved with the launching of extensive cross breeding programmes, their susceptibility to various disease including exotic diseases has increased simultaneously. 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 19,791 polyclinics/hospitals/dispensaries and 20,302 veterinary aid centres (including stockmen centres)/mobile dispensaries was functioning/establish in 1992-93. These field institutions are fully supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories 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 are also permitted when required.

Expenditure Analysis

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Total Plan Outlay for Animal Health Services

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

- A. Central Plan Scheme
Directorate of Animal Health
- B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes
 - (i) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication
 - (ii) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease
 - (iii) Professional Efficiency Development

2.3 The Central Plan Schemes of directorate of Animal Health has the following four components and the Eighth Plan Outlay for them has been indicated against them:—

(a)	Animal Quarantine and Certification Service.	Rs. 3.95 crores
(b)	National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Board	Rs. 7.22 crores
(c)	Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory	Rs. 6.28 crores
(d)	Dte. of Animal Health Services (Headquarter Cell)	Rs. 2.30 crores
Total		Rs. 19.75 crores

2.4 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases has the following components and the Eighth Plan Outlay for the schemes are given against them:—

(i)	Foot and Mouth Disease Control Scheme	Rs. 11.80 crores
(ii)	Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme	Rs. 6.74 crores
(iii)	Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance	Rs. 21.46 crores

2.5 The total Eighth Plan Outlay for National Rinderpest Eradication Scheme is Rs. 96.13 crores. For Professional Efficiency Development the Eighth Plan Outlay is Rs. 5.00 crores.

2.6 The total Eighth Plan Outlay for both the Central Plan scheme and the Centrally Sponsored schemes is Rs. 160.88 crores. The total allocation for Health Services is 40.22 per cent of the total Eighth Plan Outlay of Rs. 400 crores for the Animal Husbandry Sector.

Total Annual Expenditure for Animal Health Services

2.7 The following are the details of budgetary allocation and expenditure for animal health services :

1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 17.90 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 19.83 crores
1994-95 (Actuals)	Rs. 17.87 crores
1995-96 (Actuals)	Rs. 16.77 crores
1996-97 (BE)	Rs. 46.19 crores
1996-97 (RE)	Rs. 41.80 crores
1997-98 (BE) (Ninth Plan)	Rs. 59.00 crores

EVALUATION OF SOME OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SCHEMES

(i) Animal Quarantine and Certification Service

2.8 It has been stated in Performance Budget (1997-98) that this scheme was initiated during the Fourth Plan and is continuing since then as a Central Sector Scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to prevent the entry of any exotic disease through import of livestock and livestock products and to issue export health certificate as per International norms for livestock and livestock product originating from India.

2.9 Following are the budgetary allocations and expenditure year-wise under this scheme :

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Budget	Expenditure
1992-93	0.30	0.26 (Actuals)
1993-94	0.45	0.41 (Actuals)
1994-95	0.55	0.42 (Actuals)
1995-96	0.60	0.42 (Actuals)
1996-97	0.70 (BE)	0.65 (RE)
	2.60	2.16
1997-98 (Ninth Plan) 1.00	—	—

2.10 It has been observed that the Department could allocate only Rs. 2.60 crores against the Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 3.95 crores, thus the allocation is only 65.82% of the total Plan outlay. But even out of the above allocated amount of Rs. 2.60 crores only 2.16 crores was spent.

2.11 Regarding the reasons for reduced allocations under this scheme and not utilising the allocated amount the Department have stated that it was proposed to establish a new Quarantine Station at Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and create 29 additional posts for the continuing as well as this scheme. Keeping these in view an amount of Rs. 3.95 crores was kept as Eighth Plan outlay for this component. However, as the new Quarantine Station could not be established nor the additional posts could be created, higher budget allocation could not be made and even the allocated amount could not be fully utilised.

2.12 When asked that how it is proposed to utilise the allocated amount for 1997-98 the Department have replied that efforts will be made during the year 1997-98 to get the new Quarantine Station at Port Blair sanctioned as well as addition posts filled up to utilise the proposed amount.

(ii) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre

2.13 It has been stated in Performance Budget (1996-97) that the functioning of this centre will result in making available quality biologicals in the country. This will help in controlling the disease effectively in time and thus making the livestock development programme a success. This National Centre would approve the manufacturing methods of vaccines and immunobiologicals, maintain accurate records, inspect and control the final products including the imported products. This would create confidence in safety and potency of the products manufactured in the country. This would also encourage export of biological to the neighbouring countries of this region and earn valuable foreign exchange. This institute would also maintain seed strains of micro-organisms for the production of biologicals with a view to have a uniform standard of finished products.

2.14 The details of budget allocation and expenditure for the setting up of this centre during the Eighth Plan period are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

	Year	Budget Estimates	Actuals
	1992-93	0.65	—
	1993-94	0.65	—
	1994-95	0.15	—
	1995-96	0.20	Nil
	1996-97	0.10	0.10 RE
Ninth Plan	1997-98	1.00	0.10

2.15 It is seen from the above statement that not a single rupee has been spent on the project during the Eighth Plan. However, the Department in the written reply have stated the reasons on page No.16 of 3rd Report of Animal Husbandry & Dairying that the Government could not get the land allotted for the purpose for more than three years and actually the land was by mistake allotted to ICAR and took time to sort out the issue. At last when the scheme started in 1995-96 a sum of Rs. 0.20 crore was allocated. The Committee recommended that budget allocation of 1996-97 should be revised substantially from the token amount of Rs. 10 lakhs and made a demand for a higher sum at Revised Estimate stage and also in Ninth Plan. The Committee would like to be apprised of the schedule for construction and design details within two months of the presentation of the 3rd Report (presented on 29th August, 1996). However, the Department in the Action Taken reply have stated that designing etc. of the laboratory is still to be taken up.

2.16 It has also been observed that the Revised Estimate for 1996-97 has been kept at original Budget Estimate level and Budget Estimate for 1997-98 has been fixed at Rs. 1 crore.

2.17 When enquired about the reasons that why the allocation could not be increased at the Revised stage as per the recommendations

of the Committee the Department replied that in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the proposal to establish National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre was discussed in a high level meeting with representatives of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, NDDB and Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare informed that the proposed laboratory will have to take into account factors like the type of drugs, vaccines/biologicals to be tested for quality control as well as specifications for the same. The Department was advised to consider obtaining technical and financial assistance from some international agencies as the project would be costing around Rs. 130 crores at current prices.

2.18 The Department has already discussed the issue with Dr. Wandersmissen of European Economic Community on 26th November, 1996, who wanted specific proposals to be made. Accordingly the scheme has been included in the WORK PLAN for 1997—2001 which has been sent to the Commission Hqrs. in Brussels.

2.19 When asked about what further action as been taken by the Department for designing the laboratory the Department in a written reply have stated that the construction of a Drug and Vaccine Quality Control Laboratory is going to pose several problems as the country does not have adequate expertise in this field. As such the need for obtaining assistance of expert external agencies for design etc. cannot be ruled out. Depending upon the response of the EEC further action with regard to designing etc. of the laboratory will be taken. The Department further stated that towards that end a High Level Committee has been constituted the Committee had its first meeting on 15.1.97. It was decided to reassess the feasibility of establishing the centre at Bhubaneswar, for which this High Level Committee would be visiting Bhubaneswar on 25.3.97. Further action on this will be taken once the Committee gives its report.

2.20 Regarding the manner in which the allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore for 1997-98 is proposed to be spent the Department replied that the allocation of Rs. one crore for 1997-98 has been tentatively proposed. On the basis of the report of the High Level Committee further action will be initiated.

(iii) Directorate of Animal Health Services (Headquarter Cell)

2.21 It has been stated in the Performance Budget (1997-98) that this component of Central Directorate of Animal Health scheme was proposed in 8th Plan. Its main objectives are :—

- (a) To study current animal disease control measures and advise the Government on strategies and priorities necessary for control/eradication of diseases;
- (b) To study the infrastructure available for animal disease control in States and the centre and suggest such checks as may be necessary;
- (c) To assess the requirements for veterinary biologicals and diagnostics periodically and suggest ways and means to meet such requirements.
- (d) To assess and recommend the budgetary support needed for animal disease control programmes in different States and the Centre.

2.22 The following are the details of budgetary allocation and expenditure on this scheme :

Eighth Plan outlay = 2.30 crores

(Rs. in crores)

	Year	Budget Estimate	Expenditure
	1992-93	—	—
	1993-94	0.25	—
	1994-95	0.10	—
	1995-96	0.10	—
	1996-97	0.10	0.10 RE
Ninth Plan	1997-98	0.50	—

2.23 The Committee has observed that budgetary allocations were being made year after year since 1993-94 to 1996-97. However, nothing has been spent so far on such an important scheme which could not be started so far.

2.24 When enquired about the reasons for not utilising the budgetary allocations during Eighth Plan and its rationale for keeping this asset in the budgetary proposals, the Department in written reply have stated that during Eighth Plan a Central Sector scheme namely Directorate General of Veterinary Health Services was formulated on the pattern of Directorate General of Health Services under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In this scheme, there was a proposal for creation of 86 posts. However, the scheme was subsequently redesignated and revised as "Scheme on Animal Disease Management and Regulatory Medicines" in which Directorate of Animal Health (HQ) is a component. The proposal for creation of posts has not been cleared by the Ministry of Finance and as such funds provided under this scheme could not be utilised.

2.25 When asked about how the Government intends to spend the BE of Rs. 50 lakh during 1997-98, the Department replied that it is expected that the posts under this scheme will be cleared by the Finance Ministry and the funds allocated under this scheme during 1997-98 would be utilised.

(iv) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Scheme

Total Eighth Plan outlay = Rs. 11.80 crores

2.26 It has been stated in the Performance Budget (1996-97) that Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) do occur throughout the country but however the incidence is sporadic. Although indigenous cattle and buffaloes affected with FMD manifest only a mild symptoms, the disease assumes virulent magnitude in high yielding indigenous exotic and cross-bred cattle. The main objective of this programme is to protect valuable high yielding indigenous cross-bred and exotic livestock belonging to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers by proper vaccination for which the cost of vaccine is subsidized. Funds are released on 50 : 50 basis to States and on 100 per cent to UTs. The cost of the vaccine is borne by the centre. State and beneficiary in the ratio of 25 : 25 : 50; Vaccination is done twice a year using Polyvalent vaccine. In certain specific outbreaks, where the strains are identified

monovalent vaccines of that particular identified is used for vaccinating on the animals.

2.27 The following are the details of budgetary allocation and expenditure on this scheme :—

			(Rs. in crores)
	Budget	Estimates	Actuals
	1992-93	2.00	1.63
	1993-94	2.20	2.07
	1994-95	2.45	2.23
	1995-96	2.45	2.34
	1996-97	2.70	2.65 (RE)
Ninth Plan	1997-98	3.00	—

2.28 The physical target under this scheme during the Eighth Plan was 130 million vaccinations and the actual achievement is as follows :

		Target	Achievement
	1992-93	18.5 millions	17.9 millions
	1993-94	26.0 millions	24.4 millions
	1994-95	27.2 millions	27.5 millions
	1995-96	17.5 millions	16.0 millions
	1996-97	16.0 millions	20.0 millions (RE)
Ninth Plan	1997-98	20.0 millions (BE)	—

2.29 The total achievement including the target for 1997-98 is 105.8 million vaccinations.

2.30 It is seen from the above that during 1995-96 16.00 million vaccinations were carried out. The performance Budget (1996-97) states that 16.0 million vaccinations are expected to be carried out during 1996-97 whereas Annexure-II of Scheme-wise Targets and Achievements of Important Schemes during Eighth Plan, the target for 1996-97 shows the (prov.) achievement of 20.0 million vaccinations against the target of 20.00 million vaccinations.

2.31 The Committee while scrutinising the Demands for Grants (1996-97) observed from the Performance Budget that the Physical achievement in respect of vaccinations carried out under the scheme have substantially come down although the financial allocations have been on the increase right from 1992-93 onwards. Against the Eighth Plan target of 130 million vaccinations the total achievement could be only 105.8 million vaccinations at the end of the Plan Period leading a huge shortfall of 24.2 million vaccinations.

2.32 When asked about the reason for the huge shortfall in physical achievements which is disproportionate to the expenditure made, the Department have explained in a written reply that the physical target was fixed on the basis of price prevailing during 1990-91 i.e. Rs. 3.50 per dose. However, the cost of vaccine per dose increased to Rs. 4.10 in 1991-92, Rs. 4.70 in 1992-93, Rs. 5.20 in 1993-94, Rs. 5.43 in 1994-95 and Rs. 6.30 in 1995-96. The Department have further stated that due to increase in the cost of vaccine the physical target could not be achieved even though more funds were released.

2.33 The Committee in the 3rd report of demands for Grants (1996-97) recommended that both the financial outlay and physical targets for 1996-97 should be stepped up to be in tune with the Eighth Plan physical targets and the Department should come up with suitable revised estimate.

2.34 However, the budgetary allocations at the Revised stage for 1996-97 has been reduced from Rs. 2.70 crores to Rs. 2.65 crores.

2.35 When asked about that how the 16.00 million vaccinations can be achieved with a reduced budget, the Department replied in a written note that the scheme is being implemented on sharing basis between the Centre, State and beneficiaries (25 : 25 : 50). There were discussions with the State Governments representatives on making the scheme effective. It appeared that the States had difficulty to enhance

the allocation for the scheme due to resource constraints. As the increase in Centres contribution without matching efforts by States was inadequate, the BE of Rs. 270 lakhs was accordingly reduced to Rs. 265 lakhs.

2.36 To make the scheme more effective and to free it from the uncertainties of States contributions, it was proposed to increase the share of the centre to 100% in the plan of year 1997-98, but during discussion with Planning Commission, it was advised to continue the 8th plan pattern. It is felt that unless the financing pattern changes, achievement of target will continue to pose difficulty.

(v) Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme

Eighth Plan Outlay = Rs. 6.74 crores

2.37 It has been stated in the Performance Budget 1997-98 that more than 1000 types of communicable diseases and clinical disorders occur in different kinds of domestic animals in India. Hence collection, interpretation and dissemination of disease information is of great importance to the animal husbandry and veterinary services sector for chalking out proper control programmes.

2.38 With this objective, Animal Disease Surveillance was 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 infection 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.

2.39 This bulletin is distributed to States/UT's and is sent to the Animal Disease international agencies like the FAO, OIE, APHCA and other interested organisation. The information sent by the cell to O.I.E. is incorporated in the Animal Health year book by the OIE giving

information on diseases, particularly, species prevalent, outbreaks, attacks, fatality, Zone of infection, control policy adopted like slaughter, vaccination treatment etc.

2.40 The following are the details of budgetary allocations/ expenditure during Eighth Plan alongwith Budget Estimate of 1997-98 (First year of Ninth Plan) :

		Eighth Plan Outlay (Rs. in crores)	
	Year	Budget Estimate	Actuals
	1992-93	1.00	0.58
	1993-94	1.00	1.02
	1994-95	1.15	0.76
	1995-96	1.15	0.83
	1996-97	1.40	1.45 (RE)
	Total		4.64 crores
Ninth Plan	1997-98	1.50	—

2.41 From the above, it is evident that the total expenditure during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 4.64 crores which is 68.8% of the originally envisaged Eighth Plan outlay.

2.42 Regarding the reasons for not utilising the allocations fully during the Eighth Plan, the Department have replied that collection, compilation, interpretation and dissemination of disease information is of paramount importance to the animal husbandry and veterinary sector for chalking out proper disease control programmes and to promote export of animals and animal products. With this objective the scheme Animal Disease Surveillance was started during 6th Five Year Plan which envisaged establishment of an Animal Disease Surveillance Cell at the centre as a centrally administered component and an epidemiological unit in each State and Union Territory as Centrally Sponsored Component. The centrally sponsored component is being implemented on 50 : 50 basis between the centre and States and on 100% basis in the Union territories. During 8th Plan, total outlay for

this scheme was Rs. 6.74 crores. Since this scheme envisages 50% State share and many States could not provide the matching share, as such the allocated funds could not be fully utilised.

2.43 There were discussion with the State Governments representatives on making the scheme effective. It appeared that the State had difficulty to enhance the allocations for the scheme due to resource constraints.

2.44 When asked about the special steps are contemplated to ensure that all the funds allocated for 1997-98 are fully utilised, the Department have informed that efforts would be made through discussions with the State Governments to enhance the State allocations so that the funds allocated for 1997-98 are fully utilised.

(vi) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication

2.45 It has been stated in Performance Budget (1997-98) that Rinderpest is a highly contagious viral disease (Morbillivirus infection) of cloven hoofed animals 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 to provide ECU 40.30 million as grant.

2.46 NPRE has adopted a national strategy for vaccination, vaccine production, vaccine quality control, disease reporting and surveillance, both physical and serological by which the major part of the country could be declared 'Provisionally free' from rinderpest. Following the pathway prescribed by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) the north-eastern (zone 'A'), eastern, western, northern and central portions of the country (zone 'B') which include the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana.

2.47 Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been declared "provisionally free from rinderpest" w.e.f. May, 1994. The two island territories of Andaman and Nicobar as well as Lakshadweep (zone 'D') are also

covered by this declaration of provisional freedom from rinderpest. An extensive system of surveillance, both through physical search in every village and through serological tests using latest ELISA technique will be maintained in order to detect any hidden focus of infection.

2.48 The following are the Budgetary allocation and expenditure for National Project on Rinderpest Eradication :—

Total Eighth Plan outlay = Rs. 96.13 crores

	Year	Budget Estimates	Actuals
	1992-93	20.00	12.68
	1993-94	21.40	9.80
	1994-95	25.05	8.97
	1995-96	25.05	7.88
	1996-97	35.79	29.75 (RE)
Ninth Plan	1997-98	41.00	—

2.49 Total expenditure during Eighth Plan is Rs. 69.08 crores which is 71%.

2.50 In Action Taken reply on the recommendations made in the Third Report of the Committee the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has stated that efforts will be made to get the provision increased at the Revised Estimates stage for this scheme.

2.51 However, the Committee have observed that budgetary allocations at the Revised Stage (1996-97) are reduced to 29.75 crores from the Budget. Estimate of Rs. 35.79 for 1996-97 when enquired about the reasons for reduced allocations and its impact on further implementation of this nationally important scheme the Department in a written note have stated that the BE for 1996-97 is 35.79 crores. Out of this 19.84 crores is from EEC (EAC) and the balance Rs. 15.95 crores is Government of India share. This includes Rs. 6.00 crores for the payment of custom duty for the equipments to be imported under EEC funds. However, the Department has got exemption from payment

of custom duty for the equipments to be imported. As such, there is no requirement for this amount. Hence, RE has been reflected as Rs. 29.75 crores for the scheme.

2.52 The reduction of funds at RE level will not affect the programme, since no reduction has been made either in EEC funds or Government of India funds. The EEC funds are meant for purchase of equipment for the project and Government of India funds is meant for States and Union Territories as 100% grant in aid to undertake the activities as envisaged in the work plan.

2.53 The Government in their action taken reply on the recommendation made at para 3.6 in the 3rd Report of Animal Husbandry & Dairying regarding recruitment of technical staff have stated that Dr. A.K. Mukhopadya has joined as NPC on 31.01.97. Assistant Commissioner (Rinderpest), Dr. A. Bhowmik joined the project on 13th December, 1996. Efforts are being made to fill up the post of Director Information on deputation either from AIR or Doordarshan for which a letter has been addressed to UPSC seeking relaxation. Dr. D.B. Singh an officer with extension experience has joined the project on 01.01.97.

2.54 When enquired about the number of vacant posts at present the Department replied that the Project monitoring unit has seven technical posts. All posts except the post of Director (Information) have been filled.

2.55 Regarding the enhanced allocation for 1997-98 is proposed to be utilised the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying have stated that the allocation proposed for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 41.00 crores out of which 30.00 crores comes from EAC and Rs. 11.00 crores from Government of India. Rs. 30.00 crores from EAC is meant for computerisation and networking States and also for development of new diagnostic kits for PPR, RP and BVD.

2.56 When enquired about the extent of success achieved by Government to eradicate this disease completely the Department explained the Government of India funds are meant for undertaking activities by States/Union territories to maintain the status of provisional freedom from rinderpest and to proceed to the next stage i.e. freedom from disease in respect of Zone 'A' & 'B' States and to prevent further outbreak of Rinderpest in respect of 'C' zone States

and to declare these States also provisionally free from diseases as early as possible i.e. atleast by January, 1998.

2.57 The implementation of the project has resulted in controlling the disease in the entire country. The last recorded incidence was in Tamil Nadu during September, 1995.

2.58 However, to declare that the country has eradicated the disease, the OIE pathway has to be followed which consist of three steps as under:—

1. Provisional freedom from disease—no outbreak of rinderpest since past two years and vaccinations stopped at the end of second year.
2. Freedom from disease—no vaccination—no incidence of rinderpest for another three years which has to be substantiated with data on clinical surveillance.
3. Freedom from infection—the absence of virus in the country by sero surveillance.

2.59 The country has declared 21 States provisionally free from rinderpest during 1994-95 and these States may go to the next stage i.e. freedom from disease soon.

2.60 In the four Southern States i.e. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Pondicherry, the disease was not reported since September, 1995. These States are likely to be declared provisional freedom from rinderpest by January 1998.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

2.61 The following schemes are in operation:—

A. Central Plan Schemes

(1) Central Cattle Development Organisation

This Central Sector Scheme continued during 1996-97 to supply good germ plasm for cattle and buffalo breeding programmes for augmenting milk production.

Nadu), Hesserghatta (Karnataka), Andeshnagar (U.P.) 7 Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Farms and one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute at Hesserghata in Bangalore. These breeding farms are the major source of supply of semen and exotic and cross-bred bulls to the States. During the year 1996-97, 300 bull/calves and 10 lakh doses of semen were proposed to be distributed to the States and 110 officers proposed to be trained in Frozen Semen Technology at the Institute. A Herd Registration Scheme, which is being implemented with the intention of preservation and propagation of indigenous breeds of cows and buffaloes, is targeted to make primary registration of 12000 cows and buffaloes during 1996-97. This scheme is running at Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ongole (A.P.), Rohtak (Haryana) and their location is guided by availability of indigenous breeds in their command areas.

Evaluation of Some Schemes

(i) Special livestock project in collaboration with the Military farms and Remount Veterinary Corps

2.64 Under the pilot project, the infrastructure of the 17 identified Military Farms and Remount Corps in the border areas is proposed to be strengthened for accomplishing the following objectives.

- (a) Cattle and goat development in border areas for increasing milk production.
- (b) Multiplication of elite cows through use of embryo transfer technology.
- (c) Production of quality heifer and breeding bulls. The quality heifers will be supplied to the unemployed youth on cost basis for self-employment.
- (d) Breeding and development of horses for equestrian events/sports and improvement in the quality of horse for gainful purpose.
- (e) Breeding and development of dogs for security purposes.
- (f) Development of grass seeds for distribution to State Governments and farmers for increasing the fodder production for livestock.

- (g) Establishment of data bank at Meerut to help scientist and research workers in the research and development.

2.65 The scheme aims at increasing the milk production, fodder production for livestock and providing gainful self employment to the unemployed rural youth.

2.66 The following are the budgetary allocation/Expenditure during the Eighth Plan :—

1995-96		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98
B.E.	Actual	B.E.	Actual	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
9.00		4.00	0.11	4.00	4.00	1.50

2.67 It has been observed that each year from 1994-95 onwards some budgetary allocations was earmarked. However, only Rs. 11 lakhs of allocated amount of Rs. 4.00 crores could be utilised during 1995-96.

2.68 Regarding the reasons for not utilising the funds, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying have explained that the initial project report that was prepared for the scheme envisaged an investment of over Rs. 165.00 crores. As an investment of this order would not be feasible considering the limited plan allocation for the Department, the project report was totally recast. The process of revision and consultation with various appraisal agencies took some time and the scheme was finally approved by the EFC on 2.8.1995. Thereafter the creation of a revolving fund envisaged in the scheme for enabling receipt from sale of animals/seeds etc. being ploughed back for further production required the approval of Controller General of Accounts, Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Reserve Bank of India. These consultations took some time. Further as regards import of stallions etc. the seasonability of breeding had to be kept in view and the imports were effected in November, 1996.

2.69 Regarding physical targets of scheme the Department have stated that no physical targets were envisaged for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 for the above mentioned reasons. The physical target for 1996-97 were fixed as (i) Import of 24 horses and 24 dogs; and (ii) Strengthening of 5 Military Farms. Item 1 has been achieved and action on item 2 is under way.

2.66 The reasons explained for reduced budget allocation for 1997-98 are that the pilot project was envisaged for 8th Plan only, and its operation during 9th Plan would depend on approval of the scheme during the 9th Plan which is to be finalised. Therefore an amount of Rs. 1.50 crore has been kept in the budget, Rs. 1 crore for funding the liabilities of the Department with respect to the components already initiated and Rs. 50 lakhs as a token provision for continuance of the scheme.

(ii) *National Bull Production Programme*

2.70 In order to increase the number of genetically superior bulls of indigenous breeds which are required to cover the Cattle population in various agro-climatic regions of the country a Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Bull Production Programme has been started during the VIIIth Five year Plan. Under the scheme the focus is on improvement of specific indigenous milch and dual purpose breeds through progeny testing and Embryo transfer as well as conservation of threatened breeds of cattle and buffaloes. Mithun, an important species of north eastern region is also covered under the scheme. 100 per cent grant-in-aid is provided to the State Livestock farms, goushalas and other voluntary agencies for the above purposes.

The Eighth Plan outlay for this programme is Rs. 19.75 crores. The following are the details of expenditure incurred on the programme :—

Year	B.E.	Actuals
1992-93	Rs. 2.00 crores	Rs. 0.67 crores
1993-94	Rs. 3.55 crores	Rs. 4.16 crores
1994-95	Rs. 5.00 crores	Rs. 5.99 crores
1995-96	Rs. 5.00 crores	Rs. 7.91 crores
1996-97	Rs. 5.00 crores	Rs. 5.00 crores (R.E.)
Ninth Plan 1997-98	Rs. 5.00 crores	—

2.71 During the Eighth Plan a total of 72 Gaushalas, 36 Cattle Breeding Farms in the States/ UTs were assessed and 5 Embryo Transfer Centres were set up.

2.72 The Committee in their IIIrd Report recommended that the Government should increase the target for bull production and come up with higher revised estimate for 1996-97 and also higher allocation in the B.E. 1997-98.

(iii) *Progeny Testing Programme (PTP)*

2.73 Under Progeny Testing Programme 100% assistance is provided to State Governments for setting up field testing project involving cross-breed animals for providing proven bulls for field use. Five such programmes are currently in operation in the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Following are the Budgetary allocations :—

(Rs. in lakh)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1992-93	70.00	54.00
1993-94	120.00	55.00
1994-95	100.00	100.00
1995-96	120.00	83.00
1996-97	120.00	100.00
1997-98	100.00	100.00

2.74 The expected expenditure during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 392 crores which is 57.4% of the total Eighth Plan out lay of Rs. 6.83 crores.

2.75 However, the Committee was disappointed of the poor performance of the Deptt. and placed some recommendation at para 8 page No. 42 of the Report of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

2.76 The Deptt. in their Action Taken Reply have stated that some of the States which have taken up this programme have not been able to successfully organise the programme due to several factors. The Department have therefore, proposed to reorganise the tentative programme.

2.77 The Committee desires to know about the corrective steps, which are proposed for 1997-98 and also for the entire Ninth Plan to reorganise to implement the programme quickly and successfully, the Department have answered in written note that progeny testing of bulls essentially means their evaluation on the basis of production record of their daughters. Success of a field progeny testing programme depends upon identification and selection of bulls to be put to test, selection of good females for recording their milk yield, production and reproduction parameters of the project population, reliable arrangements of field recording of milk supported by constant monitoring as well as reasonable inputs for rearing of animals. In the 8th Plan scheme, some of the States participating in the programme could not organise these basic requirements resulting in inadequacies in implementation of the programme. During 9th Plan the entire scheme is being reorganised wherein sequential development of activities will be highlighted.

2.78 Regarding the factors which put obstacle in the achievement of targets are frequent transfer of offices working in the project resulting in lack of continuity of direction, absence of calf rearing packages in the project areas, lack of farmers' participation in field recording of performance have been identified as major obstacles in achievement of the targets. These are proposed to be corrected through involvement of farmers in performance recording and saturating the project area with other supporting programmes.

Poultry Development

2.79 The following Central Plan Schemes are under operation :—

- (1) Central Poultry Development Organisation outlay :
Rs. 15.00 crores
- (2) National Poultry Development Board Outlay Rs. 19.75 crores

2.80 The Central Poultry Development Organisation has the following five components and the Eighth Plan outlay for them has been indicated against them :—

(a) Central Poultry Breeding Farms	Rs. 5.30 crores
(b) Central Duck Breeding Farm	Rs. 2.34 crores
(c) Central Poultry Training Instt.	Rs. 2.47 crores
(d) Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centre	Rs. 2.69 crores
(e) Regional Feed Analytical Lab.	Rs. 2.20 crores
Total	Rs. 15.00 crores

2.81 The following are the details of Expenditure under the Poultry Development Sector. Total Eighth Plan outlay is Rs. 34.75 crores.

	Year	Expenditure
	1992-93 (Actuals)	Rs. 2.14 crores
	1993-94 (Actuals)	Rs. 2.18 crores
	1994-95 (Actuals)	Rs. 2.49 crores
	1995-96 (Actuals)	Rs. 3.07 crores
	1996-97 (RE)	Rs. 3.85 crores
	Total	Rs. 13.73 crores
Ninth Plan	1997-98 (BE)	Rs. 4.70 crores

2.82 Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 34.75 crores under this sector, Rs. 15 crores have been earmarked for central poultry development organisation and out of this amount Rs. 13.73 is expected to spent during Eighth Plan period which is Rs. 1.27 crores less than the projected Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores.

2.83 Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay Rs. 19.75 crores were earmarked for National Poultry Development Board and nothing have been spent so far during the Eighth Plan.

(i) National Poultry Development Board

2.84 The Committee had noted that huge funds to the tune of Rs. 13.30 crores have been allocated in the Budgets from 1992-93 to 1996-97 for setting up the National Poultry Development Board and these precious funds remained unutilised all these five years. The Committee note that pending the formation of the Board, a proposal was made to utilise Rs. 2.60 crores earmarked for the Board in 1995-96 for setting up Poultry Complexes on pilot basis in six States. The Committee observed that the net result of this long drawn out futile exercise for five years is that the country could get neither a National Poultry Development Board nor any Poultry Complexes in lieu thereof and an amount of Rs. 13.30 crores was parked idle at the disposal of

the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, while many essential developmental schemes of the Government could not be taken up at all due to resource crunch.

2.85 The Department in the Action Taken reply to the recommendation made by the Committee in the IIIrd Report of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (1996-97) that the proposal for the national Poultry Development Board remained pending mainly because it was felt necessary to consult all the State Governments and despite reminders from time to time it took a long time before all the responses could be obtained from the States. In the meanwhile those activities of the proposed Board which related to the development of small scale poultry were brought together in a new scheme for "setting up poultry complexes" in the backward states. However, this scheme was also not agreed to by the Ministry of Finance and efforts to persuade the Ministry of Finance are continuing. As far as Board is concerned it has become necessary to once again look into the fundamental issue of its jurisdiction/responsibilities and the matter is not expected to be finalised before the beginning of the 9th Plan.

2.86 However in a note on the Demands for Grants 1997-98 it is proposed to set up Poultry Breeding Farms in North Eastern region. A new scheme of "Assistance to States for strengthening Poultry Farms" is proposed to be taken up during Ninth Plan. Besides Establishment of National Poultry Development Board is also proposed to be taken up during the plan. Pending clearance of Ninth Plan proposals of the Department, a token provision of Rs. 10.0 lakh has been made for each of these 2 schemes. The Committee desires to know whether the funds allocated for 1997-98 are sufficient for setting up of the Poultry Development Board. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying have informed in a written reply that a token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is kept in BE 1997-98. However, the proposal for establishment of National Poultry Development Board is still under consideration in view of the following observations of Ministry of Finance. There is no reason to believe that the existing mechanism for development of this sector requires any change through creation of the National Poultry Development Board. The proposed Board should not undertake any commercial activity. Most of the poultry development in the country is in the cooperative sector. Creation of this Board is going to entail expenditure from the Budget over heads.

2.87 Regarding the physical targets of the new schemes "Strengthening of poultry farms" it was stated that the scheme 'Strengthening of poultry Farms' is yet to be formulated. However, it is proposed that in all the States depending upon the scope and size one to two existing Poultry/Duck Breeding Farms will be indentified and suitably strengthened in terms of strengthening/renovation of the infra-structure including hatchery equipment, feed mill, disease diagnostic laboratory and supply of parent stock from the CPBFs to enable them to produce and supply the quality egg and meat type of chicken/ducklings in their States.

(ii) Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centre

2.88 This is the one of the components of Central Plan scheme of Central Poultry Development Organisation will be an Eighth Plan Outlay of Rs. 2.69 crores. It has been stated in the Annual Report 1996-97 that the Random Sample Centres (RSPPTC) at Hessarghatta, Bombay, Bhubaneswar and Gurgaon are conducting one egg laying test and one broiler test each year and are providing useful information to the poultry farmers, hatchers and poultry breeding organisations.

2.89 The following are the budget allocations for the scheme :

Year	BE	Year-wise (Rs. in crores) Expenditure
1992-93	0.25	0.34
1993-94	0.38	0.24
1994-95	0.45	0.27
1995-96	0.45	0.38
1996-97	0.45	0.45
1997-98	0.50	—

2.90 The total expenditure during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 1.68 crores which is 62.56% of the Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 2.69 crores.

2.91 Regarding the reasons for Leave Shortfall during the years 1993-94 to 1995-96 in the expenditure are due to the participation of

4 to 5 entries against the capacity of an average of 10 entries in each centre during these years. When enquired about the egg laying tests during Eighth Plan Period in each of the centres, the Department have informed that these centres conduct tests on the sample provided by individual breeders, farms and other organisations. In the last few years number of private entrepreneurs have also set up R&D centres for testing their stock.

2.91 Centre-wise tests conducted during last 5 years are:—

	Layer Test 1992-96	Broiler Test 1992-96
Hesserghatta	5	9
Mumbai	5	5
Bhubaneswar	5	5
Gurgaon	4	4
Total:	19	23

2.92 During the 9th Plan it is proposed to merge the three centres at Bombay, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore with their respective CPBFs under diversification and training programme at these Farms whereas only the unit at Gurgaon will be suitably strengthened by providing all the modern infrastructure facilities to carry out egg and broiler tests.

Sheep and Wool Development

2.93 Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 21.75 crores for the Sheep and Wool Development, the following expenditure has been incurred.

Year	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actuals)	1.34 crores
1993-94 (Actuals)	2.88 crores
1994-95 (Actuals)	3.53 crores
1995-96 (Actual)	4.57 crores
1996-97 (R.E.)	4.99 crores
Ninth Plan 1997-98	6.10 crores

2.94 During the whole Eighth Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 17.31 is expected to be incurred against the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 21.75 crores and the actual expenditure is 79.59 per cent of the total outlay.

(i) *Central Sheep Development Organisation*

Sheep rearing plays an important role in the national economy. It provides employment and income to the economically backward rural masses. The sheep and goats in the country are mostly reared by the socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society, especially the marginal farmers and the landless agricultural labourers. It is estimated that about 5 million households in the country are engaged in the rearing of small ruminants and other allied activities. Rabbit rearing in India started in late 1970s, with the import of three breeds of Angora rabbit for wool production and four broilers breeds for meat production.

(ii) *Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar*

The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar has been functioning to produce and disseminate acclimatized superior genetic material for bringing about rapid improvement in the quality of sheep available in the country. The acclimatized superior rams produced at the farm are supplied to various State Governments for cross breeding programme undertaken at various State Sheep Breeding Farms against the target of distribution of 950 rams, the Farm has so far supplied 595 exotic and crossbred rams to various State Governments during 1996-97. Besides, the farm has been involved in imparting of advanced training in the use of mechanical sheep shearing machines. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores is proposed for the scheme for the year 1997-98 which is first year of Ninth Plan.

**National Ram/Buck Production Programme and
Programme for Rabbit Development**

2.95 The Centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan, with the objective to assist the State Governments, on 50 : 50 basis, for strengthening the State sheep/Goat/Rabbit Farms and State Wool Boards etc. to produce quality

genetic stock for distribution in field and to bring about overall improvement in the production and productivity of these animals and for limited market operations. The activities being pursued under this scheme during the Eighth Plan include:—

- a. Production of quality rams/bucks at the State Breeding Farms.
- b. Establishment/strengthening of rabbit breeding farms at the State level.
- c. Organisation of integrated sheep and goat development activities at the State level.
- d. Promote cooperative efforts in this field and provide encouragement to the voluntary efforts.

2.96 During 1996-97, till December, 96 Rs. 80 lakhs has been released to the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mizoram and Punjab for pursuing various activities, including limited market Intervention Operations, envisaged under the various components of the scheme, for the development of small ruminants and rabbits. Proposals from several other States have been received and are being processed for release of funds.

2.97 It is also stated in the note that for harnessing the potential of sheep and goat sector, the scope of the existing centrally sponsored scheme "national Ram/Buck Production Programme and Programme for Rabbit Development is to be enlarged for upgradation and modernisation of infrastructure facilities of the State Sheep Breeding Farms for increasing the production of exotic rams. The scheme is proposed to be implemented on a 100% during Ninth Plan as against the pattern of 50 : 50 during 8th Plan. A provision of Rs. 3.00 crores is earmarked for the scheme during 1997-98 as against the RE of Rs. 2.50 crores during 1996-97. Besides, a total provision of Rs. 4.64 crores (Rs. 3.00 crores on Plan side and Rs. 1.64 crores on Non-plan side) is earmarked for the Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar. A National Sheep and Goat Development Board is proposed to be set up during 9th Plan for organising and coordinating the developmental activities in the sector. A token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been made for the Board in 1997-98, pending clearance of the scheme for the 9th Plan.

2.98 Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores for National Ram/Buck Production Programmes the following are the details of Expenditure:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Expenditure
1992-93	0.68
1993-94	1.36
1994-95	1.44
1995-96	2.93
1996-97	2.50
	8.91
Ninth Plan	1997.98
	3.00

2.99 Out of total 8th Plan outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores the expenditure is only Rs. 8.91 crores which is only 71.3% of the total outlay envisaged.

2.100 When enquired about the reasons for shortfall and further progress of the scheme the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying have informed in a written note that against the plan allocation of Rs. 12.50 crores of the centrally sponsored scheme National Ram/Buck Production Programme and Programme for Rabbit Development the EFC Memo finally scaled down the outlay to Rs. 9.90 crores for the Eighth Plan. Against this outlay of Rs. 990.00 lakhs, funds to the tune of Rs. 641.11 lakh had been released to various State Governments during the first four years of the Eighth Plan. During the current year, there is a budget provision (BE) of Rs. 275.00 lakh for this scheme. Out of this provision they have till date released Rs. 245.02 lakh. Thus the total funds released to the State Governments under this scheme comes to Rs. 886.13 lakh, against the Eighth Plan allocation of Rs. 990.00 lakh. As such till date 89.5% outlay has been utilised.

2.101 Under this scheme the State Governments are assisted on a 50 : 50 basis for creation/strengthening of infrastructural facilities at their sheep/goat/rabbit farms. As a result of the central assistance the State Governments have been able to construct sufficient buildings, improve irrigation facilities, land development and purchase/import of sheep/goat/rabbits.

2.102 Regarding the target of production of quality rams during 9th Plan the Department have informed that the target of the production of quality rams by Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar during the Ninth Five Year Plan is 5000. Achievement during the 8th Plan are expected to be 4100 against the target of 4300.

Feed and Fodder Development

2.103 It has been stated in a note for Demands for Grants 1997-98 that the productivity of livestock including poultry is dependent upon the availability of nutritious feed and fodder. Efforts will be concentrated during 1997-98 to improve the productivity of feed and fodder for achieving higher levels of production of livestock.

2.104 For this purpose the activities of the existing Central Fodder Development Organisations *viz.* Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration, Central Fodder Farm and Central Minikit Distribution Programme, will be reorganised to focus attention on increasing the production and availability of foundation seeds for multiplication by the seed producing agencies to increase the production of fodder crops. A provision of Rs. 9.69 crores (*viz.* Rs. 8.98 crores on Plan side and Rs. 0.71 crores on Non-plan side) has been made during 1997-98. Besides, the scope of the centrally sponsored scheme "assistance to State for Feed and Fodder Development" has been enlarged to encourage and support dairy cooperatives, milk cooperatives unions/federations, State Agriculture Universities, ICAR Institutions, Non-Governmental organisations, research Organisations alongwith the State Departments for taking up research and development of fodder production and related activities. The waste lands and common property resources will also be utilised for growing improved varieties of pastures, grasses and legumes. Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 35.25 crores for Feed and Fodder Development the following are the details of expenditure:—

	Year	Expenditure
	1992-93	2.08 crores (Actuals)
	1993-94	3.35 -do-
	1994-95	6.50 -do-
	1995-96	6.57 -do-
	1996-97	7.25 (RE)
	Total:	25.75 crores
Ninth Plan	1997-98 BE	8.98 crores

2.105 The total expenditure during Eighth Plan is expected to be Rs. 25.75 crores which is 73.05% of the total Eighth Plan outlay.

Piggery Development

2.106 It has been stated in the note that Pig farming has a vital potential and relevance for socio-economic development of poor masses especially in North East region where every family rears a pig efforts will be made during 1997-98 to boost the piggery activity in North East region. To help the State of the region to taken the benefits of the ongoing centrally sponsored scheme "Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development" the scheme is proposed to be implemented on 100% grant basis during 1997-98 as against the existing pattern of 50:50. The amount of assistance to each farm has been increased from Rs. 15.00 lakh to Rs. 30.00 lakh, which includes assistance of Rs. 8.00 lakh for supporting piggery cooperatives.

2.107 A total provision of Rs. 4.00 crores has been made for the piggery development during 1997-98 as against the RE of 2.00 crores in 1996-97.

2.108 Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay the following expenditure has been incurred:—

Year	Expenditure
1992-93	0.58 crores (Actuals)
1993-94	1.94 -do-
1994-95	1.97 -do-
1995-96	2.00 -do-
1996-97	2.00 (RE)
Total:	8.49 crores
1997-98	4.00 BE

2.109 The total expenditure during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 8.49 crores which is 84.9% of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 10 crores.

Meat Processing

2.110 A total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 54.00 crores has been earmarked for the Meat Processing Sector. The following expenditure has been incurred:—

	Year	Expenditure
	1992-93 (Actuals)	1.00 crores
	1993-94 -do-	8.36 crores
	1994-95 -do-	9.05 crores
	1995-96 -do-	11.21 crores
	1996-97 (RE)	8.40 crores
Ninth Plan	1997-98 (BE)	22.00 crores

2.111 The total expenditure during the Eighth Plan is expected to be Rs. 38.02 crores which is 70.59% of the total Eighth Plan outlay.

Assistance to States for development of technology infrastructure for export oriented livestock products units

2.112 It has been stated in a note that this plan scheme has been taken up during Eighth Plan with the objective to promote meat exports at higher unit value realisation. The total outlay of Rs. 19.75 crores has been earmarked for this scheme for the Eighth Plan period. The total expenditure during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 4.35 crores which come to 22% of the originally envisaged outlay. The Department has informed that out of Rs. 19.75 crores, Rs. 10.75 crores are proposed to be transferred to a newly proposed Central Sector Scheme "Establishment/Modernisation of abattoirs and carcass utilisation plants near IAF Airfields" during the remaining two years of Eighth Plan *i.e.* 1995-96 and 1996-97.

2.113 The Committee desires to know the progress of the newly proposed scheme. The Department replied that it was proposed to implement the scheme, "Establishment/modernisation of abattoirs and

carcass utilisation plants near IAF Airfield" using the remaining two years of Eight *i.e.* 1995-96 and 1996-97 with a provision of Rs. 1075 crores for pursuing the following objectives:

- a. to prevent bird hit hazards to aircrafts through sanitary disposal of a slaughter waste and dead animals.
- b. to sanitise the surroundings of airfields and prevent environmental pollution.
- c. to prevent unauthorised slaughter in the vicinity of IAF Airfields.

2.114 The EFC for the scheme was however not cleared. The proposed scheme could therefore not be implemented and the amount remained unutilised.

Animal Husbandry Extension Programme

2.115 Under the scheme central assistance is provided to State Governments for improving extension activities and creating awareness among the farmers. The scheme has following components :—

- a. Establishment of National Demonstration Unit.
- b. Organisation of Seminar/Workshop.
- c. Conducting Training of Farmers/breeders/staff.
- d. Organisation of All India Milk Yield Competition.
- e. Organisation of All India and Regional Livestock and Poultry Show.
- f. Evaluation of extension activities.

2.116 Under the programme, 45 National demonstration Units have so far been established in 22 States. These include 8 units in Jammu & Kashmir, 5 units each in Karnataka and Punjab, 4 units in Haryana, 3 units each in Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura, 2 units each in Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra and 1 unit each in the remaining 8 States. Besides 25 seminars/workshops/training programmes for the technical staff of the State departments in 15 States and 134 training programmes for the farmers in 16 States were also organised. In

addition 5 All India Livestock and Poultry shows 5 Regional Livestocks poultry Shows and 5 Milk Yield Competitions were also organised in 5 States.

2.117 Out of the total Eighth Plan Outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores for Animal Husbandry Extension Programme the following expenditure has been incurred :—

		(Rs. in crores)
	Year	Expenditure
	1992-93	0.10
	1993-94	0.46
	1994-95	1.57
	1995-96	2.37
	1996-97 (RE)	1.80
		6.30
Ninth Plan	1997-98 (BE)	8.00

2.118 It may be seen that the expenditure of Rs. 6.30 crores is expected to be incurred during the whole Eighth Plan.

2.119 When the Committee desired to know the details of targets achieved under this scheme, the Department in a written note have furnished the details of targets achieved as below :—

Sl. No.	Items	Targets	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Establishment of National Demonstration Unit (NO)	30	45
2.	Organisation of staff training (NO)	45	27
3.	Organisation of farmers training (NO)	500	139

1	2	3	4
4.	Organisation of All India Livestock and Poultry shows (NO)	4	5
5.	Organisation of regional livestock poultry shows (NO)	10	5
6.	Organisation of Milk Yield Competition (NO)	5	7

2.120 It has been further stated that the targets were fixed in accordance of the Plan outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores. The shortfall in the achievements is mainly due to provision of less budget estimates over the years during the Plan.

Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Division

2.121 It has been stated in Annual Plan document 1997-98 that this Central Plan scheme aims at proper implementation of various livestock programmes, the Animal Husbandry Division has to be suitably strengthened by creating additional posts in various disciplines. The scheme is proposed to take care of the additional staff requirement in various disciplines of the Animal Husbandry Division.

2.122 Out of the total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 3.37 crores for the scheme the following is the total expenditure incurred.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	0.01
1993-94	0.09
1994-95	0.07
1995-96	0.04
1996-97	0.08 (RE)
	0.29
Ninth Plan	1997-98 (BE)
	0.10

2.123 It may be seen that total expenditure is only Rs. 0.29 crores which is 8.6% of whole Eighth Plan outlay.

2.124 When asked the reasons for not utilising the funds fully the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying explained that for the 8th Plan from 1992-97 Planning Commission earmarked Rs. 337 lakh for the Plan scheme 'Strengthening of Animal Husbandry and Division in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. While formulating the scheme, the proposal has been approved for Rs. 221 lakhs. The components of the plan scheme are :—

- a. Creation of posts in Central Coordination Cell and Project Preparation and Monitoring Cell.
- b. Human Resource Development.
- c. Office expenditure/procurement of office equipment etc.

Only eight posts could be created under the scheme in May 1993.

i. Technical Officer	1
ii. Section Officer	1
iii. Technical Assistant	1
iv. Assistant	1
v. LDC	2
vi. Daftary	1
vii. Peon	1
	8

Proposal for creation of additional posts is still pending and as such there is shortfall in expenditure.

2.125 Regarding the number of new posts (additional) requested to be created is 19.

Project on Animal System

2.126 This is a Central Plan scheme under the project on Animal System, funds are provided to States and other organisations for organizing seminars/workshops/conference for human resource

development. Assistance is also provided for conducting various studies for the development of livestock sector. An allocation of Rs. 5.50 crores had been made for the scheme for the Eighth Plan which included allocation of Rs. 4.75 crores for the Eighth Plan for Project on Animal System and Rs. 0.75 crores for Central Coordinating Agency for Meat Production.

2.127 The following are the budgetary expenditure during eighth plan outlay :—

(Rs. in Crores)			
	Year	Budget	Expenditure
	1992-93	0.15	0.09
	1993-94	1.20	0.49
	1994-95	1.20	0.13
	1995-96	1.20	0.36
	1996-97	1.06	0.60 (RE)
		4.81	1.67
Ninth Plan	1997-98	2.00	

2.128 The total expenditure during Eighth Plan is 30.4% only.

2.129 The Committee enquired about the reasons for not utilising the allocated amount the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying explained that the reasons for lower utilisation of allocations include less than anticipated receipt of viable projects from the State Governments and other organisations concerned for need based studies/surveys and for organisation of workshop/seminars.

2.130 The Committee also desired to know how the Department has planned to spent the allocations of Rs. 2.00 crores for 1997-98 the Department replied that the allocations for 1997-98 would be utilised by conducting/assisting need based studies/surveys at various systems and sub-systems of the livestock sector for more efficient utilisation of resources, to develop human resources development, in assisting/sponsoring organisation of Workshops, Seminars etc. for facilitating exchange of experience and expertise.

Dairy Development

(i) *Integrated Dairy Development Projects for Non-Operation Flood Hilly and Backward Areas*

2.131 It has been stated in Performance Budget that 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.

2.132 Under this Scheme the Department is implementing a scheme on Integrated Dairy Development in Non-Operational Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas with the objectives of (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.

2.133 Out of the total Eighth Plan Outlay of Rs. 200 crores the following are the details of expenditure incurred :—

(Rs. in crores)			
	Year	BE	Expenditure
	1992-93	2.70	—
	1993-94	10.00	10.90
	1994-95	24.91	24.91
	1995-96	25.91	24.13
	1996-97	20.12	20.12 (RE)
Ninth plan	1997-98	25.00	—

2.134 Despite the assurance of the Department that concerted efforts would be made at the Revised Estimates for 1996-97 to enhance the allocations, the Committee find that no higher allocation has been sought at RE stage of 1996-97 for this programme.

2.135 The Committee in its 21st Report Para 97 also recommended that due to late start of the scheme, some higher allocations should be made for 1996-97.

2.136 When asked about the reasons for not increasing the budgetary allocations at the revised stage of 1996-97, the Department have stated in a written note that the division had made every efforts to obtain higher allocations for this scheme at the RE 1996-97 stage. We had projected a demand of Rs. 80.00 crore for RE 1996-97. But because of over all curtailment of funds, the Finance Ministry did not agree to provide any higher allocation.

(ii) Delhi Milk Scheme

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	BE	Expenditure
1992-93 (Actuals)	1.21	0.92
1993-94 (Actuals)	1.84	0.82
1994-95 (Actuals)	1.37	1.42
1995-96 (RE)	1.37	1.11
1996-97 (BE)	1.00	

2.138 In the Performance Budget 1996-97 it has been stated that 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.

2.139 The Department has informed in Annual Report of 1995-96 that the initial installed capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme was for processing/packing of 2.55 lakh litres of milk per day. However, in order to meet the increasing demand for milk in the city, the capacity was expanded in phase to the level of 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day.

2.140 It was mentioned in the Annual Report 1994-95 of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying that important key and essential operational/technical posts such as Dy. General Manager (Admn.), Dy. General Manager (Tech.), FA & CAO, Sr. Dairy Engineer Manager (Transport), Manager (Store and Purchase), Enquiry Officer, Assistant Engineers and other important posts are lying vacant resulting in great strain on the Management in maintaining the operational efficiency and smooth functioning of DMS.

2.141 However, the Department in their Action Taken Reply to the recommendation of the Committee at page 49 of Report 3 have stated that there are 11 posts at the level of Manager and above in DMS. These are : General Manager; Deputy General Manager (Admn.); Deputy General Manager (Technical); FA & CO; Senior Dairy Engineer; Manager (Distribution); Manager (Processing); Manager (Procurement); and Manager (Store & Purchase). Presently the mode of recruitment in the existing recruitment rules for these posts is either promotion/transfer on deputation; or by transfer on deputation or by direct recruitment. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee action has been initiated to amend the recruitment rules so as to keep promotion as the main method of recruitment.

2.142 The Committee enquired about as to when the vacant posts are likely to be filled up and what special steps are taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying have informed in a written reply that out of 11 senior level managerial posts five are vacant at present. Out of these five posts, a candidate has already been selected by UPSC for Sr. Dairy Engineer and offer of appointment has already been issued to the candidate. Candidate for appointment for the post of GM was selected and proposal was sent to UPSC. But later on the candidate had withdrawn his name and the post could not be filled up. The vacancy has since been recirculated.

2.143 For Manager (Store and Purchase), the vacancy has been advertised and last date for receipt of application is 21.4.1997.

2.144 For Deputy General Manager (Tech.) and Manager (Transport) the Recruitment Rules are being amended so as to make promotion as the principal method of recruitment as recommended by the Standing Committee. The posts will be filled after amending the Recruitment Rules.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

1. Health for all Animals

The Committee notes that at present the activities regarding animal health undertaken by the Union and State Governments reveal a piecemeal approach and no integrated package is available to ensure the comprehensive health coverage of various kinds of animals. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be a total and a comprehensive approach towards this problem and a programme of comprehensive package should be drawn up on the line of the programme of "Health for All" in respect of the human beings in this country with a definite target of ensuring the health of all animals by 2010 AD. The Committee recommend that suitable budget provisions should be made for this scheme and the implementation proper should start from this very financial year itself. The approach towards animal health requires reorientation during the 9th Plan in the light of the observation of the Committee in this regard.

2. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme

The Committee had noted that during the year 1996-97, 20 million vaccinations were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 26.5 million. This works out to Rs. 1.33 per vaccination. Whereas in the written reply department quoted price of vaccine per dose at Rs. 6.30 in 1995-96 itself. Even if funds are released on 50:50 basis to States, it is not possible to achieve more than half the number of vaccinations claimed by the Department. In the considered opinion of the Committee such an act of providing misleading information tantamounts to breach of privilege and the Committee views it very seriously. The Committee desire that the department, in future, must present information after verifying facts. It is also desired that progress of the scheme in the field is properly monitored and a suitable mechanism developed to get factual feed back.

3. Mobile Veterinary Clinics

In view of the difficulties in taking sick animals to the dispensaries situated far away, the Committee recommend that a Central Plan should be formulated to increase the number of mobile veterinary dispensaries all over the country and suitable budgetary provisions may be made in the current budget itself at the Revised Estimates stage.

4. Preservation of Traditional Medical Practices

The Committee note that no special effort under a plan scheme has been made on the part of the Government to collect information on the various traditional medical practices being followed in the rural areas for combating various animal diseases. There is a danger of losing the knowledge of these time tested traditional methods in the normal passage of time if these methods could not be systematically brought on record. Since these medical practices have virtually no side effects and are eminently suitable for giving permanent relief from certain usual diseases there is need to synthesize the traditional knowledge in this sphere under a specific central plan scheme. Therefore, the Committee recommend that the Government should immediately initiate a Central Plan scheme to gather knowledge in this regard with adequate budgetary provisions from this financial year itself.

5. Target for growth in Animal Population

The Committee note that the Union Government does not have any specific target to increase the growth of population of various kinds of animals all over the country and without any such target they have been drifting along aimlessly all these years. The Committee feel that a time has come to systematically proceed in the matter so that the growth of animal population could be in accordance with the future requirements of the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a suitable action plan should be drawn up immediately in the matter so that the planning process is put on the rail and has a specific direction.

6. Development of Indigenous Cattle

The Committee note that the Centrally sponsored scheme-National Bull Production Programme has been launched in order to increase

the number of genetically superior bulls of indigenous breeds which are required to cover the cattle population in various agro climatic regions of the country. The Committee also note that certain projects have been undertaken from the financial year 1993-94 onwards for the development of bulls of indigenous variety namely Kankrej, Hariyana, Gir, Sahiwal and Red Sindhi. However, it has been noted that the activities required for the full implementation of the sanctioned projects such as the construction of building and import of equipments are not yet complete and the actual production of bulls would start in the year 1997-98 only. The Committee recommend that the work towards the implementation of the scheme should be got expedited so that the actual production of bulls under the programme could actually start in the year 1997 itself.

7. Progeny Testing Programme

Approved VIII plan outlay for this scheme was Rs. 6.83 crores and the expenditure incurred including the RE for 1996-97 was only Rs. 3.93 crores. It is difficult to understand how such an important programme which aims at producing progeny tested cross-bred bulls was neglected. The reasons stated for low performance of the programme are not convincing and the Committee would like the Department to spell out how the entire scheme would be reorganised in IX Plan. In all, 276 bulls were testmated but there was no mention of how many tested bulls were finally released for genetic improvement. In the year 1996-97, against BE of Rs. 1.20 crores a target of testmating 90 bulls was kept. However, although RE remained a close Rs. 1.0 crore, only 58 bulls were testmated (anticipated achievement). During the evidence, the department failed to provide realistic estimate of cost of producing one progeny tested bull. The Committee desires that the department must work out a comprehensive programme for producing progeny tested cross-bred bulls involving its' own farms, livestock farms of ICAR institutes, Military farms and other State Government farms. Accordingly a realistic budgetary estimate be presented so that during the ensuing IX Plan period, achievements are satisfactory.

8. Sheep and Goat Development

The Committee note that sheep and goat rearing plays an important role in providing employment and income to the economically

backward rural masses. The Committee have been informed that a Task Force was set up in 1993 to look into all the aspects relating to the development of sheep, goats and rabbits in the country and it has submitted its final report and the recommendations contained in the report have been accepted by the Government. The recommendations have been discussed at a high level meeting in Feb. 1997 and a strategy is being worked out to develop this sector. The Committee recommend that the strategy for development of Sheep and goats should be got finalised immediately without any further loss of time as the 9th Plan period has already commenced and urgent action is required to put the strategy into action. In view of the economic importance of this activity for the rural poor, the Committee recommend that the schemes under this sector should receive full allocation of funds during the 9th Plan and specific physical targets should be fixed year after year for the purposeful and pointed implementation of the programme.

9. Sheep and Wool Development

The Committee in its Third Report had very emphatically stressed the need for devising an action plan to improve health, nutrition and management experts rather than mere breed improvement of sheep for wool production. No such proposal is available in the IX Plan document. The Committee would like the department to submit a firm action plan which could be incorporated in the IX Plan proposal.

10. Piggery Development

The Standing Committee on Agriculture had recommended in its Third Report that a piggery development scheme exclusively for the north-eastern States be developed. The Committee is disappointed to note that no such scheme has been proposed by the Department. The Committee therefore desire that necessary action be initiated so as to incorporate a comprehensive programme on these lines so that budget at the RE stage of 1997-98 can be allocated for the scheme.

11. Duck Breeding

The Committee is disappointed to note that despite its earlier recommendation with regard to development of an integrated duck

breeding programme involving Central Duck Breeding Farm and outreach stations in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and other north-eastern are established and local ducks are replaced by improved khaki kambel in five years. The Committee recommend that a plan be developed within next three months so that there is mass replacement of local ducks in these regions by improved khaki Kambel variety.

12. Milk Production in Non-Operation Flood Areas

The Committee note that the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance did not provide higher allocation for the implementation of the scheme meant for the development of dairies in Non-Operation flood areas and hilly and backward areas, although only a sum of Rs. 83.6 crores was allocated for this programme against the original 8th Plan outlay of Rs. 200 crores exclusively for this scheme. The Committee feel that the physical performance under the scheme should be toned up so that even with the meagre resources that are made available the desired results could be achieved to ensure the improvement of the social nutritional and economic status of the residents of these disadvantaged areas.

13. Inclusion of Technical Personnel in Delegations to Foreign Countries

The Committee note that under the International Co-operation Arrangements several delegations of officers have been deputed to visit various countries to participate in seminars, exhibition, international congresses of international bodies etc. The Committee find that the composition of these delegation on various occasions has been in favour of the bureaucrats. The Committee desire that the policy of deputing officers to foreign countries should be re-oriented in favour of the professional and technical scientists available in the department to make the visits fruitful and more meaningful.

14. Vacant Technical Post in the Ministry

The Committee have been time and again recommending that various continuing vacancies of technical positions including that of the Animal Husbandry Commissioner should be filled up urgently. Despite repeated recommendations of the Committee the position of Animal Husbandry Commissioner is yet to be filled up and several

posts are still lying vacant. The Committee take serious note of the failure of the Government to act with sufficient speed in filling up these vacancies and desire that all these vacancies should be filled up within a time frame of six months from now on. The Committee strongly recommend that wherever relaxations have to be provided for it should be done and the posts should be filled up without any delay. The Committee would like to be apprised of the position obtaining in the matter by means of a special report to the Committee by September 1997.

15. Declining Trends in Budget Allocations

The Committee note that the proportion of budgetary allocation in favour of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying as a part of the total allocation made in favour of the entire agriculture and allied sector has been on the decline over the years. The committee, therefore, are constrained to observe that no proper attention is being paid for decades together towards this economically important sector by the Government. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should immediately create an independent Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and also advise the State Governments to have an independent Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in each State with a separate budget thereon. The Committee recommend that the nomenclature to refer to the Ministry may be changed as 'the Ministry of Animal Resource Development' both in the centre and in the States in view of the various kinds of activities undertaken by the Ministry. The Committee also recommend that there should be a separate veterinary University for Veterinary Animal Sciences in each State which is quiet independent of the Agriculture Universities in order to develop the research and educational facilities in this sector with a sharp focus on employment and wealth generation. The Committee feel that the allocation in the Central budget in favour of this Department should be substantially increased to the extent recommended by the Working Group set up for financing the sectoral plan for the 9th Plan.

16. Formation of the Indian Council of Veterinary Research and Education

The Committee find that various important research and educational projects in the veterinary and Animal Sciences sector are

within the purview of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education and the Committee feel that these institutions should be brought under the purview of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying so that fruitful results could be achieved in the field of research, education and extension in a well coordinated manner. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should seriously look into the setting up the Indian Council of Veterinary Research and Education on the line of the ICAR set up under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

NEW DELHI;
10 April, 1997
20 Chaitra, 1919 (Saka)

SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

APPENDIX

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY SEVENTH SITTING OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON
THURSDAY, THE 10TH APRIL, 1997 AT 1500 HRS. IN
COMMITTEE ROOM 'D', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE,
NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs.

PRESENT

Chairman

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Pandurang Fundkar
3. Shri Ramesh Bais
4. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
5. Shri Padamsen Chaudhary
6. Shri Bihmrao Badade
7. Shri G. Mallikarjunappa
8. Shri Manibhai Chaudhuri
9. Shri Sohanveer Singh
10. Smt. Ratna Singh
11. Shri Gangadhar Kunturkar
12. Shri Gulam Mohd. Mir Magami
13. Shri Meti Hullappa Yamanappa
14. Shri Mahaboob Zahedi
15. Shri Suresh Jadhav
16. Shri Sode Ramaiah
17. Dr. Mohan Singh
18. Shri Bihm Prasad Dahal

Rajya Sabha

19. Shri Ananta Sethi
20. Maulana Habibur Rahman Nomani
21. Shri Jagir Singh Dard
22. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
23. Dr. Ranbir Singh
24. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami
25. Shri Devi Prasad Singh
26. Shri Sharief-ud-din Shariq

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S. Bal Shekar — *Deputy Secretary*
2. Shri Mange Ram — *Under Secretary*
3. Shri K.L. Arora — *Assistant Director*

2. At the outset Chairman (AC) welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and requested them to take up for consideration one by one the Draft Reports on Demands for Grants 1997-98 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research and Education and Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and the Ministry of Water Resources & Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

ANNEXURE I

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE
DURING EIGHTH PLAN (1992-97) AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE 1997-98

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Project/Programme	Eighth Plan Approved Outlay	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Approved Outlay	1992-93 Actual Expd.	Approved Outlay	Shortfall	Approved Outlay	Actual Expd.	Shortfall	1993-94 Actual Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I ANIMAL HUSBANDRY									
A. CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES									
1.	Central Cattle Dev. Org.	19.75	3.75	3.82	—	3.90	4.94	—	
	i. Central Cattle Dev. Org. Farms		2.75	2.30	0.45	2.98	2.91	0.07	
	ii. Central Frozen Semen Training Inst.		0.40	0.93	—	0.30	1.34	—	

Approved Outlay	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			Total Expenditure during the the Eighth Plan				1997-98
	Actual Expen- diture	Shortfall	Budget Estimates	Actual Expen- diture	Shortfall	B.E.	R.E.	Shortfall	Total Expenditure (Prov.)	% to VIII Outlay	18	19	20	21
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	20	21	21
4.40	4.52	—	4.40	5.24	—	5.00	5.40	—	23.92	121.1	8.69			
3.13	3.08	0.05	3.17	3.64	—	3.40	3.95	—	15.88		5.70			
0.64	0.79	—	0.56	0.85	—	0.80	0.54	0.26	4.45		1.49			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	iii. Central Herd Registration		0.60	0.59	0.01	0.63	0.65	—
2.	Central Poultry Dev. Org.	15.00	1.89	2.14	—	2.43	2.18	0.25
	i. Central Poultry Breeding Farm	5.30	0.90	1.03	—	1.02	1.08	—
	ii. Central Duck Breeding Farm	2.34	0.40	0.44	—	0.57	0.48	0.09
	iii. Central Poultry Trg. Instt.	2.47	0.14	0.16	—	0.20	0.19	0.01
	iv. Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centre	2.69	0.25	0.34	—	0.38	0.24	0.14
	v. Regional Feed Analytical Lab	2.20	0.20	0.17	0.03	0.26	0.19	0.07
3.	National Poultry Dev. Board	19.75	0.20	—	0.20	3.50	—	3.50
4.	Central Sheep Dev. Orgn.	8.50	1.40	0.66	0.74	1.60	1.52	0.08
5.	Cent. Feed & Fodder Dev. Org	15.50	1.65	1.47	0.18	2.13	1.83	0.30
	i. Regional Station for forage Prod. & Demonstration		0.60	0.65	—	0.93	0.80	0.13

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0.67		0.75	—	0.67	0.75	—	0.80	0.91	—	3.65	—	1.50
2.95		2.49	0.46	2.95	2.96	—	3.50	3.85	—	13.62	90.8	4.50
1.16		1.10	0.06	1.16	1.35	—	1.62	1.76	—	6.32	119.2	2.00
0.60		0.50	0.10	0.60	0.59	0.01	0.61	0.62	—	2.63	112.4	0.80
0.40		0.43	—	0.40	0.38	0.02	0.50	0.48	0.02	1.64	66.4	0.60
0.45		0.27	0.18	0.45	0.38	0.07	0.45	0.45	—	1.68	62.5	0.50
0.34		0.19	0.15	0.34	0.26	0.08	0.32	0.54	—	1.43	65.0	0.60
4.40		2.60	1.80	2.60	—	2.60	2.60	—	2.60	—	—	0.10
1.11		2.09	—	2.00	1.63	0.37	2.50	2.49	0.01	8.39	98.7	3.00
2.47		2.30	0.17	2.40	2.41	—	3.08	3.10	—	11.11	71.7	3.98
1.02		0.86	0.16	1.02	11.00	0.02	1.47	1.52	—	4.83	2.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ii. Central Fodder Seed Prod. Farm		0.25	0.25	—	0.30	0.31	—
	iii. Central Minikit Programme		0.75	0.57	0.12	0.85	0.72	0.13
6.	Vety. Services & Animal Health	19.75	1.00	0.28	0.72	1.60	0.41	1.19
	i. Animal Quarantine Certification Service Schemes		0.30	0.26	0.04	0.45	0.41	0.04
	ii. Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratories		0.05	0.02	0.03	0.25	—	0.25
	iii. Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centres by Dte. Animal Health (HQ)		0.65	—	0.65	0.65	—	0.65
7.	Strengthening of A.H. Divn.	3.37	0.50	0.01	0.49	0.55	0.09	0.46
8.	Project on Animal Syst.	5.50	0.15	0.09	0.06	1.20	0.49	0.71
	i. Project on Animal System	4.75	0.10	0.09	0.01	1.10	0.49	0.61
	ii. Central Coordinating Agency	0.75	0.05	—	0.05	0.10	—	0.10

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0.45	0.44	0.01	0.45	0.48	—	0.58	0.58	0.58	—	2.06	—	0.68
1.00	1.00	—	0.93	0.93	—	1.03	1.00	1.00	—	4.22	—	1.30
1.50	0.42	1.08	1.00	0.42	0.58	1.00	1.00	1.75	—	3.28	16.6	4.00
0.55	0.42	0.13	0.60	0.42	0.58	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.05	2.16	—	1.00
0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	1.00	1.00	—	1.02	—	2.00
0.15	—	0.15	0.20	—	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	1.00
0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	—	0.50
1.60	0.07	1.53	0.60	0.04	0.56	0.25	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.29	8.6	0.10
1.20	0.13	1.07	1.20	0.36	0.84	1.06	0.60	0.60	0.46	1.67	30.4	2.00
1.10	0.12	0.98	1.10	0.36	0.74	1.00	0.46	0.46	1.66	1.66	34.9	2.00
0.10	0.01	0.09	0.10	—	0.10	0.06	—	—	0.06	0.01	1.3	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Assistance to States for Development of technology and infrastructure for Export oriented livestock production units	19.75	0.10	—	0.10	0.50	—	0.50
10.	A.H. Extension Programme	10.00	0.50	0.10	0.40	1.60	0.46	1.14
	<i>New Schemes</i>							
11.	Special Livestock Development Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Special Projects in collaboration with Military farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Calamity Relief Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (Central Plan Schemes)	136.87	11.14	8.57	2.57	19.01	11.82	7.19
	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES							
14.	Extension of Frozen Semen Tech. & Progeny Testing Programme	19.75	3.70	3.04	0.66	3.70	3.95	—

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2.50	—	2.50	3.00	2.35	0.65	2.00	2.00	2.00	—	4.35	22.0	—
2.00	1.57	0.43	2.00	2.37	—	2.00	1.80	0.20	5.88	58.8	8.00	
5.00	—	5.00	1.82	1.82	1.18	2.00	2.00	—	3.82		2.00	
9.00	—	9.00	4.00	0.11	3.89	4.00	4.00	—	4.11		1.50	
1.00	—	1.00	0.20	—	0.20	—	—	—	—			
37.13	13.59	23.54	29.35	19.70	9.69	30.00	28.84	1.18	82.52	60.3	37.87	
4.00	4.59	—	5.50	3.05	2.45	5.50	5.30	0.20	20.33	102.9	26.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	i. Ext. Frozen Semen Tech.	12.92	3.00	2.50	0.50	2.50	3.40	—
	ii. Progeny Testing Programme	6.83	0.70	0.54	0.16	1.20	0.55	0.65
15.	Assistance to States for Feed/Fodder Dev.	19.75	2.50	0.61	1.89	4.97	1.52	3.45
16.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	96.13	20.00	12.68	7.32	24.40	9.80	14.60
17.	Assistant to States for control of Animal Disease	40.00	6.00	4.46	1.54	8.38	9.07	—
	i. Syst. control of Animal Dis.	21.46	3.00	2.25	0.75	5.18	5.98	—
	ii. F.M.D. Control Prog.	11.80	2.00	1.63	0.37	2.20	2.07	0.13
	iii. Animal Disease Surveillance	6.74	1.00	0.58	0.42	1.00	1.02	—
18.	Professional Efficiency Dev.	5.00	0.75	0.48	0.27	1.00	0.55	0.45
19.	Assistance to States for Improvement/estt. of abattoirs/carcass utilisation Centres & Primary flying units	28.75	7.50	1.01	6.49	6.50	7.87	—

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3.00	3.99	—	4.30	2.22	2.08	4.30	4.30	4.30	—	16.41	127.0	25.50
1.00	1.00	—	1.20	0.83	0.37	1.20	1.00	1.00	0.20	3.92	57.4	1.00
4.20	4.20	—	4.15	3.84	0.31	4.15	4.15	4.15	—	10.17	51.5	5.00
25.05	8.97	16.08	25.05	1.88	—	35.79	29.75	29.75	6.04	69.08	71.9	41.00
8.00	7.25	0.75	8.00	7.27	0.73	8.10	9.00	9.00	—	37.05	92.6	11.50
4.40	4.26	0.14	4.40	4.10	0.30	4.00	4.90	4.90	—	21.49	100.00	7.00
2.45	2.23	0.22	2.45	2.34	0.11	2.70	2.65	2.65	0.05	10.92	92.5	3.00
1.15	0.76	0.39	1.15	0.83	0.32	1.40	1.45	1.45	—	4.64	68.8	1.50
1.00	1.23	—	1.00	1.17	—	1.30	1.30	1.30	—	4.73	94.6	2.00
7.00	8.92	—	9.00	8.35	0.65	7.00	5.80	5.80	1.20	31.95	111.1	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(i) Improvement of Slaughter Houses	18.75	1.00	0.75	0.25	3.50	4.00	—
	(ii) Estt. of Carcass Utilisation centres	10.00	6.30	0.26	6.04	3.00	3.87	—
20.	Integrated Sample Surveys for estimate of major livestock product	9.50	1.40	1.61	—	1.65	1.83	—
21.	Special Livestock Breeding Programme	—	—	9.00	—	0.20	—	0.20
22.	National Bull Prod. Prog.	19.75	2.00	0.67	1.33	3.55	4.16	—
23.	National Ram/Buck Prod. Prog. & Prog. for Rabbit Dev.	12.50	0.7	0.68	0.07	1.45	1.36	0.09
24.	Dev. of Pack Animals	2.00	0.10	0.22	—	0.45	0.50	—
25.	Assistance to State for Integrated Piggery Dev.	10.00	0.40	0.58	—	2.50	1.94	0.56
	Total (Centrally Sponsored) New Schemes	363.13	45.10	35.04	10.06	58.75	42.55	16.20

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4.00	4.95	—	5.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	2.80	1.20	16.50	88.0	10.0
3.00	3.97	—	4.00	4.34	—	3.00	3.00	—	15.44	154.4	10.00
1.70	1.74	—	1.70	1.95	—	2.10	2.50	—	9.63	101.4	2.50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.00	5.89	—	5.00	7.91	—	5.00	5.00	—	23.73	120.2	5.00
2.00	1.44	0.54	2.00	2.93	—	2.75	2.50	0.25	8.91	71.3	3.00
0.50	0.50	—	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.50	0.55	0.05	2.12	106.0	1.00
2.00	1.97	0.03	2.00	2.00	—	2.00	2.00	—	8.49	84.9	4.00
60.45	47.20	13.25	63.90	46.70	17.20	76.19	68.85	7.34	240.34	91.3	121.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Assistance to States Poultry Farms							
27.	National Sheep Development Board							
28.	Cattle Insurance							
29.	Regulated Markets							
II	Secretariat & Economic Services	—	0.30	0.24	0.06	0.50	0.22	0.28
	Total (Animal Husbandry Schemes)	400.00	55.69	43.85	11.84	78.26	54.37	23.89
III	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES							
30.	Operation Flood-III	506.00	80.50	130.98	—	216.24	196.35	19.89
31.	Cow from F.R.G.	2.00	0.25	0.25	—	3.75	3.75	—
32.	Delhi Milk Scheme	11.00	1.21	0.92	0.29	1.84	0.82	1.02
33.	Setting up of Third Dairy in Delhi	22.00	0.50	—	0.50	0.10	—	0.10

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
											0.10
											0.10
											0.05
											0.03
0.70	0.26	0.44	0.75	0.26	0.49	0.75	0.75	—	1.73	—	0.85
98.28	60.79	37.49	94.00	66.66	27.34	103.94	95.67	8.27	321.34	80.3	161.00
182.00	146.17	36.83	201.00	201.00	—	117.10	64.55	52.55	739.05	146.10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00	6.00	—	—	—	—
1.37	1.42	—	1.37	0.49	0.88	1.00	1.00	—	4.65	42.3	1.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Assistance to Coops.	100.00	5.00	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Technology Mission on Dairy Development	44.00	5.50	1.15	4.35	20.00	—	—
36.	Integrated Dairy Develop. in non-operational, Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas	200.00	2.70	—	—	10.00	10.90	—
37.	Milk and Milk Prod. Order	1.00	0.10	—	—	0.67	—	0.67
	Total (Central Plan Schemes)	886.00	95.76	133.31	—	252.60	211.82	40.78
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES								
38.	Swiss aided project in North Kerala	14.00	4.00	3.38	0.62	5.14	4.62	0.52
	Total (Dairy Development)	900.00	99.76	136.69	—	257.74	216.44	41.30
	TOTAL (AH + DAIRY)	1300.00	156.30	180.54	—	336.00	271.03	64.97

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5.00	—	—	5.00	4.00	—	4.00	0.50	0.50	—	0.50	0.5	2.00
10.00	10.00	—	—	12.00	12.00	—	9.50	9.50	—	32.65	74.2	10.00
24.91	24.91	—	—	25.91	24.13	1.78	20.12	20.12	—	80.06	40.0	25.00
0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.54	0.04	0.50	0.76	0.76	—	0.84	84.0	1.00
223.33	182.54	40.79	40.79	244.82	178.16	66.66	154.98	102.43	52.55	770.71	87.0	39.00
1.10	2.55	—	—	5.18	1.51	3.67	1.00	1.00	—	13.06	93.3	—
224.43	185.09	39.34	39.34	250.00	179.67	70.33	155.98	103.43	52.55	784.39	87.2	39.00
322.71	246.14	76.57	76.57	344.00	246.33	97.67	259.92	199.10	60.82	1143.14	87.9	200.00

ANNEXURE II

SCHEMEWISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF IMPORTANT SCHEMES
DURING EIGHTH PLAN AND TARGET FOR 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Project/Programme	Unit	Eighth Plan Approved Target	1992-93			1993-94		
				Target	Achievement	Short-fall	Target	Achievement	Short-fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I ANIMAL HUSBANDRY									
A CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES									
1. Central Cattle Dev. Org.									
	(i) Bull Production	No.	1352	226	344	—	226	357	—
	(ii) Frozen Semen Prod.	Lakh doses	34	4.50	3.9	0.60	0.56	4.6	—
	(iii) Person Trained	No.	450	50	21	29	50	136	—
	(iv) Primary registration	No.	50000	8000	7685	315	8000	7676	324

Target	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Total Achievement during Eight Plan	% Achievement to Plan Target	1997-98 Target	
	Achievement	Short-fall	Targets	Achievement	Short-fall	Target				Achievement (Prov)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
300	343	—	330	356	—	330	330	1730	127.9	350
4.56	5.0	—	10.0	3.58	—	10.00	10.00	20.09	79.7	10
90	115	—	100	160	—	150	150	584	129.8	150
8000	11135	—	12000	11000	—	12000	12000	47495	95.0	12000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Central Poultry Dev. Org.									
	(i) Supply of Egg Type parent chicks	Lakh No.	2.25	0.60	0.82	—	0.60	0.80	—
	(ii) Supply of meat type chicks	-do-	2.25	0.40	0.45	—	0.40	0.37	0.03
	(iii) Prod. of Ducklings	-do-	3.50	0.90	0.90	—	1.00	0.57	0.43
	(iv) Persons Trained	No.	500	100	85	15	80	98	—
	(v) Feed Samples Analysed	No.	5000	1000	829	171	800	1240	—
	(vi) Feed Samples Analysed	No.	2500	1000	1021	—	1000	1350	—
3. Cent. Feed & Fodder Dev. Org.									
	(i) Seed Production	Quintals	12070	2400	1945	455	2400	2412	—
	(ii) Seed Production at Hasserghatta	-do-	6200	1000	1309	—	1000	1205	—
	(iii) Demonstration	No.	6951	1000	1000	—	1000	1092	—

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0.60	0.90	—	0.60	0.66	—	0.60	0.65	4.07	180.0	0.80
0.40	0.35	0.05	0.40	0.33	0.07	0.40	0.30	1.80	80.0	0.45
1.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.68	0.32	1.00	0.70	3.62	103.4	1.00
80	103	—	100	127	—	100	100	513	102.6	100
800	1000	—	1000	978	22	1000	1200	5247	104.9	1000
1000	1000	—	1000	1466	—	1000	1200	7037	281.4	1000
2400	2134	266	2400	1938.54	—	2400.00	2400.00	10830	89.7	2400
2000	1690	—	1300	2027.44	—	1300.00	1300.00	7576	122.2	1400
	1186	—	1350	1349	—	1375.00	1375.00	6001	88.0	1400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Extension of Frozen Semen Technology	No.	No.						
	(i) Frozen Semen banks	No.	32		7			6	
	(ii) A.I. Centres	No.	3500		395			214	
	(iii) Bulls testmated	No.	—		66			40	
5.	Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development	No.	—						
	(i) Farms assisted	No.	—		9			6	
6.	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases	Lakh No.	1300						
	(i) Vaccination done	Lakh No.	1300		179			244	
7.	National Bull Production Programme	No.	—						
	(i) States/UTs CBFs assisted	No.	—		12			7	
	(ii) Assistance to Cow-sheds	No.	—		10			1	
	(iii) Setting up of ET Centres	No.	—		—			2	
8.	Integrated Piggery Dev.								
	(i) Pig Breeding Farms Assisted		40		13			23	

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	4		6	11		7	7	36	112.5	5
	565		1000	760		900	900	2834	81.0	100
	71		100	59		90	90	326	—	100
	8		10	14		10	10	47	—	7
	272		175	160		200	200	1055	81.0	200
	6		10	6		5	5	36	—	8
	26		10	25		10	10	72	—	40
	2		1	—		1	1	5	—	2
	22		20	25		20	20	103	257.5	20