



**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**  
**(2009-2010)**

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND  
FISHERIES)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2009-2010)

SECOND REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

DECEMBER, 2009/, AGRAHAYANA, 1931 (Saka)



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Presented to Lok Sabha on 18.12.09

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 18.12.09



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

DECEMBER, 2009/, AGRAHAYANA, 1931 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2009-2010)**

**Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman**  
**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
4. Shri Thangso Baite
5. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
6. Smt. Shruti Choudhry
7. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
8. Shri Biren Singh Engti
9. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
10. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde
11. Sk. Nurul Islam
12. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadiya
13. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
14. Shri Prabodh Panda
15. Shri Premdas
16. Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiya
17. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
18. Shri Bhupendra Singh
19. Shri Uday Singh
20. Shri Jagdish Thakor
21. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri Narendra Budania
23. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
24. Shri A. Elavarasan
25. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy
29. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
30. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan
31. Shri Khekiho Zhimomi

## **SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                     |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri S. Bal Shekar   | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy | - | Director            |
| 3. | Shri P. C. Koul      | - | Additional Director |



## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Second Report on the Demands for Grants (2009-2010) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which were laid on the table of the House on 07 July, 2009. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and the Planning Commission at their Sittings held on 08 October, 2009 and 15 October, 2009. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and others for appearing before the Committee and for furnishing the information that the Committee desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 16 December, 2009.

4. For facility of reference, the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters at the end of each Chapter.

**NEW DELHI;**

**16 December, 2009**  
**25 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)**

**Basudeb Acharia**

***Chairman,  
Committee on Agriculture***

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AHD&amp;F</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries</b>
<b>BE</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>
<b>CMP</b>	<b>Clean Milk Production</b>
<b>EEZ</b>	<b>Exclusive Economic Zone</b>
<b>EFC</b>	<b>Expenditure Finance Committee</b>
<b>FMD</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease</b>
<b>FSI</b>	<b>Fishery Survey of India</b>
<b>IDDP</b>	<b>Intensive Dairy Development Programme</b>
<b>MFPI</b>	<b>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>
<b>NPCBB</b>	<b>National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding</b>
<b>NABCONS</b>	<b>NABARD Consultancy</b>
<b>NDP</b>	<b>National Dairy Plan</b>
<b>NADRS</b>	<b>National Animal Disease Reporting System</b>
<b>NDDB</b>	<b>National Dairy Development Board</b>
<b>NFDB</b>	<b>National Fisheries Development Board</b>
<b>NCDC</b>	<b>National Cooperative Development Cooperation</b>
<b>OIE</b>	<b><i>Office International des Epizooties</i></b>
<b>PPR</b>	<b><i>Peste des petitis ruminant</i></b>
<b>RP</b>	<b>Rinderpest</b>
<b>RE</b>	<b>Revised Estimate</b>
<b>SFC</b>	<b>Standing Finance Committee</b>
<b>ZBB</b>	<b>Zero Based Budgeting</b>

## CHAPTER – I

### IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Thirty ninth Report (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of Committee on Agriculture on Demands For Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries) was presented to Lok Sabha on 16 April, 2008. The Report contained 15 recommendations/observations.

1.2 In compliance of Direction 73 A of Directions by Speaker, the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution made a Statement in Lok Sabha on **4 August, 2009** giving the status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee in their Thirty Ninth Report. An analysis of the Minister's Statement showed that Government had accepted seven out of fifteen recommendations. Reply to one recommendation was not found satisfactory. Replies to seven recommendations were of interim nature.

Out of the fifteen recommendations eight recommendations were implemented while three are yet to be implemented, three are under process and one has not been implemented.

1.3 On the basis of the Action Taken Reports received from the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries) in respect of the above Report, the Committee presented their Forty Fourth Action Taken Report (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) to the House on 18 December, 2008. The Committee commented on the Action

Taken Replies furnished by the Ministry in respect of recommendations at Sl. Nos. 2,6,14 and 15 contained in the original Report.

**1.4 The Committee observe that Direction 73 A of Directions by Speaker entails the monitoring of the implementation of their recommendations and the concerned Minister need to make a statement in the House within a period of six months of the presentation of the original Report. However, it is disturbing to further observe that in the instant case, the Minister made the Statement in the House on 4 August, 2009 after lapse of more than 15 months after presentation of the Thirty Ninth Report. The analysis of the Statement also reveals that 50 per cent recommendations have been implemented while 50 per cent recommendations are either yet to be implemented or are under various stages of implementation and one recommendation has not been implemented.**

**The Committee take strong exception to the non-adherence by the Ministry to stipulations contained in Direction 73 A. They, therefore, urge the Ministry to adhere to the stipulated time frame of six months for the making of Statement by the Minister in the House in future without fail.**

## **CHAPTER – II**

### **ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS**

#### **Introductory**

The achievements in the area of agricultural production notwithstanding, agriculture in India still remains a highly unpredictable and weather oriented vocation even after six decades of Independence. With 70% agricultural activity still being rainfed, initial protection against vagaries of nature and the rigidly seasonal profile of cultivation, agriculture does not guarantee a regular and stable source of income and sustenance to the farming community in the Country, particularly, the over-whelming majority of landless, small and marginal farmers.

In such an uncertain scenario, the abundant animal husbandry, dairying and fishery resources in the Country have traditionally been playing a vital role in providing the rural populace with a regular and reliable source of sustenance irrespective of the outcome of their endeavours and efforts in the agriculture sector. In fact, the livestock have acted as the greatest resource to fall back for protection to the rural populace against the natural calamities like drought, famine, pestilence, flood, etc. and the resultant miseries since time immemorial.

#### **(i) Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries - Resources**

2.2 The table below, which indicates population-wise, world rankings goes on to prove India's standing as a huge resource of livestock and poultry in the world:



<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Resource/Produce</b>	<b>World Ranking</b>
1.	Buffalo	1
2.	Cattle and Goat	2
3.	Sheep	3
4.	Ducks	4
5.	Chicken	5
6.	Camel	6
7.	Milk	1
8.	Eggs	3
9.	Total Fishery Production	3
10	Inland Fishery	2

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors provides large self-employment opportunities. According to National Sample Survey Organization's latest survey (July 2004-June 2005 NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round), the estimate of employment in animal husbandry sector was 11.44 million in principal status and 11.01 million in subsidiary status, which is 5.50% of the total working population of the Country. Out of the 22.45 million persons engaged in animal husbandry sector, 16.84 million are females. Animal husbandry and fisheries sectors together engage 36.94 million population, including 20.88 million women. The total employment in animal husbandry and fisheries is around 9.05% of the total work force in the Country.

2.3 The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 focuses on the economic well-being of farmers, rather than just on production, as socio-economic well-being is the prime consideration of any agricultural policy, besides production and growth. The aim of the new policy is, therefore, to stimulate attitudes and actions, which should result in



assessing agricultural progress in terms of improvement in the income of farm families.

Total export earnings from livestock, poultry and marine products was Rs. 14979.60 crore during 2008-09. Out of this Rs. 6371.60 crore came from livestock and poultry and Rs. 8608.00 crore from the export of marine products.

## **(ii) Functions of the Department**

2.4 The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is one of the three Departments of Ministry of Agriculture. It came into being on 1 February, 1991 with the conversion of two Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation viz. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries were later transferred to this Department w.e.f. 10 October, 1997.

The Department is responsible for matters relating to livestock production, preservation, protection and improvement of stocks, dairy development and also for matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board. It also looks after all matters pertaining to fishing and fisheries, which includes inland and marine sectors and National Fisheries Development Board.

The Department advises the State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of animal

husbandry, dairy development and fisheries. The main thrust areas being:

- Development of requisite infrastructure in States/UTs for improving productivity;
- Preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care;
- Strengthening of Central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and poultry) for development of superior germ plasm for distribution to States; and
- Expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackish water, and welfare of fisher-folk, etc.

### **(iii) Overview of Demands**

2.5 Demand No. 3 pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for the year 2009-10 was presented to the Lok Sabha on 7 July, 2009. Prior to that the Government had taken a Vote on Account for the first four months (April - July, 2009) of the Fiscal, in view of the General Election scheduled for May-June, 2009. The details of Revenue as well as Capital expenditure under the Plan and Non Plan Sides of Demand No. 3 are as under:

#### DEMAND NO. 3

(Rs. in

crore)

	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non Plan</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Revenue Voted</b>	1081.45	483.50	1564.95

<b>Charged</b>	-	-	
<b>Capital voted</b>	18.55	-	18.55
<b>Charged</b>	-	-	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1100.00	483.50	1583.50

2.6 It may be seen that a sum of Rs 1583.50 crore has been allocated to the Department for 2009-10. Out of this Rs. 1081.45 crore and Rs. 483.50 crore is in Plan and Non-Plan sides respectively under the Revenue Section and a sum of Rs. 18.55 crore in Plan side under the Capital Section. The Sector-wise breakup of Eleventh Plan allocation and Scheme-wise outlay and Expenditures at appendix I & II respectively.

The details of Revised Estimates for the year 2008-09 and Budget Estimates for 2009-10 are given in the table below:

<b>(Rs. in crore)</b>				
	<b>RE 2008-09</b>		<b>BE 2009-10</b>	
	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	928.55	364.55	1081.45	483.50
<b>Capital</b>	11.45	-	18.55	-
<b>Total</b>	940.00		1100.00	
<b>Grand total Plan + Non-Plan</b>	1304.55		1583.50	

It may be seen that in the Revenue Section (Plan side) there is an increase of 16.5% from RE 2008-09 figures of Rs. 928.55 crore. In the Non-Plan side of Revenue Section the hike in BE 2009-10 over RE 2008-09 is more pronounced with Rs. 483.50 crore being allocated this year against RE of Rs. 364.55 crore (2008-09). In percentage terms this works out to an increase of 33%.

In the Capital Section (Plan side) too, the BE for 2009-10 is Rs. 18.55 crore against the RE of Rs. 11.45 crore in 2008-09. This works out to an increase of about 62%.

2.7 Demand No. 3 as usual provides for implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes together for Plan and Non-Plan activities. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented by the State Governments and managed by the Centre as well as the States. The funding pattern is either 100% Central share or it is shared by the Centre and the States. The beneficiaries are the States and the funds are released by the Government of India in the form of Grants-in-Aid depending upon the pattern of assistance. The State Government provides its share wherever required and also the infrastructure including logistics and manpower. The Central Sector Schemes are normally implemented by the Central Government but in certain cases through the State Governments. The funding pattern is generally 100% Central share for such schemes.

### **Need for enhanced investment**

**2.8 The Committee note the acclaimed position of India as a huge reservoir of livestock and poultry and the vital role these abundant resources have played and continue to play in providing the much needed sustenance to the rural populace of the Country. The Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors, undoubtedly, also provide greatest protection and resource to fall back to the farming community against natural**

calamities and the uncertainties of agriculture, which is their primary vocation. The Committee further note that these sectors have also contributed a significant 5.21% in total GDP of the Country in the year 2007-08 when the Budgetary Allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) was a paltry 0.28% of the Central Plan Outlay. These sectors also provide total employment to more than 9% of the work force in the Country. The Committee's examination, as borne out by the succeeding narrative, has revealed the undeniable potential of these Sectors as engines of growth, particularly in the context of the rural economy. They, therefore, are of the firm view that sector friendly schemes and substantially enhanced investments be made by the Government in these sectors at once which is the need of the hour as also in the larger interest of the Country.

#### **Under-utilisation of Plan Funds**

2.9 The Committee note that Demand No. 3 pertaining to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries provides for Rs. 1583.50 crore in BE 2009-2010. This consists of Rs. 1564.95 crore in the Revenue Section and Rs. 18.55 crore in the Capital Section. While the entire amount in the Capital Section is in the Plan side, in the Revenue Section a sum of Rs. 1081.45 crore is on Plan side and the remaining Rs. 483.50 crore is on the Non-Plan side. Compared to corresponding

**Revised Estimates figures of previous Fiscal, there is an increase of 16.5% in the Revenue Section (Plan Side) and an increase of 33% in Revenue Section (Non-Plan side). In the Capital Section there is an increase in allocation by about 62% over the previous year. The Committee have also noted that the Department implements their agenda through a number of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.**

**The Committee find that the approved Eleventh Plan outlay for the Department is Rs. 8174.00 crores, and the plan outlays in the first three years of the plan period from 2007-08 to 2009-10 works out to Rs. 3010.00 crores, leaving a huge balance of Rs. 5164.00 crores for the last two years of the Plan period. The committee feel that there is a large scope for increasing the Annual Plan allocation by the Planning Commission in favour of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and they desire that the allocation for 2009-10 should suitably be revised upwards at the Revised Estimates this year itself by the Planning Commission.**

**The Committee also finds that out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 1910.00 crores in the first two years of the Five Year Plan period, and expenditure of Rs. 1637.21 crores only has been incurred leaving Rs. 272.19 crore unutilised. The Committee feel that the Department should analyse the reasons for this shortfall in the utilisation of funds and evolve suitable remedial**

**strategies so that the Plan Funds allocated to the Department are fully utilised.**

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **BUDGETARY PLANNING**

About the procedure followed by the Department while working out the financial requirements for their various activities, both for the Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan, the Committee have been informed that the financial requirement for an activity identified for implementation during a Five Year Plan or an Annual Plan is worked out on the basis of objectives of undertaking that particular activity, the quantum of need or gap it seeks to address and a realistic assessment of what the machinery on ground can implement. This is further circumscribed by resources that can be made available for the said activity and needs of competing requirements, out of financial allocations likely to be made available. In respect of ongoing schemes, experience of implementing the same in previous period is kept in view while drawing up financial requirement for subsequent period. Feed back of implementing agencies, beneficiaries and other stakeholders is taken into account for assessing financial requirements for an activity.

3.2 The Committee have been further informed that the concept of Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) was resorted to/relied upon by the Department while working out their Plan projections and that the ZBB exercise is undertaken in consultation with Planning Commission for continuation of an existing scheme from one Five Year Plan to the next, with fresh orientation or otherwise or while launching a new Scheme.



Financial requirement for each Scheme is worked out on the basis of outcome of the aforementioned ZBB exercise.

3.3 On the aspect of ensuring that the proposed allocations are duly prioritized, rational and realistic so as to not invite drastic cuts at various subsequent stages of consideration, the Department submitted that usually the actual financial allocation received by the Department is lower than the requirement projected for an Annual Plan or a Five Year Plan. In such a case, funds earmarked for various schemes are re-worked to a lower figure. At times, this leads to a situation when minimum funds required for implementing a Scheme in a viable manner cannot be allocated. Implementation of such schemes is deferred to a subsequent period when allocation of required amount of funds may be feasible. The Department makes efforts to draw up realistic fund requirement keeping in view the development needs. However, priorities drawn up by the Department in this regard get modified keeping in view the overall resource constraints of the Planning Commission.

**(i) Zero Based Budgeting**

3.4 During the course of examination of Demands for Grants (2009-10), the Committee were given to understand that the Planning Commission had undertaken a Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the middle of 2007.

3.5 The Department stated that the following decisions were taken during the meeting of the Department and Planning Commission held on 29 August, 2007:

- (i) All poultry schemes, both on-going & the newly proposed, viz., i) Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms (on-going scheme), ii) Rural Backyard Poultry Development, iii) Establishment of Poultry Estates should be combined to form one Poultry Development Scheme.
- (ii) The scheme 'Establishment/Modernization of Rural Slaughter Houses, including Mobile Slaughter Plants' may be initiated as a new scheme. However, duplication with schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) should be avoided.
- (iii) Implementation of another new scheme 'Salvaging & Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves' in collaboration with private sector in and around identified catchment areas of 16 export-oriented slaughter houses was decided in a meeting held on August 2007.
- (iv) A scheme titled 'Setting up of Retail Poultry Dressing Units' was proposed by the Department. It was decided after ZBB exercise that the scheme should be merged with Poultry Venture Capital Fund or Poultry Estates. Accordingly, the same has been provided for in the proposed Central Sector Scheme, 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund'.
- (v) The proposed new scheme 'Food Safety and Traceability' would be formulated linking with breeding scheme i.e. National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) for tagging (identification) of inseminated cows/buffaloes, their females to trace the genealogy & genetic inheritance of indigenous & crossbred and male calves for food safety & traceability for allowing export certification. NABCONS was assigned responsibility for preparation of approach paper and a blue print of the proposed scheme.
- (vi) A new scheme 'Utilization of Fallen Animals' would be implemented. Based on the approach paper submitted by NABCONS and an extensive interaction with the stakeholders, the draft scheme has been prepared and circulated for the appraisal agencies.
- (vii) All animal disease components like RP, FMD, PPR, Brucellosis, NADRS should be combined to form one

National Livestock Disease Control Programme. The scheme is being implemented as 'Livestock Health and Disease Control' by including various components, as advised.

- (viii) It was decided to continue 'Project for Dairy Development' for non potential districts and to take up National Dairy Plan by consortium of NDDDB, NCDC & NABARD in 325 Milk Potential Districts.
- (ix) Implementation of 'Support for Private Veterinary Clinics and AI Centres' could be considered with two components: public and private clinics.
- (x) The role of the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) in fisheries development vis-à-vis the States will be delineated to avoid overlap between the schemes of the Department and the NFDB.
- (xi) The scheme 'Strengthening of Database and Information Networking for Fisheries and Animal Husbandry' should be implemented as a single component with two sub-components.

3.6 When asked about the objectives of the Zero Based Budgeting Exercise the Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries stated during the oral evidence as under:

"The idea is to understand whether that scheme has succeeded; to what extent it has succeeded; whether any changes are required in it; if so what; whether any new schemes are necessary; whether an existing scheme would suffice; if so whether any components in the new proposed scheme could be merged in these; and whether any schemes are fit to be dropped."

3.7 Asked further as to what extent the objectives of ZBB exercise was met and the achievements of the Department, the Secretary further clarified as under:

"I think it was not a mechanical exercise. In fact the very fact that so many schemes were gone through in detail and decisions

were taken in respect of them is a testimony to the fact that it was a good exercise. To the extent that the objective is to rationalise the schemes, I think it did succeed. I do not think the Department has any disagreement with the Planning Commission on the decisions taken in respect of Zero Based Budgeting exercise”

**(ii) Eleventh Plan Allocation**

3.8 The Department had sought an allocation of Rs. 3240 crore for the Tenth Plan against which an allocation of Rs. 2500 crore was allocated. For the Eleventh Plan the Department had proposed an allocation of Rs.17695.17 crore which is more than seven times of the approved Outlay for the Tenth Plan. However, the Outlay approved is to the tune of Rs.8174.00 crore only. On being asked as to how the Department had been able to secure almost 77% of the allocation sought by it for the Tenth Plan and why they could not get more than 46% of the allocation sought by them for the Eleventh Plan, the Department stated that the requirement of funds projected by the Department for both the Tenth and the Eleventh Plan were based on the recommendations made by the Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission on Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries.

3.9 When asked about the effect of the drastic cut in the allocations sought by the Department for the Eleventh Plan and how the Department would be able to manage with the reduced allocation, the Secretary of the Department stated during evidence:

“This has certainly hit our targets. We will not be able to achieve our targets to the extent originally conceived because of the

reduced allocation. In the normal course, even if the Planning Commission had stuck to their figure of Rs. 8174.00 crore, we should receive on an average about Rs. 1635.00 crore per year. What we are actually getting is more in the region of Rs. 1000.00 crore per year. Because of the inadequate financial allocation, our targets even in the continuing schemes have been affected.”

3.10 The Department made the following written submission before the Committee on this crucial aspect:

“The Table below indicates the year-wise position of funds demanded by the Department and that allocated to it in the Eleventh Five Year Plan:

<b>(Rs. in crore)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Funds demanded by Department</b>	<b>Funds demanded as % of approved outlay of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>	<b>Funds allocated by Planning Commission</b>
2007-08	1435.10	17.6%	910.00
2008-09	1891.25	23.1%	1000.00
2009-10	1889.07	23.1%	1100.00

The above shows that on a year-to-year basis, the Department have been seeking allocation of funds commensurate with its overall allocation for the Eleventh Plan. However, allocations received have been much lower than the projected amounts. The final allocations are determined by the Planning Commission keeping in view the overall resource availability and requirement of various sectors. The Department can only make its submissions and hope that animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors receive their due allocations in proportion to their contribution to national economy and their further potential for poverty alleviation and promoting gender equity.

3.11 The BE, RE and Actuals for the first three years of the Eleventh Plan are as below:

<b>(Rs. in crore)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	910.00	810.00	784.09
<b>2008-09</b>	1000.00	940.00	872.85
<b>2009-10</b>	1100.00	-	-

The Department have been able to spend a sum of Rs. 1637 crore only in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan. Assuming that the Department is able to spend the entire amount of Rs. 1100 crore

allocated to them in the current Fiscal, still about two third of the Plan Allocation would be left for the last two years of the Plan. On being asked about the huge accumulation of funds in the last two years of Plan and the steps being taken by the Department to improve financial planning aspects at all levels, the Department stated that the allotment of funds to the Department in the first three financial years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been, on a *pro rata* basis, merely 58% of what should have been provided on the basis of the allocation of Rs. 8,174 crore for the Plan as a whole. It has had adverse impact on the plans and programmes of the Department. In the first two years of the current Five Year Plan, the Department was able to utilize 95% of its RE allocation.

In order to strive towards utilizing its allocation cent percent, the Department intend reinforcing the following steps:

- Weekly review of scheme-wise utilization of funds at the level of the Secretary.
- Holding regional meetings with the States on a quarterly basis so that any issues constraining utilization of funds are resolved expeditiously.
- More frequent field visits of senior officers, including the Secretary, to States.

Although the above measures are already in vogue, however, these would now be pursued with added urgency and vigour.

### **(iii) Central Plan Outlay – A Comparative Analysis.**

3.12 The Central Plan Outlay for 2009-10 is fixed at Rs. 4,47,921 crore, which consist of Rs.2,08,081 crore from I.E.B.R. and Rs.2,39,840

crore from Budgetary Resources. Annual Plan allocation of the Department for 2009-10 is Rs. 1100 crore. The share of the Department for the year 2009-10 in the total Central Plan Outlay is 0.25% and account for 0.46% of the total Central Budgetary Resources.

3.13 The share of the Department as compared to Central Plan Outlay of Government of India for Tenth Plan and first three years of Eleventh Plan is given below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	Period	Central Plan Outlay of GOI			Allocation of DAHD	%share of DAHD	
		Total	IEBR	Budgetary Resources		Total	Budgetary Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>893183</b>	<b>487448</b>	<b>405735</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.62</b>
2.	2002-03	144038	77167	66871	300.00	0.21	0.45
3.	2003-04	147893	75741	72152	300.00	0.20	0.41
4.	2004-05	163720	75834	87886	500.00	0.30	0.57
5.	2005-06	211253	100868	110385	669.08	0.32	0.61
6.	2006-07	254041	122756	131284	777.00	0.31	0.59
7.	<b>Eleventh Plan</b>						
8.	2007-08	319992	165053	154939	910.00	0.28	0.58
9.	2008-09	375485	195531	179954	1000.00	0.27	0.56
10.	2009-10	447921	208081	239840	1100.00	0.25	0.46

3.14 On being asked about the Plan outlays and percentage allocations of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries vis-à-vis



Central Plan Outlay of the Government of India during the last five years and for 2009-10 and the comparison with some other Ministries/Departments, the Department have furnished the following data:

**(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. N.	Year	Central Plan Outlay Total	ADF	Telecom	Health	Rural Dev.	Urban Dev.	Food & PD	Road & Trans-port	Higher Edu-cation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	2004-05	1,63,720	0.31%	0.10%	1.08%	6.99%	0.92%	0.03%	4.30%	1.36%
2.	2005-06	2,11,253	0.32%	0.08%	1.36%	8.68%	0.98%	0.04%	5.01%	1.28%
3.	2006-07	2,54,041	0.31%	0.08%	4.44%	9.46%	0.73%	0.04%	4.57%	1.42%
4.	2007-08	3,19,992	0.28%	0.11%	4.34%	8.59%	0.73%	0.03%	3.91%	2.03%
5.	2008-09	3,75,485	0.27%	0.10%	4.15%	8.39%	0.68%	0.03%	3.58%	2.02%
6.	2009-10	4,47,921	0.25%	0.10%	4.10%	13.99%	0.69%	0.02%	3.45%	2.14%

**(iv) Plan Outlay of Departments in Ministry of Agriculture**

3.15 The Plan Outlay for the three Departments of Ministry of Agriculture for 2009-10 are given below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	7,200
Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,760
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,060</b>

3.16 The Livestock and Fisheries sectors contribute to 31.6% of the value of output from Agriculture and allied sector. In response to the point raised about the least of the allocations to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries as compared to other two Department of the Ministry, the Department replied that the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors deserve higher financial allocation, which are duly asked for by the Department at the appropriate stages. The Department further mentioned that the allocations received by the Department have steadily gone up in the

last few years. To illustrate, the allocation of funds to the Department was only **Rs. 500 crore** in 2004-05, which has gone up to Rs. 1100 crore in 2009-10 i.e. an increase of **120%** in a span of five years.

**(v) Launching of New Schemes**

3.17 On being asked about the procedure followed by the Department while proposing new Scheme, the Department replied that the schemes included in the Five Year Plan are identified on the basis of extensive consultation process involving this Department, Planning Commission, subject experts and stakeholders. The schemes included in the Five Year Plan are then taken up for implementation in annual plans after obtaining necessary approvals.

3.18 On being asked further about the new schemes/revamped schemes of Financial Years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 in whose cases requisite approvals/clearances are pending, financial year-wise the Department informed that the new schemes proposed during the Eleventh Five year Plan and which are yet to be taken up for implementation are as follows:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Financial Provision (Rs. Crore)			Reasons for not taking them up so far
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	Utilization of fallen Animals	0.01	0.00	0.01	For want of allocation of required funds
2	Establishment/Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries	0.01	0.00	0.01	For want of allocation of required funds
3	National Programme for Control of PPR	0.01	0.00	39.00	Proposal under circulation to appraisal agencies.
4	National Animal Disease Reporting System	0.01	0.00	53.24	Proposal under circulation to appraisal agencies
5	National Control Programme of Brucellosis	0.01	0.00	0.00	For want of allocation of required funds
6	Livestock Extension & Delivery Services	0.00	0.00	0.01	For want of allocation of required funds
7	Piggery Development	9.48	8.00	3.00	Proposal under circulation to appraisal agencies.
8	Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves	0.01	25.00	4.00	Proposal under circulation to appraisal agencies.
9.	Food Safety and Traceability	0.01	3.00	0.01	For want of allocation of required funds
10	Poultry Venture Capital Fund	0.02	20.00	10.00	EFC advised deferment till receipt of evaluation report of Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund scheme.
11	National Dairy Plan	0.00	0.01	0.01	Being formulated.

All the above schemes were mooted at the time of the finalization of the Department's Eleventh Five Year Plan. Further, requisite approvals for a scheme can be sought only after the funds requirement is tied up.

3.19 On the specific question of the desirability of obtaining such approvals/clearances well before the commencement of the Annual Plan, the Department stated that they were in full agreement that necessary approvals for implementing a Scheme should be secured

immediately after a scheme is included for implementation in a Five Year Plan. This necessitates that the Department are allocated funds required for a Scheme as per provision in the Five Year Plan. In the absence of this, the Department cannot submit scheme /project proposal for consideration of appraisal agencies and investment decision of the competent authority. Hence, availability of required financial resources on a year to year basis is necessary for timely commencement of the Schemes for optimum gains.

**(vi) Annual Plan 2009-10**

3.20 The Department had proposed an amount Rs. 1889.07 crore for the year 2009-10. The Budget Estimate 2009-10 which is Rs. 1100 crore is just 58.23% of the proposed amount and just 0.25% of total Central Plan Outlay whereas the contribution of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sector in total GDP was 5.21% in 2007-08.

When asked why the Department could not persuade the Planning Commission to allocate the proposed amount, the Department have stated that they have done all they can to secure higher allocation of funds in 2009-10. However, in the Annual Plan meeting held in January 2009, the Planning Commission informed that all the Departments would be allocated funds at the level of the RE for 2008-09 due to resource constraints. After the Department remonstrated with the Planning Commission for higher allocation of funds, an amount of

Rs.100 crore was additionally made available enhancing Annual Plan 2009-10 allocation to Rs.1100 crore.

3.21 About the ramifications of the reduced allocation during the ongoing fiscal, the Committee were informed by the Department that the lesser allocation of funds has resulted in reduced allocation for ongoing Schemes and deferment of the expansion of some of the programmes. The schemes National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding, Livestock Health and Disease Control and expansion of Foot and Mouth Disease Control are illustrative examples. As a result of reduced funds availability, implementation of new Schemes has been postponed. These include Establishment and Modernisation of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, Utilisation of Fallen Animals, Control Programme for Brucellosis, Food Safety and Traceability, amongst others.

#### **(vii) Flow of Funds**

3.22 As mentioned previously in this Report, the funds for the first four months of the current Fiscal were met through a Vote on Account and provisions for the remaining eight months have been made through regular Demands for Grants. When asked about this system of flow of funds, the Department have stated that the Ministry of Finance had, in connection with the Vote on Account for the financial year 2009-10, issued instructions that in the first four months of the financial year (from April to July), the expenditure on each scheme should not exceed

one third of the allotment. As a result, the expenditure on schemes performing well had to be restricted to the indicated limit. The Ministry of Finance had also stipulated that during the aforesaid period, no expenditure should be incurred on new schemes. These restrictions have retarded the momentum of implementation of the ongoing schemes and progression of the new schemes, impacting the pace of the expenditure during the current financial year.

3.23 When asked why the Department had not taken up the matter with Ministry of Finance when such constraints were being faced, the Department stated that as the instructions in question were applicable to all Ministries and Departments, the Department did not take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance.

During the oral evidence, the Secretary, DAHDF, further clarified as under:

“Since the order was applicable to all the Government Departments and Ministries, we did not take it up as such with the Finance Ministry. It was not as though it was a decision that applied only to us; it affected all the Departments and Ministries.”

#### **(viii) Growth Rate in AHD&F Sectors**

3.24 The Government intends to achieve a growth rate of 6% in animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors in the Eleventh Plan. Growth rate in these sectors for the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Growth Rate</b>
2005-06	5.6%
2006-07	4.6%

3.25 Noticing the decline in the growth rate the Committee desired to know the reasons for the same. In response Secretary, DAHDF, stated during the Oral Evidence as follows:

“It is a fact that there has been a slight decline in the growth rate of animal husbandry and fisheries. The decline is apparently on account of overall disruption of economy, the point which we would like to emphasise. These sectors largely engage resourceful people in rural areas and the authority of such people to withstand the adverse impact of economic downfall is practically nil.”

3.26 The representative of the Department further submitted:

“In order to arrest the decline in the growth rate, it is important that necessary investments take place in the sector. Each of the scheme that the Department has identified for implementation in the Eleventh Plan will contribute towards that. For example, if we are able to implement FMD programme in whole of the country, it will increase the milk production and also the milk yield.

So, it is necessary that in order to arrest the decline in the growth rate, we should be able to make the requisite investments and we should be able to launch the programmes that we have identified.”

#### **(ix) Mid – term appraisal**

3.27 When asked about the mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan and of the ongoing Fiscal to assess the performance of various Plans and Schemes the Department have stated that they alongwith the Planning Commission are currently engaged in mid-term appraisal of Eleventh Plan. The Department, after completion of their exercise in this regard, have presented results thereof to the Planning Commission. The outcomes of this exercise were also presented to an Experts’ Committee constituted by the Planning Commission under the



chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission for mid-term appraisal of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan on 23 September 2009. The Department have, inter alia, highlighted to the Planning Commission and the aforementioned committee successes of the first half of the Plan period, constraints faced and the 'way ahead' in the remaining Plan period.

3.28 About the Mid-Term Appraisal exercise done by the Department, the Secretary during evidence replied as under:

"The Mid-Term Appraisal exercise is not yet complete. We had appeared before the Experts Committee constituted by the Planning Commission. This is chaired by the Member (Agriculture), Prof. Abhijit Sen. We appeared before him on 23 September 2009. We made a presentation and there was discussion. We have frankly explained the problems that we are facing. We have been told in the course of the meeting that there are likely to be one or two meetings in the course of which the Committee would go into more details. Thereafter, the expectation is that they will submit the report."

3.29 In response to a query about the salient features of the mid-term appraisal exercise carried out by the Department in the context of Eleventh Plan, the Department have stated that as part of mid-term review of its 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Department looked at the general performance of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes of the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors, their actual physical and financial performance against targets, achievement in the production of eggs, meat, milk and fish, etc. The constraints faced in implementation of various schemes were examined. In the background of this, a road map for the remaining period of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was

drawn up. The outcome of the mid term review i.e. the achievements, the constraints and the way ahead/steps to be taken is delineated in Appendix III.

### **Zero Based Budgeting Exercise**

**3.30 The Committee find that a Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise is conducted by the Department in consultation with the Planning Commission at the formulation stage of the Five Year Plan. This is done in order to review the schemes being implemented in the previous Plan for further continuation, assessment of new schemes for their inclusion, working out fund requirements, inter-se prioritisation of allocated funds, etc. It is pertinent to note that the ZBB exercise of the Department in the context of the Eleventh Plan was held on 29 August, 2007 five months after the Eleventh Plan commenced. Several decisions were taken during the said ZBB exercise including merger of ongoing and new schemes in certain sectors, implementation of new schemes, modification/recasting of ongoing schemes, etc. The examination by the Committee has, however, revealed that the element of conclusivity was lacking in these decisions. There has, therefore, been a severe cascading effect on the execution and implementation process. This is apparent from the fact that all the concerned Schemes viz. Poultry Development Scheme, Establishment/Modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses, including Mobile Slaughter Plants, salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves, Poultry Venture Capital Fund, Safety and Traceability, Utilisation of Fallen Animals, some Components of**

**animal diseases, National Animal Disease Reporting System, National Dairy Plan, etc. are yet to take off, when we are already halfway through the Eleventh Plan. In the opinion of the Committee the extant Planning process is responsible to a great extent for poor performance and non achievement of the Department so far in the Eleventh Plan. Had the Plan proposals of the Department been worked out well in advance and the ZBB exercise conducted sufficiently ahead of the commencement of the Eleventh Plan, things would have been totally different. The tenets of financial Planning as also financial prudence enjoin advance planning as a must, a basic fact that was evidently lacking while formulating the Eleventh Plan. The Committee to their dismay found that this state of affairs is prevailing in case of all the four Ministries/Departments whose Demands for Grants for the ongoing Fiscal were examined by them. They, therefore, desire that the entire system of planning process needs to be revisited by the Government at once, so that the delays of years together, in the formulation, appraisals and all approvals by SFC/EFC, Planning Commission etc. and implementation of schemes become a thing of the past. The most likely roadmap for the purpose could be planning for the next Five Year Plan in the last year of previous Plan in such a manner that all approvals and sanctions are in the bag, at least three months before the commencement of the next Plan.**

### **Eleventh Plan Allocations**

**3.31 The Committee have also considered the aspect of Eleventh Plan Allocation to the Department and have found several shortcomings in the way the entire process has been dealt with. The Department had proposed an allocation of Rs. 17695.17 crore for the Eleventh Plan. This was in tune with the projections made by the concerned Working Group of the Planning Commission. This was, however, slashed by more than half by the Planning Commission, who have approved an Outlay of Rs. 8174.00 crore only. In the Tenth Plan the Department had been able to secure almost 77% of the allocation sought by them. To further compound the woes of the Department, even this substantially reduced allocation is not being given to them as per their projections and requirements. Against sums of Rs. 1435.10 crore, Rs. 1891.25 crore and Rs. 1889.07 crore respectively sought by the Department for the first three Fiscals of the Eleventh Plan, they have been allocated Rs. 910.00 crore, Rs. 1000.00 crore and Rs. 1100 crore respectively by the Planning Commission. The allocations for the two Fiscals gone by were reduced further to Rs. 810.00 crore and Rs. 940.00 crore respectively at the RE Stage by the Ministry of Finance. The Department have in turn, been able to spend Rs. 784.08 crore and Rs. 864.50 crore respectively out of these reduced RE allocations. Thus, against the Department's request for**

allocation of about 64% of the total Outlay, the Planning Commission have allocated them hardly 37% of the total Outlay of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the first three years of the Plan. With further cuts in funds at RE stage during the first two Fiscals and still lesser actual expenditure by the Department in these two Fiscals, the position that emerges now, when we are well beyond halfway mark of the Eleventh Plan, is that the Department, even if they are able to use the entire Rs. 1100.00 crore meant for the ongoing Financial Year, would have hardly utilised one third of the total allocation. This leaves two-third outlay up for grabs in the last two years of the Plan. Viewed in the context of the pace of approvals for Schemes etc., it can be safely concluded that the remaining two-third outlay of Eleventh Plan would largely remain unutilised. The Committee are not at all happy with the ad-hoc, unprofessional and non-serious manner in which the extant system of financial planning and management, release of funds, etc is being handled by all concerned. The lack of certainty and consistency in fund allocations and releases leaves little scope for the executing/implementing agencies for meticulous planning and execution of Schemes, which is a serious matter as it leads to delays and even scuttling of the developmental efforts. With this very apparent backloading of the Plan funds, the Department are left with only two choices, either to rush up with

**execution/implementation of their schemes, without any concern for qualitative achievements, prudent planning and proper execution or to stagger these Schemes to the next Plan. In both the situations, regrettably, the casualty would be national interest and public good. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Government should, in consultation with all concerned, bring out well laid down norms with focussed timelines for the various stages of their budgeting procedures so as to improve financial planning and management of funds. Once such norms are in place, most of the present problems discussed above will be taken care of to a large extent. The Committee desire that this may be attended to by the Government with utmost promptitude. They desire to be apprised of the action taken in this respect at the earliest.**

**Allocations to the Department vis-a-vis Central Plan Outlay**

**3.32 The Committee observe that though the Central Plan Outlay is a mammoth Rs. 4,47,921 crore, the share of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is a measly Rs. 1100.00 crore, which is about 0.25% of the Central Plan Outlay in the fiscal. This disparity is more prominent in the inter-se allocation of funds, within the three Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture. While Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education have been allocated Rs. 7200.00 crore and Rs.**

**1760.00 crore respectively, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have to remain content with Rs. 1100.00 crore only. In percentage terms, while the Department have been allocated 11% of the overall funds, DAC and DARE have been provided 89% of the total funds allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture. This is despite the fact that livestock and fisheries sectors contribute to 31.6% of the value of output from agriculture and allied sectors. The Committee find it incomprehensible as to why the Department is being given such a step motherly treatment in the allocation of funds. One obvious reason that comes to their mind in the context of the continued neglect of these sectors is the agriculture/crop centric planning of the Government which has over the years relegated this sector to the periphery as mere subsidiary activities.**

**The Animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors have a very wide but sadly unexplored canvas, Given proper impetus, these sectors can change the face of rural India, more specifically, the lives of the small and marginal farmers and the underprivileged sections. Even otherwise, as contributors of more than 5% to our GDP (in 2007-08) and providers of total employment to 9% of our work force, it is incumbent on the part of Government to enhance infusion of more funds in these sectors to not only sustain their present level of contribution to**



**our economy but also to exploit further their vast untapped potential in furtherance of national interest. The Committee, therefore, recommend that not only the Government get rid of their agriculture centric mindset without any further delay but also workout in right earnest, the exact potential of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors and accordingly enhance investment in these sectors for their proper and prompt development. To give these sectors, their rightful place in view of their significant contribution to the economy and employment, the Government should, amongst other measures, also consider having an exclusive Ministry mandated with the responsibilities of these sectors at the Union Government level, as is the case in some of the State Governments.**

## **New Schemes**

**3.33 In the context of new Schemes, the Committee's scrutiny has revealed that new Schemes included in a particular Five Year Plan are identified on the basis of extensive consultation process involving the Department, Planning Commission, subject experts and stake holders. These are, thereafter, taken up for implementation in Annual Plans after obtaining the requisite approvals. The Committee note that as of now in case of 11 new schemes of the Department all of whom are of significant importance, implementation process has not even begun due to various reasons, though more than two and a half years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan have already elapsed. Six of these Schemes are pending for want of requisite approvals/evaluations while the remaining six are pending for want of requisite funds. The Committee feel this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. If New Schemes, of crucial importance are treated with such disdain and allowed to languish for years together, it is a serious reflection on the entire system of planning and finance management. Apart from the recommendation made previously in this Report about systemic improvement, the Committee desire that the Department should initiate prompt and conclusive action in the context of all these 11 New Schemes so that their implementation begins in right earnest in the current fiscal itself**

without any further delay. With hardly two years and a quarter of Eleventh Plan period left, the Committee would also like to have a blue print of how the Department intend to go about with the implementation of those components of these Schemes, which were to be completed/achieved during the Eleventh Plan.

#### **Restrictive Instructions of the Ministry of Finance**

**3.34** For the Annual Plan 2009-10, the Department had proposed a sum of Rs. 1889.07 crore. They were, however, initially allocated only Rs. 1000.00 crore by the Planning Commission, as it had been decided to stick to RE 2008-09 levels owing to fund constraints while fixing BE for 2009-10. An additional sum of Rs. 100.00 crore was allocated to the Department after they remonstrated with the Planning Commission. The reduced allocation has, admittedly affected the ongoing Schemes of the Department viz. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding, Livestock Health and Disease Control, expansion of Foot and Mouth Disease Control, etc. Furthermore, due to reduced availability of funds, implementation of several new schemes including Establishment and Modernisation of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, Unitisation of Fallen Animals, Control Programme of Brucellosis, Food Safety & Traceability etc. have been postponed. While paucity of funds, undoubtedly, led to the above situation, the Committee note that certain instructions regarding spending

issued by the Ministry of Finance have also adversely affected the execution/implementation of Schemes owing to Vote on Account for the first four months of the current Fiscal. The Ministry of Finance, in this context issued instructions that in the first four months of the Financial Year (April to July) the expenditure on any ongoing Scheme should not exceed one third of the allocation and there should be no expenditure on any New Schemes. These restrictions have further retarded the momentum of implementation of the ongoing Schemes and the progression of new Schemes as they deprived the Department of whatever limited flexibility they enjoyed in the context of inter-se allocation of funds. The result is that in the most crucial middle year of the Plan, the Department's performance will by their own admission take a hit. This, in all likelihood, would affect the implementation of Schemes in the remaining two years of the Plan as well. The Committee feel that the Ministry of Finance ought not to have issued such restrictive instructions on spending. They should have, rather, permitted the Ministries/Departments to deal with the situation on their own and on a case to case basis. The Committee cannot but comment on the highly casual approach of the Ministry of Finance on this crucial issue. Having accepted these instructions as a fait accompli merely because these were applicable to all Ministries/Departments of the Government inspite of being fully

aware of the negative impact these restrictions would have on the implementation of their schemes, does not portray the Department in a positive light. The Department should have raised the matter with the Ministry of Finance or at other appropriate fora for withdrawal/relaxation of these instructions so as to ensure the unhindered implementation of Schemes. They are of the firm view that had the Department taken this initiative, they would not have been alone, but many more Ministries/Departments would have supported their cause. The Committee expect that the Department will act more responsibly in similar situations in future.

#### **Declining growth rate**

3.35 The Committee note that the Government have fixed a modest 6% growth rate target for the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sector in the Eleventh Plan. The Committee are, however, highly concerned to find that the growth rate in these sectors has shown a sharp decline. It has gone down from 5.6% in 2005-06 to 4.6% in 2006-07 and further down to 3.5% in 2007-08. The Committee are, however, not convinced by the argument of the Department that this 'decline is apparently on account of overall disruption of economy' for two simple reasons. One, there was nothing like overall disruption of economy during the years for which growth rate data has been furnished by the Department (upto 2007-08)

and two, most of the activities in animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries in India is in unorganised sector in rural areas which remained more or less untouched by the so called overall recession in economy. The Committee would, therefore, like the Department to revisit the whole matter with an open mind to establish the exact cause of this alarming decline in the growth rate in these sectors. More importantly, the Committee exhort the Government, that if the growth rate of 6% is to be achieved, these sectors need to be infused with requisite investments without any further delay. With little more than two years of the Eleventh Plan left, the Committee hope that the Government will ensure that the efforts of the Department in the direction of achieving the 6% growth rate will not be hampered due to paucity of funds and be enabled in an all round manner to implement their Schemes in right earnest in the remaining period of the Plan.

### **Mid-Term appraisal**

3.36 The Committee find that the Department have completed their mid-term appraisal exercise and presented the results, thereof, to the Planning Commission and the experts committee constituted by the Planning Commission. The Committee have gone through the outcome of mid term appraisal submitted to them by the Department. The Committee are, however, not satisfied with the manner in which the outcome of mid-term

appraisal has been projected by the Department. While citing achievements of the Eleventh Plan, the Department have needlessly and inexplicably made comparisons with data as old as that of year 1997. In other cases, achievements have been couched in a vague language thereby making their exact assessment difficult to understand. The constraints cited are also the ones which are generally known and not specific to the Schemes included in the Eleventh Plan. Like-wise, the way ahead also doesn't present any cogent roadmap for achievement of goals enumerated. Such type of inputs, in the opinion of the Committee, are neither going to make the mid-term appraisal a professional and purposeful exercise nor help the Department in taking appropriate mid course corrections. Since the mid term appraisal would continue beyond the Committee's examination of the Demands for Grants 2009-10, they desire that the final outcome of this appraisal alongwith the specific follow up measures initiated by the Department may be furnished to them alongwith the Action Taken Replies of the Government within three months of presentation of this Report to the Parliament.

## **CHAPTER – IV**

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

#### **(i) Allocations to Animal Husbandry Sector**

The Animal Husbandry Sector is the main area of activity of the Department. It is, therefore, allocated a major chunk of funds of the Department. The financial performance of the Department as on date in the Eleventh Plan in the Animal Husbandry Sector is given hereunder:

**(Rs. in crore)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
2007-08	440.92	357.46	373.48
2008-09	521.00	495.51	442.70
2009-10	619.40	-	-

4.2 On observing the drastic pruning down of the BE 2007-08, which was Rs.440.92 crore to Rs.357.46 crore at RE Stage, the Committee desired to know the reasons for the same. In response, the Department stated that the reasons behind the cut effected by the Ministry of Finance at the RE Stage are not communicated to the Department.

4.3 The Department operates 18 Central Livestock Organizations and allied Institutions for production and distribution of superior germ plasms to the State Governments for cross breeding and genetic upgradation of the stocks. Besides, the Department are implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of requisite infrastructure and supplementing efforts of



the State Governments for achieving accelerated growth of the Animal Husbandry sector.

An Outlay of Rs. 2552.40 crore has been earmarked for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Eleventh Plan. Similarly for the Central Sector Schemes, the Outlay for the Eleventh Plan is Rs. 1770.60 crore.

**(ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

4.4 The comparative details of the allocations in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan and the ongoing Fiscal for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Central Sector Schemes are tabulated below:

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2007-08	215.12	208.55	216.83
2008-09	231.00	264.42	261.59
2009-10	410.39	-	-

**CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2007-08	135.80	111.91	121.31
2008-09	250.00	196.89	175.28
2009-10	147.90	-	-

The Committee analysed the performance of the Department in implementation of some of the main Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These have been discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

**(a) Project of Slaughter Houses and CU Plants and Livestock Extension & Delivery Services**

4.5 The Project of Slaughter Houses and CU Plants (consisting of two components) and the Livestock Extension and Delivery Services are two Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The approved outlays for in the Eleventh Plan for these two Schemes are Rs.325.00 crore and Rs.15.00 crore respectively.

The BE, RE and Actuals in respect of these two Schemes till date are as follows:

**(Rs. in crore)**

Scheme	BE 2007-08	RE 2007-08	Exp. 2007-08	BE 2008-09	RE 2008-09	Exp. 2008-09	BE 2009-10
<b>Project of Slaughter Houses and CU Plants</b>	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	5.01
<b>Livestock Extension and Delivery Services</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

4.6 The Department have extended the following reasons for token/no amounts being allocated for these two Schemes during the first two/three years of the Eleventh Plan.

### **Project for Slaughter Houses and CU Plants**

- (i) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Establishment/modernization of rural slaughterhouses – has been taken up for implementation in three states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya, initially on pilot basis during three years of 11<sup>th</sup> Five-year plan, from 2009-10 to 2011-12 at an outlay of Rs.48.50 crore. Budget allocation for 2009-10 is Rs.5.00 crore. NABARD is the implementing agency.
- (ii) For want of requisite allocations from the Planning Commission in first two years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Scheme could not be taken up. Only a token amount was provided for.

- (iii) The Scheme on Utilisation of Fallen Animals has been drafted and preparatory action is in hand to circulate it to appraisal agencies.

### **Livestock Extension and Delivery Services**

The Department had prepared SFC Memo for the Livestock Extension & Delivery Services scheme and circulated to the appraisal agencies. Comments have been received from some of the appraisal agencies. The Planning Commission has set up a sub-group to examine the subject whose report is awaited. The SFC Memo will be finalised after receipt of the report of the sub-group. Since, the approval of the Scheme is awaited, only token money has been provided in the current Financial Year.

#### **(b) Poultry Development**

4.7 A sum of Rs.150.00 crore has been earmarked for this Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The financial performance of this Scheme is tabulated below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

<b>2007-08</b>			<b>2008-09</b>			<b>2009-10</b>
<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>	<b>BE</b>
35.75	18.84	18.43	22.09	10.52	9.74	28.00

4.8 Asked about the reasons for the RE of 2007-08 and 2008-09 being much lower than corresponding BE of respective years, the Department have stated that as it was envisaged that the scheme will incorporate two new components of 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' and 'Poultry Estates' besides the continuing component of 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms'. However, necessary approvals for the same were not received during the said financial years.

**(c) Livestock Health and Diseases Control Programme**

4.9 This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has four ongoing components, viz.:

- (i) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (75:25)
- (ii) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (100%)
- (iii) Professional Efficiency Development (50:50 to State & 100% to VCI)
- (iv) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (100%)

4.10 The Committee were informed that during the year 2009-10 the following four new components are proposed for implementation:

- (i) Strengthening of existing hospitals/dispensaries
- (ii) National Control Programme of *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR)
- (iii) National Control Programme of Brucellosis and
- (iv) National Animal Disease Reporting System

4.11 On being asked about the performance under the on-going components of the Scheme during each of the last two years, the Department furnished as below:

**Financial:**

(Rs. in

crore)

Name of the Component	2007-08		2008-09	
	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases	52.11	84.24	77.75	104.23
National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	3.15	4.36	4.00	4.84
Professional Efficiency Development	2.75	3.75	4.20	4.20

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme	24.95	30.26	34.05	34.01
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The Physical performance of the above components is given at Appendix-IV.

4.12 When asked subsequently to furnish details of the new Components, the Department stated that during 2009-10, only National Control Programme of *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) and (ii) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) are proposed to be implemented. It has not been feasible to take up the other two components for want of required allocation of funds.

4.13 As regards National Control Programme of *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR), the Committee were informed that the aim of the Component is to control the PPR disease at an estimated cost of Rs.64.49 crore for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The ultimate objective of the programme is to eradicate from the Country in a phased manner in line with the Rinderpest eradication programme achieved earlier. One time vaccination for the disease gives life-long immunity. In 2009-10, it is proposed to vaccinate about 54 million sheep & goat. During 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 follower animals (approximately 30% of the number covered in 2009-10) will be covered by vaccination. The financial requirement for implementing the scheme in 2009-10 is Rs. 25.13 crore. The States would also be provided funds for strengthening ELISA laboratories and vaccine production units. Immune status of vaccinated animals would be conducted through a programme.

4.14 The Committee desired to know as to why the Planning Commission had allocated a sum of Rs.39 crore for the Programme for the current fiscal when the Department had sought only Rs.10 crore for the purpose. The Department in response stated that initially, allocation for the PPR Control Programme was kept at Rs.10.00 crore due to lower over-all fund availability for the Annual Plan 2009-10. Later, Planning Commission was approached in June 2009 for higher allocation of Rs.

39 crore required for the programme for the financial year 2009-10, which was approved.

4.15 About the status of the Programme it was stated that the EFC Memo for the scheme has been circulated to Appraisal Agencies. However, Planning Commission (PAMD) has informed that that approval of the full Planning Commission is required and suggested to explore the possibility to accommodate the PPR component under any of the existing schemes of the Department. This is being examined.

4.16 With the Eleventh Plan already halfway through, the Committee were keen to know as to why as per the suggestion of Planning Commission the PPR Component could not be accommodated in the already existing component of 'Assistance to States, for control of Animal Diseases' which is meant for vaccination, eradication of certain diseases, etc. as in the case of PPR. The Department in their reply stated that the 'Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease' (ASCAD) is a component of an umbrella scheme which has three other stand-alone components viz. National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE), Professional Efficiency Development (PED) and Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP). The 'Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease' provides for a number of activities. Except for training, expenditure on other components is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. It is proposed to implement the National Control Programme on PPR on a cent percent central funding basis in a mission mode so as to achieve eradication of the disease from the country in a fixed time-frame. Hence, it requires focused attention of a dedicated programme and not clubbed with other unconnected activities.

**(d) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)**

4.17 About National Animal Disease Reporting System, the Department stated that at present, disease reporting is neither timely nor complete.

It hinders timely action to control and contain the disease. In order to change the situation, it is proposed to introduce a computerized system of animal disease reporting, linking each Taluka/Block, District and State Headquarters to a Central Disease Reporting and Monitoring Unit in the Department at New Delhi. The proposed network will involve a web platform accessible through internet and intranet. The proposal involves an investment of Rs.104.05 crore in last three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with cent percent Central assistance. The scheme will be implemented in a phased manner from 2009-10 and continued till all the 6347 blocks & 615 districts in 35 States / UTs of the country are covered.

4.18 Asked as to how in this case also the Department were allocated a sum far more than what they had sought, the Department informed that the Annual Plan (2009-10) outlay for the component `National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)' was kept at Rs.10.00 crore keeping in view the reduced overall outlay for the year for the Department. However, later the Planning Commission was approached for the need-based requirement of Rs.53.24 crore for 2009-10, which was agreed to.

The Department have further submitted that due to non-allocation of required amount of funds, only token provision could be made for the two schemes in question.

**(e) Fodder Development Scheme**

4.19 The Department has informed that as per the study instituted in 2007 that there is estimated shortage of about 40% dry and 30% green fodder in the Country. A Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme is being implemented by the Department to provide central assistance to States to supplement their efforts in feed

and fodder development. The Scheme is being implemented from 2005-06 with the following four components:

- (a) Assistance to Fodder Block Making Units
- (b) Grassland Development including Grass Reserves
- (c) Fodder Seed Production Programme
- (d) Biotechnology Research Projects

4.20 The Scheme has been allocated a sum of Rs.141.40 crore for the Eleventh Plan. The BE, RE and Actuals till date in respect of the Scheme are given below:

Scheme	BE 2007-08	RE 2007-08	Actual Exp 2007-08	BE 2008-09	RE 2008-09	Actuals 2008-09	BE 2009-10
<b>Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme</b>	8.13	8.59	9.20	10.00	10.97	9.28	10.80

### **III Central Sector Scheme**

4.21 The Committee also analysed in detail the performance of some of the main Central Sector Schemes implemented by the Department. These have been discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

#### **(a) Poultry Venture Capital Fund**

4.22 A Poultry Venture Capital Fund with an allocation of Rs.200 crore for the Eleventh Plan has been proposed for establishment in view of huge demand and potential for employment generation. The funds allocated/expended till date are shown in the table below:

<b>(Rs. in crore)</b>							
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay</b>	<b>BE 2007-08</b>	<b>RE 2007-08</b>	<b>Exp 2007-08</b>	<b>BE 2008-09</b>	<b>RE 2008-09</b>	<b>Exp 2008-09</b>	<b>BE 2009-10</b>
200.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	20.00	0.50	0.00	10.00



4.23 When asked about token allocation and nil expenditure during the first two years of the Plan and the hefty increase in BE 2009-10, the Department replied that the erstwhile 'Dairy/ Poultry Venture Capital Fund' Scheme included both Dairy and Poultry components. A separate proposal 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' was envisaged to increase the scope of poultry components. The EFC meeting of the proposed Scheme was held in January 2009. The committee suggested waiting till evaluation of 'Dairy/ Poultry Venture Capital Fund' is completed. The evaluation carried out by the Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram has addressed some important points about the operational difficulties of the Interest Free Loan as faced by the implementing agency. Besides, the overall uptake of poultry components is also mentioned to be much less than Dairy components. The proposed implementing agency viz. NABARD is again assessing the demand and the EFC Memo will be suitably restructured taking into account the factors advantageous to the borrower as well as the implementing agency for smooth implementation. Thereafter, it will accordingly be placed before EFC/ SFC for necessary approval.

4.24 During evidence the representative of the Department further clarified on this issue as under:

"Earlier this was part of Dairy and Poultry Venture Capital Fund. At one point of time it was decided that poultry should have its own Venture Capital Fund. So, the preparatory work was started for launching a separate scheme. Meanwhile, the financing of poultry projects abruptly stopped. So there was no allocation and no expenditure was done during that period. Later on, while the new scheme is still to come, we are at the preparatory state and so we decided that the financing should continue. So, in this year, even though the scheme has not been launched, we are continuing with financing. That is why we have kept Rs. 10 crore as the allocation for 2009-10. The scheme has not been launched. We are financing the old scheme."

## **(b) Salvaging & Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves**

4.25 During the Eleventh Plan this new scheme has been approved for the welfare of Male Buffalo Calves with an outlay of Rs. 300.00 crore. The financial progress of the Scheme in the Eleventh Plan till date is as follows:

**(Rs. in crore)**

<b>BE 2007-08</b>	<b>RE 2007-08</b>	<b>Exp 2007-08</b>	<b>BE 2008-09</b>	<b>RE 2008-09</b>	<b>Exp 2008-09</b>	<b>BE 2009-10</b>
0.01	0.01	0.00	25.00	0.05	0.00	4.00

4.26 When asked why nothing tangible has been achieved till date under the Scheme with such huge fund commitment, the Department stated that for want of requisite allocation, the Scheme could not progress in 2007-08. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.25.00 crore was allocated for the Scheme. Accordingly, an EFC note was circulated to appraisal agencies in June, 2008 for their comment. Since the Scheme was not finalized, funds were reduced at the RE stage and utilized for other ongoing Schemes of the Department. Comments on a supplementary EFC Memo circulated on 14.07.2009 have been received from the appraisal agencies, except Department of Expenditure. As soon as the same are received, the proposal would be finalized and submitted to the EFC for an appropriate decision. A total outlay of Rs.300 crore for Eleventh Plan has been approved by the Planning Commission and Rs. 4.00 crore for Annual Plan 2009-10. Once the scheme is approved, more funds may be demanded at RE stage to complete the envisaged targets.

4.27 In the context of this Scheme, the Committee were further apprised that in the ZBB meeting held on 7 May 2007, Planning Commission took a decision to drop the scheme stating that it shall be done by Private Sector. In the absence of in principle approval from the

Planning Commission, it was not possible for the Department to initiate any preparatory work like engaging some agency (NABCONS) to prepare an approach paper to draft the scheme. Thereafter, the Department further pursued this matter with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission then approved the scheme on 29 August, 2007 and thereafter NABCONS was engaged to prepare the concept paper.

### **(c) Food Safety & Traceability**

4.28 Food Safety in terms of products of animal origin means controlling the health status of the animals from which these food products are derived. Biological, chemical and physical agents like bacteria, virus, pesticides, heavy metals, foreign bodies, etc. present in the body of the live animal may contaminate animal products (milk, meat, fish, eggs, etc.) at levels that are unacceptable in terms of public health. Controlling the safety of food originating at the primary production stage, therefore, involves all the measures necessary to ensure that these contaminants do not end up in animal products. With a view to achieve this objective, a new Scheme 'Food Safety and Traceability' with an allocation of Rs.50 crore has been introduced during Eleventh Plan. The financial progress of the Scheme is as follows:

(Rs. in  
crore)

<b>BE 2007-08</b>	<b>RE 2007-08</b>	<b>Exp 2007-08</b>	<b>BE 2008-09</b>	<b>RE 2008-09</b>	<b>Exp 2008-09</b>	<b>BE 2009-10</b>
0.01	0.01	0.00	3.00	0.01	0.00	0.01

4.29 There have been only taken allocations in 2007-08 and current Fiscal. Though a sum of Rs.3.00 crore was allocated for the Scheme as BE 2008-09 but only a token amount of Rs.0.01 crore has been allocated at RE stage. The Department have informed that NABCONS has been engaged as a consultant to prepare an approach paper on this Scheme. When asked about the present status of the approach paper and implementation of the Scheme the Department stated that two workshops, one at Lucknow on 08 April, 2009 and another at Delhi on 14 May, 2009, were held involving participation of stake holders and experts. NABCONS has submitted a report on the workshop, along with a roadmap for establishment of a system for traceability in meat, dairy, poultry and feed sectors. Due to overall inadequate allocation of funds in 2009-10, the Department is unable to take up implementation of the programme for the present.

4.30 In a subsequent written reply, the Department informed the Committee that in the background of the Approach Paper submitted by NABCONS and further deliberations, the Department feel that the proposal may be implemented as part of the ongoing Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme. The Department have appointed a Consultant who is an expert in the area of livestock disease surveillance and management. He also has exposure to the animal identification system. Taking benefit of his expertise, the Department are also looking at the possible application of the concept on a pilot scale in the areas of progeny testing programme and field performance recording of milch animals. A specific scheme would be developed in the current financial year so that, depending on the availability of funds in the next financial year, it can be taken up for implementation.



**(d) Externally Aided Project - Control and Containment of Avian Influenza**

4.31 This externally-aided Scheme has been provided an allocation of Rs.120.00 crore for the Eleventh Plan. From the Basic Material furnished to them, the Committee noted that a sum of Rs.40.00 crore had been allocated as BE 2008-09 for this Scheme. This was reduced to Rs.34.20 crore at RE Stage. However, the actual expenditure was only Rs.5.83 crore (Prov.). When this gross under-utilisation was pointed out to the Department, they clarified in a subsequent written reply that against the RE (2008-09) of Rs.34.20 crore allocated for the Scheme, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.7.04 crore and not Rs.5.83 crore. The Committee also observed from the Outcome Budget of the Department that a sum of Rs.6.43 has been shown as expenditure during the year 2008-09 on the Scheme.

**(e) Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits**

4.32 The financial progress of two major Central Sector Schemes viz. 'Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits' and 'Piggery Development' which have total Eleventh Plan allocations of Rs.200.00 and Rs.150.00 crore respectively is indicated below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	SCHEME	BE 2007-08	RE 2007-08	Exp 2007-08	BE 2008-09	RE 2008-09	Exp 2008-09	BE 2009-10
(i)	<b>Small Ruminant Development</b>	10.22	0.04	0.00	15.00	0.02	0.00	18.33
(ii)	<b>Piggery Development</b>	9.48	0.04	0.00	8.00	0.03	0.00	3.00

4.33 On the reasons for BE 2007-08 and 2008-09, being curtailed drastically at RE stages and there being no expenditure there against and the present status of the two above mentioned Schemes, the

Department have stated that the Central Sector Scheme 'Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits' was approved only in 2009-10. Hence, there was no expenditure on the scheme in 2007-08 & 2008-09.

The scheme has been approved and administrative approval has been issued on 20.05.2009. Fund has not been released under the scheme so far. The scheme will be implemented in bimodal approach through NABARD and the State Implementing Agencies.

**(f) Piggery Development**

4.34 The Central Sector Scheme 'Piggery Development' was circulated to the appraisal agencies in 2008-09. On the basis of inputs received, the scheme has been modified and again circulated to the appraisal agencies in the current financial year. Hence, there was no expenditure on the scheme in 2007-08 & 2008-09.

Comments of one of the appraisal agencies are awaited. As soon as the same are received, the proposal will be placed before the EFC for appropriate decision.

#### **(IV) NEW SCHEMES**

Following are the fund allocations for some of the new schemes:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme/Project/ Programme	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE
Special Feeding Programme For Raising heifers	0.01	0.01	00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Establishment of Livestock Food Corporation	0.01	0.01	00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Resource Mapping in 100 Potential districts and promotion of entrepreneurial programme in small ruminants and pigs	0.01	0.01	00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Setting up of retail poultry dressing units	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.35 On being asked about non-allocation/token allocation of funds for these schemes and present status of these schemes, the Department replied that The first two schemes were dropped on the basis of discussions with the Planning Commission during Zero Based Budgeting Exercise and for other two, an EFC memo has been prepared.

#### **Allocations to Animal Husbandry Sector**

**4.36 The Animal Husbandry Sector being the thrust area of activity of the Department enjoys a major chunk of financial allocation. In the ongoing Fiscal it has been allocated a sum of Rs. 619.40 crore out of the total allocation of Rs. 1100.00 crore. In percentage terms this works out to more than 56% of the total allocation of the Department for the year. In the previous two financial years, the Department's performance has been**



mixed. While in the year 2007-08 their actual expenditure at Rs 373.43 crore was more than the RE amount of RS. 357.46 crore, in 2008-09 the Actuals at Rs. 442.70 crore lagged substantially behind the RE amount of Rs. 495.51 crore. The Committee also observe that in both these years the BE amount had been substantially reduced at the RE stage. About the reasons behind this pruning down of allocations, the Department have stated that the reasons behind the cut effected by the Ministry of Finance at RE are not communicated to them. The Committee find the reply of the Department really shocking. The entire budgetary process, as it appears, is based on consultations between various players concerned with planning as well as execution/implementation. It is, therefore, inexplicable as to how the Ministry of Finance effects cuts at RE stage in an arbitrary manner, without conveying the reasons for the same. Ideally, the Ministry should not only convey to the Department concerned, the specific reasons for reducing allocations at RE stage, they should also indicate clearly about future availability of funds in case the reductions at RE state are not attributable to the non-performance of the Ministry/Department in question, so that the relevant Schemes are planned and implemented accordingly.

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

**4.37 Having analysed, indepth, the performance of the Department in implementation of some of the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Committee find to their huge disappointment glaring shortcomings in the performance in this regard. The Establishment/Modernisation of rural slaughter houses for which a sum of Rs. 250.00 crore has been allocated has been a glaring example of tokenism, with Rs. 2.00 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh allocated in the first two years of the Plan. This year the sum has been raised to Rs. 5.00 crore. Going by the performance till date the Committee can very well imagine the fate of this Scheme, which will have a huge bearing on the animal husbandry sector, in the remaining period of the Plan.**

**The carcasses of dead animals, are a substantial source of by products and earnings for their owners, the world over. In India, however, due to non-availability of the requisite infrastructure and facilities, the disposal of dead animals is usually a big hassle for the owners. The Department had, therefore, included a very ambitious 'Scheme on Utilisation of Fallen Animals' in the Eleventh Plan. The Committee, however, regret to observe that as of now the Department has only been able to draft the Scheme and preparatory action is in hand to circulate it to the appraisal agencies. This Scheme has an allocation of Rs. 75.00 crore for the Eleventh Plan and no funds were, however, allocated for the Scheme in the first two years**

of the Plan. This year also only a token sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been assigned to this Scheme.

#### **Allocation to Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

**4.38** The fate of Livestock Extension and Delivery Services Scheme for which a sum of Rs. 15.00 crore has been earmarked in the Plan, is still worse. The Department had prepared SFC Memo for this Scheme and circulated it to the appraisal agencies and comments had been received from some of them. The Planning Commission has in the meantime set up a sub-group to examine the subject. The Department have submitted before the Committee that the SFC Memo will now be finalised on receipt of the report of the said sub-group. The result is that no funds were assigned to the Scheme during first two years of the Plan and a token amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been allocated in the ongoing Fiscal.

Under the Poultry Development Scheme, for which a sum of Rs. 150.00 crore has been earmarked for the Eleventh Plan, the Department have been able to spend only a sum of Rs. 28.17 crore in the first two Fiscals. This gross underutilisation is mainly due to non-receipt of necessary approvals for the two new components of the Scheme viz. 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' and 'Poultry Estates'. Even in the current year the allocation is Rs. 28.00 crore only. Even if this entire amount is utilised by the Department, almost two third funds meant for

**this Scheme would be left for being spent during the last two years of the Plan. As already commented elsewhere in this Report, the system of appraisals, approvals by SFC/EFC, Planning Commission etc. needs to be revised urgently to obviate the fate the schemes of the Department are now undergoing resulting in non allocation of requisite amounts for Schemes, subsequent under utilisation and reductions at RE stage all leading to under performance of the Schemes. The Committee cannot but conclude that this leaves much to be desired in this regard.**

#### **Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme**

**4.39 The Committee note that the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme has four ongoing components viz. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases; National Project on Rinderpest Eradication; Professional Efficiency Development; Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme. They also note that in the case of these four Programmes the actuals during the last two financial years have either matched the budget estimates or even surpassed them. The Committee, therefore, desire that in view of the good work being done by the Department towards control and eradication of animal diseases through this Scheme, all the existing components of the Scheme be provided sufficiently enhanced allocations in the**

remaining two years of the Eleventh Plan to increase the ambit of these components as also their effectiveness.

**New Components of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme**

4.40 As regards the four new components of the Scheme which the Department proposed for implementation in the ongoing financial year viz. Strengthening of existing hospitals/dispensaries; National Control Programme of *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR); National Control Programme of Brucellosis; and National Animal Disease Reporting System, the Committee are distressed to note that nothing tangible has been achieved by the Department till date. The Department could not take up the Components "Strengthening of Existing Hospitals/Dispensaries and 'National Control Programme of PPR' for want of funds. In case of National Animal Disease Reporting System, only a token provision was made because of non-allocation of Rs. 53.24 crore earlier agreed to by the Planning Commission. In case of the National Control Programme of PPR, the position is still worse. Though Planning Commission allocated a sum of Rs. 39.00 crore for the Programme for the current financial year and the EFC Memo was circulated to appraisal agencies, The Department was subsequently informed the Department that the approval of full

**Planning Commission is required in the matter. It was suggested by them to explore the possibility to accommodate the PPR Component under any existing scheme. Thus again, the Department has to be content with a token amount for this component in the ongoing financial year. Keeping this element of uncertainty in view, the Committee during their examination had suggested to the Department that in tune with the advice of the Planning Commission they may think of accommodating the PPR Component, in the already existing Component of 'Assistance to State to Control Animal Diseases' which is also meant for vaccination, control and eradication of certain diseases as is the case with PPR. The Department had however, chosen to disagree on the plea that the National Control Programme on PPR is a mission mode activity to achieve eradication of the disease from the Country in a fixed time frame. Hence, it requires focused attention of a dedicated programme and it cannot be clubbed with other unconnected activities. The Committee after considering all the aspects of the issue, desire that instead of endlessly delaying implementation of this important Component for control of animal diseases, the Department should seriously consider co-opting it in the existing scheme for 'Assistance to Control of Animal Diseases' so that the intended objectives are attained to some extent.**

## **Shortage of feed and fodder**

**4.41 The Committee note that there is already a huge shortage of green fodder in the Country. Scanty rainfall and drought this year have further worsened the problem. The Committee note with concern that still Fodder Development Scheme has been allocated a meagre sum of Rs.10.80 crore. The Committee are of the view that adequate availability of feed and fodder to livestock and poultry is very vital for increasing production of milk, poultry, meat and other animal products. They, therefore, recommend that fund allocation to the scheme be increased substantially, at once.**

**The Committee, further, desire the Department to take initiatives with the help of ICAR to grow less water consuming feeder crops for livestock, like millets such as *Jowar*, *bajara* and *ragi* which are not only a good source of nutrition in food but their stalks are also a good source of fodder for livestock. Millet crops consume less water and can easily grow in scanty rain areas. Specific grasses should also be planted as per soil type and in Special incentives be given to the farmers who grow fodder crops and minimum support prices for millets should be increased so that farmers could get motivated to cultivate these crops. These steps, they feel would certainly go alongway in easing out the situation on this front and increase the incomes of small and marginal farmers at the same time.**

**Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme**



**4.42 The Committee note that a Poultry Venture Capital Fund has been established in view of huge demand and potential for employment generation. The Committee have been informed that earlier this was a part of the Dairy and Poultry Venture Capital Fund and it has now been decided that poultry should have its own Venture Capital Fund. The Scheme is under evaluation.**

**The Committee, however, find that there is no clarity in two elements in the Demands for Grants of the Department of this year pertaining to this aspect. A Scheme 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' with an allocation of Rs.200.00 crore has been shown in the Demands separately while another Scheme 'Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund' with an allocation of Rs.300.00 crore has also been shown separately in the demands. During the oral evidence also the representatives of the Department could not properly explain how funds were being allocated from the old Scheme when the Scheme of Poultry Venture Capital Fund was still under evaluation. They, therefore, desire that the confusion created in the context of Poultry Venture Capital Fund may be removed by initiating appropriate necessary procedural correctives without any further delay.**

**Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves**

**4.43 The Committee note with concern that the Scheme for Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves for which an amount of Rs.300.00 crore has been earmarked in the Eleventh Plan, is yet to see the light of the day. The Scheme was dropped by the Planning Commission in favour of Private Sector during the ZBB meeting held on 7 May, 2007. On being persuaded by the Department, the Planning Commission approved the Scheme on 29 August, 2007.**

**Further it is note clear as to why and what happened between May and August 2007 for the flip-flop witnessed on this front between the Department and the Planning Commission. The Committee desire an explanation for the delay of more than two years in this regard. The Committee wonder whether the Scheme would be implemented at all in the Eleventh Plan. Out of Rs.300.00 crore no funds have been spent during the first two years of the Plan and a sum of Rs.4.00 crore has been allocated as BE in the ongoing Fiscal. The Committee, therefore, exhort the Department to attend to the finalisation of this Scheme in right earnest so that its implementation proper begins without any further delay.**

#### **Food Safety and Traceability Scheme**

**4.44 The Committee note that a new scheme 'Food Safety and Traceability' has been launched with an outlay of Rs.50.00 crore**

**for the Eleventh Plan. However for the third continuous year no funds have been spent on the scheme. Surprisingly, the modalities of implementation of the Scheme are yet to be decided. NABCONS, the agency hired by the Department for drafting the Approach Paper for the Scheme have given their Report. The Department have now appointed another Consultant, who is an expert in the area of livestock disease surveillance and management. The Department are also toying with the idea of implementing the Scheme as a part of Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme. It is a known fact that the export of livestock produce, poultry, fisheries, etc. from India are mainly hindered because of qualitative deficiencies. This point was time and again emphasised by the Department before the Committee during the examination of Demands for Grants (2009-10). The Committee fail to understand as to why the Department is unable to make any progress in respect of this Scheme of utmost importance for increasing the exports of livestock produce, poultry, fisheries, etc. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department should stop further dithering in the matter and prepare a roadmap for implementation of this Scheme without any further delay.**

**Externally Aided Project 'Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'**

**4.45 During the examination of the Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department, the Committee also dwelt upon the implementation of the Externally Aided Scheme 'Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'. In the Basic Material submitted to the Committee, a sum of Rs. 40.00 crore has been indicated as BE for the year 2008-09. This was reduced to Rs. 34.20 crore at the RE stage. The Actual Expenditure was only Rs. 5.83 crore (Prov.). When this gross-underutilisation was pointed out to the Department, they informed in the subsequent written reply that the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 7.04 crore and not Rs. 5.83 core. In the Outcome Budget of the Department Submitted as a part of record to the Committee, the Actual Expenditure for this Project has been shown as Rs. 6.43 crore. While desiring that the correct figures be conveyed to them immediately, the Committee take strong exception to the submission of contradictory figures in a casual and careless manner by the Department. They expect the Department to be more careful in future, while furnishing information to the Parliament and its various bodies.**

**Integrated Development of Small Ruminant and Rabbits Scheme**

**4.46 The Committee having examined the performance of the Integrated Development of Small Ruminant and Rabbits**

**Scheme, note that an outlay of Rs. 200.00 crore has been allocated in the Eleventh Plan for this Central Sector Scheme. However, it is distressing to note that even though meagre sums of Rs. 10.22 crore and Rs. 15.00 crore were allocated for the Scheme during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively, the Actual Expenditure was Zero in both the years. This happened due to the fact that the necessary approvals for the Scheme were accorded only in 2009. Notwithstanding the assertion of the Department that the Scheme will now be implemented in bimodal approach through NABARD and the State Implementing Agencies, the Committee apprehend that if the present state of affairs continue, the Scheme would miss its cost as well as time lines thereby spilling over to the next Plan. They, therefore, recommend that the Department should come up with a specific and well laid down schedule for this scheme, at once, and implement the Scheme within that rigid framework to avoid cost and time over-runs. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Government in this regard within a month of presentation of this Report to the Parliament.**

#### **Piggery Development**

**4.47 The Central Sector Scheme 'Piggery Development' is again beset with the same problem of delay in requisite approvals/sanctions. The Scheme has a sum of Rs. 150.00 crore earmarked in the Eleventh Plan. However, spending during first**

two years has been 'NIL'. This year also a miniscule amount of Rs. 3.00 crore has been allocated for the Scheme. The Committee note with dismay that the Scheme was circulated to the appraisal agencies in 2008-09 one year after commencement of Eleventh Plan. Further, after certain modifications, it has been again circulated to the appraisal agencies in the current Financial Year and comments of one of them are still awaited. Thereafter, the Department will place the proposal before EFC and only after these approvals are received, the Scheme could be implemented. The Committee are of the firm view that with such an approach nothing tangible can be achieved. They would like the Department to take a proactive stand in the matter to expedite the response of the remaining appraisal agency and EFC approval on priority basis. Unless this is done, they apprehend that the Scheme will merely remain on the drawing board in this Plan.

#### **Dropping of New Schemes**

4.48 The Committee are dismayed to note that two new Schemes of the Department viz. 'Special Feeding Programme for Raising Heifers' and 'Establishment of Livestock Food Corporation' have been finally dropped at the behest of Planning Commission. Both these Schemes have been featuring in all three Demands For Grants of the Department in the Eleventh Plan. In fact, token allocations of Rs. 1.00 lakh each had also

been made for the two Schemes in 2007-08, the first year of Eleventh Plan. The Committee feel that if decisions on inclusion or otherwise of the Schemes takes so long, it does not augur well. The Planning and conceptualising of Schemes do require certain commitments from the Department in terms of manpower, finances and time. They, therefore, desire the Department to invariably ensure that adequate ground work is done for their justification, before they are proposed so that they are not dropped at such late stages of consideration.

In the similar vein, the Committee would also like to comment on the performance of the Department vis-à-vis two more Schemes viz. 'Resource Mapping in 100 Potential districts and Promotion of entrepreneurial programme in small ruminants & pigs' and 'setting up of retail poultry dressing units'. Both these schemes have been shown in the DFGs of the Department for 2007-08 and 2008-09 with token/no allocation. They have also been included in the ongoing fiscal as well with 'NIL' allocations. The Committee find that EFC Memo for both these Schemes have been prepared. With a view to ensure that the implementation of these Schemes is not delayed any further, the Committee recommend that special initiatives are needed to get the EFC Memo of these Schemes considered on priority for a favourable decision. The Committee would like to be apprised of the efforts of the Department in this regard at the earliest.





## **CHAPTER – V**

### **DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

#### **(I) Dairy Sector**

India is the largest producer of milk in the world. The total production was about 104.8 million tonnes during 2007-08. The estimates for 2008-09 being 110 million tonnes. The Committee have been informed that the Indian Dairy Industry acquired substantial growth momentum from Ninth Plan onwards. Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities. The per capita availability of the milk, though still lower than world average of 265 grams per day, has reached 252 grams per day in the year 2007-08. Most of the milk in India is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers who are grouped into cooperatives at the village level. To provide them a steady market and a remunerative price for the milk produced, about 13 million farmers have been brought under the ambit of more than one lakh village level cooperative societies in the Country as part of Operation Flood Programme.

The efforts of the Department in the dairy sector are concentrated on promotion of dairy activities in non-operation flood areas with emphasis on building up cooperative infrastructure, revitalisation of sick dairy cooperative federations and creation of infrastructure in the States for production of quality milk and milk products.

## **(a) Allocations to Dairy Sector**

5.2 The total outlay for Dairy Sector is Rs.580.00 crore for the Eleventh Plan. The BE, RE and Actuals in the first two years of the Plan and BE for the ongoing Fiscal are given in the Table below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	88.50	109.25	111.50
<b>2008-09</b>	98.00	98.10	97.43
<b>2009-10</b>	101.10	-	-

5.3 When asked about the reasons for decrease in fund allocation and expenditure in year 2008-09 as compared to year 2007-08 the Department stated that due to higher demand for funds under the Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Clean Milk Production (CMP), Assistance to Co-operatives & Dairy Poultry Venture Capital fund (DPV) and also availability of funds in the Department in other schemes during 2007-08, higher RE was allocated. In 2008-09 also, there were higher demands in two schemes viz. Rs. 24.60 crore in CMP and Rs. 34.50 crore in IDDP, but due to availability of lesser funds, only Rs 20.60 crore & Rs 32.49 crore respectively were allocated for these schemes. Further, there was surrender of some funds reserved for evaluation study & foreign travel.

5.4 The Dairy Development Sector consists of the following major schemes.

- A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes
  - (i) Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP).
  - (ii) Strengthening Infrastructure for quality and clean milk production
- B. Central Sector Schemes
  - (i) Assistance to Cooperatives.
  - (ii) Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS).
  - (iii) Dairy Venture Capital Fund.

Following is Financial progress of Centrally Sponsored Schemes which have been allocated Rs. 225.00 crore for the Eleventh Plan:

**(Rs. in crore)**

	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	39.00	52.76	55.56
<b>2008-09</b>	50.00	53.10	52.91
<b>2009-10</b>	53.10	-	-

The financial performance of Central Sector Schemes which have been allocated a sum of Rs. 355.00 crore for the Eleventh Plan is tabulated below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	49.50	54.49	55.94
<b>2008-09</b>	48.00	45.00	44.52
<b>2009-10</b>	48.00		

Amongst the Central Sector Schemes the major chunk of funds i.e. Rs. 300 crore is allocated to Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund.

**(b) NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN**

5.5 The Committee have been informed that the proposed National Dairy Plan (NDP) has an estimated outlay of Rs.17371 crores and contains strategies to increase the Country's milk production to meet the projected demands of about 180 million tonnes by 2021-22 and enhance the share of the organized sector to about 65 percent from the present 30%. The Plan has three major components, namely, enhancing milk production through better productivity, substantially strengthening/expanding the infrastructure for procurement, processing, marketing and quality assurance through existing institutional structures and promoting new ones and human resource development. The Scheme is yet to be approved. The Planning Commission had accorded in principle approval subject to certain conditions.

5.6 The financial arrangement as proposed by NDDB in the Preliminary Project Report is as follows:

(Rs. in

crore)

External assistance			Counterpart funds being made available by				Total
Loan	Grant*	Total	Implementing agency (Margin money of sub-Project authorities)	State Govt.	Central Govt.	Others, if any	
12,390	3,604	15,994	1,377	Nil	*	*	17,371
*Depending upon the extent of external assistance available as grant/soft assistance, the balance grant is proposed to be made up through scheme(s) of the Central Government and/or other agencies.							

A detailed discussion of NDDB officers, World Bank specialists and other stakeholders in the States would be held for preparing the Detailed Project Report on NDP. The pattern of funding of NDP would be finalized as per the outcome of the discussions.

In March 2009, the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India forwarded the Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of the National Dairy Plan to the World Bank. Time frame for various activities will be presented once the Detailed Project Report is finalized & approval of various Departments & the Cabinet is obtained.

## **II MILK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY**

5.7 In 2008-09, the estimated milk production is to the order of 110 million tonnes in the Country which has placed India at first position in the world in milk production. When asked about the chilling capacity in our Country, the Secretary during oral evidence replied as under:

“The Scheme for clean milk production was launched in 2003-2004, and till date the additional chilling capacity of over 21 lakh litres per day has been created, and 1,362 Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC) have been installed. We have also strengthened no less

than 886 labs because the need is to ensure that it conforms to the specifications that we feel are important.”

### **Allocations to Dairy Sector**

**5.8 The Committee are extremely happy to note that with the estimated production of 110 million tonnes of milk during 2008-09, India has become the largest producer of milk in the world. The Committee are however, saddened to note that inspite of the well known employment generation and export potentials of milk and dairy products, the Government has not paid sufficient attention to the Dairy Sector. This is amply reflected by meagre allocation of Rs. 580.00 crore for this Sector for the entire Eleventh Five Year Plan. At a time when the consolidation and investment are the bye-words for all industries, the allocation to this Sector only reflects the indifference of the Government to a prospective sunshine area. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Government should enhance the allocations to the Dairy Sector in a substantial way in the Eleventh Plan itself so that the full potential of the Sector both in terms of employment generation and export earnings is achieved to the maximum of the known potential.**

### **National Dairy Plan**

**5.9 The Committee note that a National Dairy Plan (NDP) with an estimated Outlay of Rs.17371.00 crore has been proposed by the Department. NDP contains strategies to increase the milk**

**production of the Country to meet the projected demand of about 180 million tonnes by 2021-22 and also enhance the share of organised sector to about 65% from the present 30%. The Plan has three major components viz. Enhancing Milk Production through better productivity; Strengthening/expanding infrastructure in procurement, processing, marketing; and Quality Assurance and Human Resource Development.**

**The Committee also note that the Planning Commission has accorded in-principle approval for the Scheme subject to certain conditions. The financial requirements for the Scheme, as per the Project Report of National Dairy Development Board, would be met mainly through external assistance (Rs.15994 crore) in the form of soft loans and grants. The remaining funds would be contributed by the implementing agency as margin money (Rs.1377 crore). Any shortfalls in the external assistance would be met through grants in the Schemes of Central Government and/or other agencies. The Preliminary Project Report of NDDB has been forwarded by the Government to the World Bank in March, 2009. The timeframe for various activities would be drawn once the Detailed Project Report is finalised and approval of various Departments and the Cabinet is obtained. The Committee are happy that at last the Government has made a beginning towards achieving holistic**

**development of the Dairying Sector in the Country. The NDP has come not a day too soon. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department should work in tandem with other Ministries/Departments/Agencies with a single minded zeal to fructify this Scheme of immense national interest and ensure that its implementation does not suffer like many other Schemes of the Department that have been commented upon elsewhere in this Report. The Committee would like to be apprised of the positive outcome of the endeavours of the Department in the matter at the earliest.**

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **FISHERIES**

#### **I Fisheries Sector**

Indian marine fisheries supports coastal communities inhabiting all along 8118 km. coastline. The fisheries sector is a source of livelihood to about 14.49 million people engaged fully, partially or in subsidiary activities pertaining to the sector, with an equally impressive segment of the population engaged in ancillary activities associated with fisheries and aquaculture. India's potential of fish production from marine and inland resources as per estimate is 3.9 million tonnes and 4.5 million tonnes respectively. At present, total fish production is about 7.12 million tonnes comprising of 4.20 million tonnes from Inland and 2.92 from marine fisheries which makes India the third largest producer of fish and second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. Fish production from the coastal waters have almost reached a plateau. Now, the scope for increasing fish production from marine sources lies in the deep sea. In the inland sector, however, there is considerable scope for increasing production and productivity by sustainable exploitation of the resources. The potential for fishery development in East and North Eastern States is immense and fish is an important constituent of diet of a large section of populace of the States in this region. Development of fisheries can go a long way to tackle the problem of food as well as unemployment in the regions that are predominately rural and possess adequate water bodies.



6.2 In this context a representative of the Department stated during the Oral Evidence held on 15 October, 2009 as follows:

“..... your first question was about India’s place in terms of fish production in the world. We stand at Number 3 position in the world in terms of total fish production. Number 1 is China and Number 2 is Peru, and Number 3 is India. We are second in the world as far as inland fisheries is concerned. As far as overall inland and marine put together is concerned, we are at Number 3 in the world. Interestingly, if you take global picture, it is a very interesting distribution. Sixty per cent of the global production is marine capture fisheries and forty percent is inland fisheries. In India it is reverse. Sixty per cent is inland fisheries and 40 percent is marine capture.”

## **II Allocation to Fisheries Sector**

6.3 The Fisheries Sector has been allocated Rs. 2776.00 crore for the Eleventh Plan. Following are the BE, RE, and Actuals for the Fisheries Sector till date in the Plan:

**(Rs. in crore)**

	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	205.68	168.14	162.16
<b>2008-09</b>	215.00	180.39	175.15
<b>2009-10</b>	298.50	-	-

6.4 It may be seen that inspite of even the RE not being utilised fully during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, BE 2009-10 has been enhanced considerably. When asked to clarify, the Department have stated that the enhanced BE for 2009-10 was mainly due to restructuring of the Schemes with induction of additional components with enhanced rates. In this connection, it is mentioned that implementation of all the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Central Sector Scheme of the

Fisheries Sector were evaluated to assess efficacy of these Schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

6.5 During evidence, when asked about the underutilisation of funds during last two years and justification for enhancement of funds this year, the Secretary of the Department submitted:

“The lack of expenditure is in respect of central sector schemes. I would like to give some details for your consideration. We have a scheme of assistance to fisheries institutes. The institutes concerned are the Central Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering, CIFNET, Central Institute for Coastal Engineering for Fisheries, the National Institute for Fisheries Post-Harvest Technology and Training and Fisheries Survey of India.

As far as CICEF is concerned, there is no real problem because the bulk of the funds come from non-plan sources. So, this is not a real issue at all. There is, however, a problem in respect of CIFNET and FSI which I would like to place before you.

.....The main reason why in CIFNET and FSI there was a lack of expenditure is because we require vessels for both these institutes, one for CIFNET and two for FSI. Tenders have been floated on three different occasions. On the first two occasions, we received just two bids, one from some agency in China, which was not acceptable because a lot of its documentation was in Chinese and was not acceptable, and another from an organization in Kerala which again had no background. This was for building boats. Both the tenders were rejected.

The third time when the tender was floated, we got three bids. But again all three were unacceptable. Therefore, the capital expenditure that should have taken place has not taken place.”

6.6 The BE, RE, and Actuals for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Central Sector Schemes in the Fisheries Sector are given below in Tables I and II respectively at Appendix V.

6.7 Apart from less spending on Capital Expenditure due to non-acquisition of fishing vessels, which has been mentioned previously, another reason for underutilization of funds under the Scheme

'Assistance to Fisheries Institutes' is due to litigation in respect of construction of office building of Fishery Survey of India (FSI) at Mumbai.

### **III National Fisheries Development Board**

6.8 National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) was established on September, 2006 to realize the untapped potential in fisheries sector in the inland and marine fish capture, culture, processing and marketing of fish, and over all growth fisheries sector with the application of modern tools of research and development including biotechnology for optimizing production and productivity from fisheries. An amount of Rs. 1550.00 crore has been allocated to NFDB for Eleventh Plan. The financial progress, till now, in the Eleventh Plan is given below:

**(Rs. in crore)**

	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Exp</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	100.50	50.00	50.00
<b>2008-09</b>	75.00	46.90	46.90
<b>2009-10</b>	135.00	-	-

6.9 In response a the query about the drastic downsizing of BE at RE stage in 2007-08 and 2008-09, the Department informed the Committee that National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) was established on September, 2006. During 2007-08, the Board was still in the inception stage and recruitment process for various officers was initiated. The guidelines for various activities were prepared in 2007 and majority of the officers and technical staff were inducted in January, 2008. Therefore, it took some time for NFDB to take up

substantive activities and obtain proposals from the State Governments and other user organisations.

6.10 When asked about how the Department propose to fully utilise the Rs. 135.00 crore earmarked for the Scheme during the current Fiscal, the Department stated that a full time Chief Executive was appointed in NFDB, in July 2008. The activities of the organization picked up after that, subsequently, during 2009-10, the guidelines of NFDB have been revised to make them more attractive and meaningful. The funds allocated by the Government of Rs. 135 crore for various fisheries developmental activities are proposed to be fully utilised under the revised pattern of assistance. Proposals from States/ UTs are being obtained and the amount allocated will be fully utilised.

#### **IV Development of Inland Fisheries**

6.11 There is huge potential in inland fisheries. Large quantities of fish can be grown for harvesting. When asked about the development of inland fisheries, the Secretary of the Department stated during Oral Evidence as follows:

“Our focus is now on inland fishery rather than marine fishery because the potential of inland fishery is far more. As far as marine fishery is concerned, the capacity that has been estimated is 3.9 million metric tonnes of which 2.9 million is already being caught. Therefore, the possibility of tremendous increase in this is limited. So the focus is to develop inland fishery and that too culture fishery rather than captured fishery. So, the focus of the Department is more on culture fishery. More and more we are concentrating on inland fishery and on culture fishery rather than captured fishery so that large quantities of fish can be grown for harvesting thereafter.”

6.12 To a specific point raised during oral evidence on 15 October, 2009 about three biggest bottlenecks in growth of inland fisheries, the representative of the Department stated:

“I will say that the first bottleneck is with respect to inland fisheries. With respect to inland fisheries, our first bottleneck is that the ownership of water bodies is not clearly defined in many of the States. In some States, the ownership of water bodies is with the Irrigation Department. In some States, it is with the Power Department. In some States, some water bodies are with the Irrigation Department and some water bodies are with the local Governments and Panchayati Raj institutions. In some States, they have given the rights of water bodies to the Fisheries Department. So, one thing is that the ownership of water bodies has to be clearly defined. This is something we have been telling the State Governments and we have also drafted a model Inland Fishery and Aquaculture Bill which we have sent to the Law Ministry. Shortly, we will be circulating to the States requesting them to adopt it as far as possible. This is my first point.

Secondly, with respect to reservoirs also, there is no system of management of reservoirs. The State Government auctions the reservoirs and the highest bidder takes them. His interest is to capture as much fish as he can in that particular year. His interest is not long term sustainability. It does not contribute to the further replenishment of these reservoirs.

..... The third point relates to aquaculture. It is not considered to be part of agriculture. So, the kind of facilities which agriculture gets in terms of no income tax, concessional tariffs on electricity, water, access to credit and other things are not available to aquaculture and fishery sector.”

## **V Conservation of Estuaries**

6.13 During evidence, a query was raised regarding the steps taken by the Government with regard to conservation of estuaries. The fish that are produced are mostly grown in estuaries but the situation today is that the estuaries are in a most neglected state. The representative of the Department during Oral Evidence submitted as noted:

“As regards the estuary conservation, this is an area, which we have not really addressed. But I assure this hon. Committee that we will definitely frame an appropriate scheme for this area.”

## **VI Development of Deep Sea Fishing**

6.14 About the action taken by the Government with a view to giving boost to deep sea fishing, the Department stated that the steps taken to boost the deep sea fishing sector include: constitution of Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries; and action initiated on the recommendations of the Empowered Committee, considering the views of deep sea fishing industry.

6.15 In this connection the representative of the Department, further submitted during Oral Evidence as noted below:

“Our challenge is to sustain the marine fish production. If we are able to sustain the marine fish production even at the present levels, that means the fisheries sector would grow at around 7 to 7.5 per cent per annum.”

### **Allocation to fisheries sector**

**6.16 The Fisheries Sector has been allocated Rs.298.00 crore as BE for 2009-10. Though this is substantially higher than the RE allocations of last two years (Rs.168.14 crore and Rs.180.39 crore respectively), the Committee find that the allocations are not in consonance with the requirements and the potential of a Sector, which is a source of livelihood to 14.49 million people and provides employment to a large segment of population engaged in ancillary activities. The Committee had, therefore, recommended enhancement of allocation to the Fishery Sector, even in their 39<sup>th</sup> Report on DFG (2008-09) of the Department.**

**At the cost of sounding repetitive, the Committee desire that the Department should endeavour to get additional allocations for the Fisheries Sector on priority basis so that the Schemes pertaining to the Sector are planned and executed with a view to exploit their fullest potential.**

#### **Assistance to Fisheries Institute Scheme**

**6.17 The Committee note that there have been substantially less spendings in the Scheme 'Assistance to Fisheries Institute' in the first two years of the Plan. This happened due to non-acquisition of vessels for the Central Institute for Fisheries and Nautical Engineering and Fishery Survey of India and also due to litigation in respect of construction of Office building of Fishery Survey of India at Mumbai. The Committee hope that the Department will take all necessary steps to acquire the vessels for these two Institutions without any further delay even if they are on lease basis, so that the research and other activities of these Institutions do not suffer in the absence of the vessels.**

#### **National Fisheries Development Board**

**6.18 The Committee have noted a trend of gross underspending in the financial performance of the National Fisheries Development Board during the last two Fiscals. The BE in both the years had to be slashed down from Rs.100.50 crore and**

**Rs.75.00 crore respectively to Rs.50.00 crore and Rs.46.90 crore respectively. However, as submitted by the Department, these being the formative years of the Board, it was in the process of settling. Now that this phase is over, the Committee expect the Board to manage its financial affairs in a more professional manner to ensure optimum utilisation of scarce resources for attainment of the objectives for which it was setup.**



## **Marine fisheries production**

**6.19 The Committee observe that with the marine fisheries production having reached a plateau, the Department is rightly focusing on development of inland fisheries. The Committee, however, find that the development of inland fisheries is facing problems because of three reasons (i) the ownership of water bodies is not clearly defined in many States, (ii) There is no well laid down procedure for management of resource and (iii) since aquaculture is not considered to be a part of agriculture, it does not enjoy the facilities like non-levy of income tax, concessional tariff, water, access to credit, etc.. The Committee are of the firm view that until and unless remedial measures to tackle these three serious bottlenecks are initiated with due promptitude, the development of inland fisheries cannot be optimised. They, therefore, recommend the Department to workout a well laid out plan to take care of these three impediments and get down to the the task of removing them in consultation with other Ministries/Departments/State Governments/other agencies at the earliest.**

## **Development of Estuaries**

**6.20 The Committee find that inspite of the fact that most of the fish is produced in estuaries, the estuaries continue to be in the most neglected state. Admittedly, the Department realised the**

**importance of this aspect hitherto neglected by them only when the matter was taken up by the Committee. The Committee expect that the assurance given to them by the Department during evidence that an appropriate scheme for the development of estuaries would be framed and implemented by them at the earliest would be honoured.**

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES**

#### **I Special package for suicide prone Districts**

The fund allocation for Special Package to provide relief to farmers in 31 suicide prone districts of 4 States for induction of high yielding milch animals, calf rearing programme, cattle/buffalo breeding and feed and fodder supply programme during the first two years of the Eleventh Plan and the ongoing Fiscal is indicated hereunder:

**(Rs. in crore)**

	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	170.00	170.00	131.61
<b>2008-09</b>	160.00	160.00	132.91
<b>2009-10</b>	75.00	-	-

7.2 When asked about the under utilisation of funds allocated, the Department replied that the drawal of funds under the Special Package by the beneficiary States has remained below the allocations made by the Department for the purpose in different years. The Department further stated that it reviews the implementation of the Package from time to time with a view to improving its implementation and removing constraints. A sum of Rs. 340.00 crore has been allocated for the entire Eleventh Plan for the Special Package. Out of this a sum of Rs. 264.52 crore has already been spent in the first two years of the Plan.

## II Export of AHD&F Products

7.3 The Department have furnished the following details about the physical and financial targets and achievements in respect of export of Animal Husbandry including, Dairying and Fisheries products during the last three years:

Items	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Cr.)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Cr.)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Cr.)
<b>Animal Products</b>						
Buffalo Meat	4,94,506.3	3,213.7	4,83,478.3	3,549.8	4,27,863.6	4,454.8
Sheep/Goat Meat	577.5	65.9	8,908.7	134.1	32,007.0	411.8
Poultry Products	7,11,245.7	318.2	13,55,246.3	441.1	10,32,733.4	404.7
Dairy Products	45,371.8	434.6	69,416.4	866.6	67,242.0	947.4
Animal Casines	436.0	9.5	619.7	6.8	1,809.0	8.4
Processed Meat	860.7	7.1	1,245.5	13.0	850.6	10.1
Natural Honey	8,135.6	60.9	12,231.2	93.3	1,3164.5	125.2
Swine Meat	1,523.5	8.7	1,710.9	24.6	816.6	9.2
Others	55,391.4	2,602.6	80,369.7	3,128.8	NA	
<b>Total (Animal Products)</b>	<b>13,18,048.5</b>	<b>6721.154</b>	<b>20,13,226.7</b>	<b>8,258.106</b>	<b>15,76,486.7</b>	<b>6,371.6</b>

Items	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Cr.)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Cr.)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Cr.)
<b>Fisheries Products</b>						
<b>Fresh Shrimp</b>	1,37,396.6	4,506.1	1,36,222.8	3,941.6	1,26,042.0	3,779.9
<b>Fresh Fin Fish</b>	2,70,750.6	1,452.9	2,20,199.9	1,303.4	2,38,543.0	1,722.3
<b>Fresh Squid</b>	55,700.8	797.4	45,954.8	744.1	50,698.0	760.6
<b>Fresh Cuttle Fish</b>	47,251.6	568.3	34,171.7	408.4	57,125.0	632.4
<b>Dried items</b>	24,292.6	183.2	22,414.0	258.9	31,688.0	420.8
<b>Live items</b>	2,478.2	64.1	2,498.0	69.1	3,434.0	99.0
<b>Chilled items</b>	7,200.0	117.3	6,541.5	118.1	21,453.0	217.3
<b>Others</b>	67,571.0	674.3	73,698.2	777.3	73,851.0	975.8
<b>Total (Fisheries)</b>	<b>6,12,641.5</b>	<b>8,363.5</b>	<b>5,41,700.8</b>	<b>7,620.9</b>	<b>6,02,834.0</b>	<b>8,608.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19,30,690.00</b>	<b>15,084.65</b>	<b>25,54,927.50</b>	<b>15,879.01</b>	<b>21,79,320.70</b>	<b>14,979.60</b>

7.4 During oral evidence, when asked about declining exports of animal products, the representative of the Department replied:

“There has been a decline in our exports of animal products in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08. There are a number of reasons for this. One primary reason is that we had good exports in poultry and poultry products picking up in a number of markets, even poultry exports in certain items like egg powder were exported to Japan but due to the influenza happening in certain parts of the country, importers imposed a ban on poultry and poultry products. That is one important reason. Also, in case of buffalo meat, countries have started looking at the disease situation in the country. While we did not have the Mad Cow disease in the country, earlier we did not have evidence to show that this disease was not prevalent in the country but now we have prepared a dossier, a comprehensive dossier, collected all the evidence from different parts of the country and we are now in the process of submitting it to the OIE which is the corresponding body to the WHO on animal health and once the OIE considers our dossier it will give us the status of having negligible risk so far as BSE is concerned. This will give a boost to our meat exports to various countries. Secondly, the presence of FMD is also a reason as to why number of countries did not expect imports of animal products from us. These are some of the reasons that lately because of these concerns of the countries our imports have seen a dip.”

7.5 Targets for the year 2009-10 are as follows:

Sector	Target for 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)
<b>Livestock Products (Meat, Poultry &amp; Dairy)</b>	<b>Rs. 6985.00 crore</b>
<b>Fisheries Products</b>	<b>Rs.10448.00 crore</b>

The Department further stated that the targets fixed are expected to be met.

### **Special Package for Suicide Prone Districts**

**7.6 The Committee note that the actual expenditure under the Scheme 'Special Package for Suicide Prone Districts' has been significantly less than the allocated funds. It was Rs.131.61 crore in 2007-08 against an RE of Rs. 170.00 crore. Similarly, it**

was Rs. 132.91 crore during 2008-09 against an RE of Rs. 160.00 crore. The Department contended that the drawal of funds by the beneficiary States remained below the allocations made by the Department for the purpose in these years. The Committee would however like to comment on the total projection made by the Department for the Scheme for the entire Eleventh Plan which is Rs. 340.00 crore. Assuming the entire RE funds of last two years had been availed by the States, the Department would be left with only Rs.10.00 crore for the remaining three years. Presently, a sum of Rs.264.52 crore has already been spent in the first two years of the Plan and if the entire amount of Rs.75.00 crore which is the BE for 2009-10 is spent this year, the Department would be virtually left with no funds for the remaining two years. The Committee hope that the Department will anticipate the fund requirement for such important scheme in a more careful manner in future. They further desire that a mid-term review of the attainment of the objectives vis-à-vis the expenditure already incurred on the Scheme be made on an urgent basis before the projections for BE 2010-2011 are made by the Department. They also desire to be apprised of the outcome of the review at the earliest.

#### **Export of animal, dairying and fisheries products**

**7.7 The Committee's perusal of the figures furnished by the Department for export of animal, dairying and fisheries products**

**during the last three years reveals a disturbing trend. They are concerned to note that while the export of animal products is increasing in quantitative terms, they are not yielding higher value in monetary terms. In the case of fisheries product also, while the quantity of exports has increased during the last three years, the value of exports has decreased. Since the exports of these products are important for the country's economic growth and that they also provide employment to a substantial segment of the population, the Committee recommend that the Department should look into the reasons for these alarming trends and take remedial measures urgently so that the exports of animal, dairying and fisheries products get remunerative returns in the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan.**

New Delhi;

ACHARIA,

16

December,

2009

Chairman,

25 Agrahayana, 1931(Saka)

Agriculture.

Committee on

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BASUDEB

# **APPENDICES**



**Sector wise break up of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation:**

The sector-wise break up of the Eleventh Plan, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is as follows:

**(Rs in crore)**

Sector	Outlay 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan		Annual Plan 2007-08			Annual Plan 2007-08			Annual Plan 2009-10
	Proposed	Approved	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Animal Husbandry	12074.77	4323.00	350.92	320.46	338.14	481.00	461.31	436.87	558.29
Dairy Development	2297.40	580.00	88.50	109.25	111.50	98.00	98.10	97.43	101.10
Fisheries	3171.00	2776.00	205.68	168.14	162.16	215.00	180.39	175.15	298.50
Sectt. & Eco. Services	35.00	35.00	4.90	5.15	5.34	6.00	6.00	4.93	6.00
Spl. Package for suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharastra	Included above.	340.00	170.00	170.00	131.61	160.00	160.00	132.91	75.00
Externally Aided project –Avian Influenza	117.00	120.00	90.00	37.00	35.34	40.00	34.20	5.83	61.11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,695.17</b>	<b>8,174.00</b>	<b>910.00</b>	<b>810.00</b>	<b>784.09</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>940.00</b>	<b>853.12</b>	<b>1,100.00</b>

**Appendix-II**  
(Para No. 2.6)

**Scheme wise Outlay of 11th Plan, Expenditure 2008-09 and Budget Estimates for 2009-10**

(Rs. in crore)															
S. No.	SCHEMES	Proposed Allocation Whole Plan	Approved Outlay Whole Plan	Actual Exp (first two years)	% of Actual Exp (first two years)	BE 2007-08	RE 2007-08	Actual Exp 2007-08	Shrotfall/ Excess	BE 2008-09	RE 2008-09	Actual Exp 2008-09 PAO (Prov.)	Shrotfall/ Excess	Proposed Allocation 2009-10	BE 2009-10
1	2		3			4	5	6		7	8	4			5
<b>I</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>														
<b>A</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>														
<b>1</b>	<b>NATIONAL PROJECT FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>4265.05</b>	<b>1045.00</b>	<b>168.33</b>	<b>16.11%</b>	<b>88.99</b>	<b>71.66</b>	<b>69.27</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>102.13</b>	<b>99.06</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>207.01</b>	<b>149.26</b>
1.1	PROJECT FOR CATTLE & BUFFALO BREEDING	778.42	554.00	136.85	24.70%	51.00	51.00	49.48	1.52	61.00	89.70	87.37	2.33	150.00	112.25
1.2	POULTRY DEVELOPMENT(Assistance to State Poultry/Duck farms, Rural Backyard Poultry, Poultry Estates)	1170.63	150.00	28.17	18.78%	35.75	18.84	18.43	0.41	22.09	10.52	9.74	0.78	44.00	28.00
1.3	PROJECT OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND CU PLANTS	2000.00	325.00	0.00	0.00%	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	10.01	5.01
1.3.1	Establishment/ Modernization of rural slaughter houses, including mobile slaughter Plants (NEW)	1000	250.00	0.00	0.00%	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	10.00	5.00
1.3.2	Utilization of fallen Animals (NEW)	1000	75.00	0.00	0.00%	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01				0.00	0.01	0.01
<b>1.4</b>	<b>CONSERVATION OF THREATENED LIVESTOCK BREEDS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>20.69%</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED FODDER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME</b>	<b>57.71</b>	<b>141.40</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>13.07%</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>10.80</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Special Feeding Programme for raising heifers (new)</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>LIVESTOCK INSURANCE</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>22.67</b>	<b>44.45%</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>21.82</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>41.75</b>	<b>30.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL</b>	<b>4191</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>268.94</b>	<b>20.69%</b>	<b>83.00</b>	<b>106.48</b>	<b>122.19</b>	<b>-15.71</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>142.82</b>	<b>146.75</b>	<b>-3.93</b>	<b>313.50</b>	<b>220.32</b>
4.1	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases			187.85		52.11	69.04	83.97	-14.93	77.75	99.75	103.88	-4.13	122.00	85.00

4.2	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication			9.05		3.15	3.85	4.32	-0.47	4.00	4.85	4.73	0.12	5.50	4.85
4.3	Professional Efficiency Development			7.80		2.75	3.65	3.65	0.00	4.20	4.20	4.15	0.05	6.00	4.20
4.4	Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme			64.23		24.95	29.90	30.24	-0.34	34.05	34.02	33.99	0.03	60.00	34.02
4.5	Strengthening of Existing Hospitals/Dispensaries (NEW)			0.00		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.01
4.6	National Control Programme of PPR (NEW)			0.00		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	39.00
4.7	National Control Programme of Brucellosis (NEW)			0.01		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.8	National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) (NEW)			0.00		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	53.24
5	<b>LIVESTOCK EXTENSION &amp; DELIVERY SERVICES (Support for Private Veterinary Clinics and AI Centers, Strengthening Livestock Extension System)</b>		<b>15.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>
	<b>TOTAL CSS (ANIMAL HUSBANDRY)</b>	<b>9113.76</b>	<b>2552.40</b>	<b>478.42</b>	<b>18.74%</b>	<b>215.12</b>	<b>208.55</b>	<b>216.83</b>	<b>-8.28</b>	<b>231.00</b>	<b>264.42</b>	<b>261.59</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>574.26</b>	<b>410.39</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>			<b>0.00</b>											
1	LIVESTOCK CENSUS	710	450.00	202.50	45.00%	60.90	60.90	76.38	-15.48	130.00	126.80	126.12	0.68	23.11	23.11
2	INTEGRATED SAMPLE SURVEY	134	80.00	12.36	15.45%	7.00	7.00	6.80	0.20	9.00	9.00	5.56	3.44	16.86	9.00
3	CENTRAL CATTLE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	105	105.00	27.82	26.50%	12.00	13.36	12.88	0.48	14.00	19.72	14.94	4.78	22.50	23.47
4	CENTRAL SHEEP BREEDING FARM	13	13.00	2.11	16.23%	1.40	1.60	1.12	0.48	2.00	2.21	0.99	1.22	2.25	2.21
5	CENTRAL FODDER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	80	80.00	20.01	25.01%	9.50	10.20	9.54	0.66	8.00	10.70	10.47	0.23	15.50	17.37
6	CENTRAL POULTRY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS	50	50.00	14.51	29.02%	5.60	6.06	6.07	-0.01	6.00	9.90	8.44	1.46	10.50	9.90
7	DIRECTORATE OF ANIMAL HEALTH	87.78	92.60	17.28	18.66%	19.64	12.65	8.52	4.13	10.00	17.95	8.76	9.19	28.41	27.50
8	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL RUMINANTS AND RABBITS (NEW)	89.25	200.00	0.00	0.00%	10.22	0.04	0.00	0.04	15.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	75.00	18.33
9	PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT (NEW)	71.98	150.00	0.00	0.00%	9.48	0.04	0.00	0.04	8.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	6.00	3.00
10	SALVAGING AND REARING OF MALE BUFFALO CALVES	500	300.00	0.00	0.00%	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	25.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	8.00	4.00

	(NEW)														
11	FOOD SAFETY AND TRACEABILITY (NEW)	120	50.00	0.00	0.00%	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	3.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.01
12	POULTRY VENTURE CAPITAL FUND (NEW)	500	200.00	0.00	0.00%	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	20.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	55.00	10.00
13	Establishment of Livestock Food Corporation (new)	500	0.00	0.00		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Resource mapping in 100 potential districts and promotion of entrepreneurial programmes in small ruminants & pigs (new)	500	0.00	0.00		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Setting up Retail Poultry Dressing Units (new scheme)	950		0.00											
	TOTAL CS (ANIMAL HUSBANDRY)	4411.01	1770.60	296.59	16.75%	135.80	111.91	121.31	-9.40	250.00	196.89	175.28	21.61	263.23	147.90
	TOTAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (CSS &CS)	13524.77	4323.00	775.01	17.93%	350.92	320.46	338.14	-17.68	481.00	461.31	436.87	24.44	837.49	558.29
II	<i>Dairy Development</i>			0.00											
A	<i>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</i>			0.00											
1	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	275.00	225.00	108.47	48.21%	39.00	52.76	55.56	-2.80	50.00	53.10	52.91	0.19	57.49	53.10
1.1	PROJECT FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (including for Clean Milk Production) (DAHD for non-potential districts)	275	225.00	108.47	48.21%	39.00	52.76	55.56	-2.80	49.99	53.09	52.91	0.18	57.48	53.09
1.2	NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
	TOTAL CSS (DAIRY DEVELOPMENT)	275.00	225.00	108.47	48.21%	39.00	52.76	55.56	-2.80	50.00	53.10	52.91	0.19	57.49	53.10
B.	<i>Central Sector Schemes</i>			0.00											
1	ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES	50	50.00	14.05	28.10%	3.50	5.50	5.05	0.45	7.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	10.50	9.00
2	DELHI MILK SCHEME	22.4	5.00	1.42	28.40%	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.52	0.48	1.00	1.00
3	DAIRY VENTURE CAPITAL FUND	500	300.00	84.99	28.33%	45.00	49.99	49.99	0.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	70.00	38.00
	TOTAL CS (DAIRY DEVELOPMENT)	572.40	355.00	100.46	28.30%	49.50	56.49	55.94	0.55	48.00	45.00	44.52	0.48	81.50	48.00
	TOTAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (CSS & CS)	847.40	580.00	208.93	36.02%	88.50	109.25	111.50	-2.25	98.00	98.10	97.43	0.67	138.99	101.10

<b>III</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>			<b>0.00</b>											
<b>A.</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>			<b>0.00</b>											
<b>1</b>	<b>Development of Inland Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>26.44</b>	<b>7.55%</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>12.84</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>13.60</b>	<b>-0.70</b>	<b>72.00</b>	<b>17.90</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure &amp; Post Harvest Operations</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>90.08</b>	<b>30.03%</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>40.50</b>	<b>41.49</b>	<b>-0.99</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>44.99</b>	<b>48.59</b>	<b>-3.60</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180.00</b>	<b>46.52</b>	<b>25.84%</b>	<b>18.38</b>	<b>20.88</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>25.14</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>33.00</b>
	<b>Total CSS (Fisheries)</b>	<b>705.00</b>	<b>830.00</b>	<b>163.04</b>	<b>19.64%</b>	<b>59.38</b>	<b>73.41</b>	<b>75.71</b>	<b>-2.30</b>	<b>82.00</b>	<b>82.89</b>	<b>87.33</b>	<b>-4.44</b>	<b>176.00</b>	<b>110.90</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>			<b>0.00</b>											
<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthening of Database &amp; Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>19.72%</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Assistance to Fisheries Institutes</b>	<b>371.00</b>	<b>371.00</b>	<b>72.44</b>	<b>19.53%</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>41.93</b>	<b>33.92</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>47.60</b>	<b>38.52</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>88.87</b>	<b>47.60</b>
2.1	Central Institute for Fisheries Nautical & Engineering Training	60	60.00	<b>10.92</b>	<b>18.20%</b>	11.50	10.30	4.39	5.91	10.00	7.00	6.53	0.47	28.46	7.00
2.2	Central Institute for Coastal Engineering for Fisheries	1	1.00	<b>0.13</b>	<b>13.00%</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.13	-0.03	2.85	0.10
2.3	National Institute for Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training (NIFPHATT)	10	10.00	<b>3.06</b>	<b>30.60%</b>	1.50	1.59	1.40	0.19	1.90	2.00	1.66	0.34	4.57	2.00
2.4	Fishery Survey of India (FSI)	300	300.00	<b>58.33</b>	<b>19.44%</b>	30.00	30.04	28.13	1.91	43.00	38.50	30.20	8.30	52.99	38.50
<b>3.</b>	<b>National Fisheries Development Board</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>1550.00</b>	<b>96.90</b>	<b>6.25%</b>	<b>100.50</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>46.90</b>	<b>46.90</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>398.77</b>	<b>135.00</b>
	<b>Total CS (Fisheries)</b>	<b>2466.00</b>	<b>1946.00</b>	<b>174.27</b>	<b>8.96%</b>	<b>146.30</b>	<b>94.73</b>	<b>86.45</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>133.00</b>	<b>97.50</b>	<b>87.82</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>493.95</b>	<b>187.60</b>
	<b>TOTAL FISHERIES (CSS &amp; CS)</b>	<b>3171.00</b>	<b>2776.00</b>	<b>337.31</b>	<b>12.15%</b>	<b>205.68</b>	<b>168.14</b>	<b>162.16</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>215.00</b>	<b>180.39</b>	<b>175.15</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>669.95</b>	<b>298.50</b>
	<b>SECRETARIAT AND ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>29.34%</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.00</b>
	<b>SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR SUICIDE PRONE DISTRICTS</b>		<b>340.00</b>	<b>264.52</b>	<b>77.80%</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>131.61</b>	<b>38.39</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>132.91</b>	<b>27.09</b>	<b>170.90</b>	<b>75.00</b>
	<b>EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (Avian Influenza)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>41.17</b>	<b>34.31%</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>35.34</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>34.20</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>28.37</b>	<b>65.24</b>	<b>61.11</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17695.17</b>	<b>8174.00</b>	<b>1637.21</b>	<b>20.03%</b>	<b>910.00</b>	<b>810.00</b>	<b>784.09</b>	<b>25.91</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>940.00</b>	<b>853.12</b>	<b>86.88</b>	<b>1889.07</b>	<b>1100.00</b>

Note: Expenditure for 2008-09 has been given as per the provisional figure provided by PAO.

## **Outcome of the Mid-Term Review of Eleventh Plan.**

### Achievements

- Increase in the number of milch animals from 62 million in the year 2000 to 75 million in the year 2008.
- During the same period, semen production in the country increased from 22 million to 46 million straws, inseminations carried out from 20 million to 40 million and increase in overall conception rate from 25% to 35%. The number of cross-bred cattle population also increased from 20 million in 1997 to 27.57 million in 2007.
- Increase in milk production from 92.50 million tonnes in 2004-05 to 110 million tones in 2008-09, making the country largest producers of milk in the world with 250 gms per capita per day milk availability.
- Covering 13 million farmers under the ambit of 1,28,800 village level dairy cooperative societies through various programmes to provide milk producers a steady market and remunerative price of milk.
- Benefiting 18.79 lakh farmers in 26,882 villages by procurement of 20.22 lakhs liters of milk from them. In addition, 5.30 lakh farmers were trained. Further, 1362 bulk milk coolers with a total capacity of 21.05 lakh liters have been installed and 886 laboratories also strengthened.
- Increase in the egg production from 45.20 billion numbers in 2004-05 to 56.03 billion numbers in 2008-09, registering an average annual growth of 6.8%.
- To conserve threatened breeds, support was provided for establishment of 33 nucleous breeding units in respect of 30 breeds in 17 states. The breeds supported covered Mithun, Yak, double Humped Camel besides breeds of sheep, goat, horse, camel and pig.
- A significant achievement of the Department is the eradication of Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) from the country. In mid-fifties, almost 2,00,000 cattle used to die every year because of Rinderpest.
- As a result of the FMD control programme in 54 districts of the country, occurrence of the disease in 51 districts has been almost eliminated.
- The enactment of 'The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Disease in Animals Act, 2009' is expected to greatly strengthen control and containment of animal diseases in the country.
- Episodes of Avian Influenza occurring in different parts of the country were successfully contained.
- In order to get over the inadequacy of animal disease laboratory infrastructure in the country, 23 State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories are in the process of being upgraded to Bio-Safety Level-II. In addition, establishment of six new Bio-Safety Level-III and Bio-Safety Level-IV is also underway.

- Enhancement of inland fish production from 3.52 million tones in 2004-05 to 4.4 million tones in 2007-08, registering an annual average growth rate of 5.12%.
- Average productivity of fish in ponds and tanks in the country has reached 2500 Kg/hectare/annum. About 7.74 lakh hectare and 0.31 lakh hectare water area have also been brought under fish culture and shrimp culture respectively. About 9 lakh and 0.32 lakhs farmers have also been trained in improved practices of fish and shrimp farming respectively.
- To strengthen facilities for landing and berthing of marine fish catch, seven major fishing harbours, 61 minor fishing harbours and 190 fish landing centers have been taken up for implementation in various coastal States/ UTs. In addition, 12 minor fish harbours and 11 fish landing centers have been taken up for repair and renovation/ modernization.
- In order to regulate operation of fishing vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), component of 'Establishment of Operation of Vehicle Monitoring System' is being implemented. Under this, an antenna system has been installed at the premises of the Indian Coast Guard, Porbandar, Gujarat.
- In order to check the decline in the marine fish production, the Department has provided assistance through its schemes to enable fishing boats go into deeper waters.

#### Constraints

- Non availability of adequate financial resources to the Department for implementing various schemes identified for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
- Comparatively low priority accorded by States to Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sectors.
- Non availability of institutional credit support to the livestock sector. This is a hindrance to the private sector participation in Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.
- Wide prevalence of diseases deters domestic and foreign investments in livestock sector. It also reduces country's market access to foreign markets.
- Inadequate and weak veterinary infrastructure in the country impedes fuller development of livestock sector.
- Increasing pressure on land for growing food grains, oilseeds and pulses diverts attention from production of fodder crops. Further, as a result of diversified use of crop residues, the gap between demand and supply of fodder is increasing.
- Challenges of balancing consideration of conservation of fishery resources and enhancing fish production.

#### Way Ahead

- Making efforts to bring at least 80% of the total adult bovine females under organized breeding activity. About 80,000 pedigree bulls would be introduced for providing natural service in areas out of reach of AI.
- Providing self employment to about 20,000 private AI practitioners.
- Replacement of 20 million low producing non-descript cattle and buffaloes by improved animals.
- Enhancing milk production so as to achieve in the country world average of per capita milk availability of 265 grams per day.
- Making efforts with the Ministry of Finance and RBI/NABARD for improving credit availability for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities.
- Replicating the success achieved in eradication of Rinderpest and CBPP in the case of FMD and PPR as well.
- Increasing fish production from the present level of 7.64 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes by the end of 11th Plan.
- Finalizing National Livestock Policy.
- Implementing scheme 'Food Safety and Traceability'.
- Initiating studies to understand the possible impact of climate changes on livestock."



**Physical performance under Livestock Health and Diseases Control Programme.**

Name of Component	Quantifiable Deliverables	2007-08		2008-09	
		Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.
Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases	Vaccinations (in million)	150 million	248.86 million	175 million	263.35 million
	Strengthening of BP Unit (in numbers)	10 nos.	5 completed + 6 partial	6 nos.	6 nos. partial.
	Strengthening of D I Labs. (in numbers)	50 nos.	26 completed + 11 partial	50 nos.	35 completed +15 partial
	Training of veterinarians (in batches) One batch comprising 20 vets.	120 batches	108 batches	120 batches	144 batches
	Training of para-vets (in batches) One batch comprising 20 para-vets.	120 batches	113 batches	120 batches	193 batches
	Workshops/ Seminars (in numbers)	30 nos.	27 nos.	30 nos.	25 nos.
National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	Country's freedom status from Rinderpest Infection to be maintained by periodical surveillance, stock route search & checking of outpatient registers.  Freedom from Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) disease	Country's freedom status from Rinderpest Infection will be maintained  Freedom from CBPP	Freedom status from Rinderpest Infection maintained.  Freedom status from CBPP achieved	Country's freedom status from Rinderpest Infection to be maintained  Freedom status from CBPP to be maintained	Freedom status from Rinderpest Infection maintained.  Freedom status from CBPP maintained
Professional Efficiency Development	Regulation of Veterinary practice, maintaining record of veterinary practitioners, training of veterinarians under Continuing Veterinary Education Prog.	-	-	20 batches (one batch comprising 20 vets) to be trained under CVE programme	25 batches
Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme	Vaccination against FMD (in million)	28 million	33 million	35 million	36.27 million
	Collection/testing of serum samples	21,600 nos.	25,000 nos.	21,600 nos.	22,875 nos.

**Appendix-V**  
(Para No. 6.6)

**Allocation and Expenditure of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes  
in Fisheries Sector.**

**Table I**

**(Rs. in crore)**

Scheme	BE 2007-08	RE 2007-08	Actuals 2007-08	BE 2008-09	RE 2008-09	Actuals20 08-09	BE 2009-10
Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture (including new components)	9.00	12.03	12.84	12.00	12.90	13.60	17.90
Development of Marine Fisheries & Post Harvest Operations (including new components)	32.00	40.50	41.49	45.00	44.99	48.59	60.00
National Scheme of Welfare of Fisherman, Fisheries Training and Extension (including new components)	18.38	20.88	21.38	25.00	25.00	25.14	33.00
<b>Total CSS (Fisheries)</b>	<b>59.38</b>	<b>73.41</b>	<b>75.71</b>	<b>82.00</b>	<b>82.89</b>	<b>87.33</b>	<b>110.90</b>

**Table II**

**(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE 2007-08	RE 2007-08	Actuals 2007-08	BE 2008-09	RE 2008-09	Actuals 2008-09	BE 2009-10
1	Strengthening of Database & Information Networking for Fisheries	2.80	2.80	2.53	3.00	3.00	2.40	5.00
2	Assistance to Fisheries Institutes	43.00	41.93	33.92	55.00	47.60	38.52	47.60
2.1	Central Institute for Fisheries Nautical & Engineering	11.50	10.30	4.39	10.00	7.00	6.53	7.00
2.2	Central Institute for Coastal Engineering for Fisheries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.10
2.3	National Institute for Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training	1.50	1.59	1.40	1.90	2.00	1.66	2.00
2.4	Fishery Survey of India	30.00	30.04	28.13	43.00	38.50	30.20	38.50
3	National Fisheries Development Board	100.50	50.00	50.00	75.00	46.90	46.90	135.00
	<b>Total CS (Fisheries)</b>	<b>146.30</b>	<b>94.73</b>	<b>86.45</b>	<b>133.00</b>	<b>97.50</b>	<b>87.82</b>	<b>187.60</b>



**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2009-10)**

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

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The Committee sat on Thursday, the 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 from 1500 hours to 1830 hours in Room No.53, Parliament House, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
4. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
5. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
6. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
7. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
8. Shri Prabodh Panda
9. Shri Premdas
10. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
11. Shri Jagdish Thakor
12. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

**RAJYA SABHA**

13. Shri Narendra Budania
14. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
15. Shri A. Elvarasan
16. Shri Vinay Katiyar
17. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy
18. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri S. Bal Shekar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy - Director
3. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

**REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES)**

1. Shri Rudhra Gangadharan - Secretary
2. Shri A.S. Lamba - AS & FA
3. Dr. Lal Krishna - Animal Husbandry Commissioner
4. Ms. S. Rawla - Joint Secretary (P&F)

5. Shri Arvind Kaushal - Joint Secretary (LH)
6. Shri Dilip Rath - Joint Secretary (A&DD)
7. Shri Tarun Shridhar - Joint Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries), Planning Commission and field offices of the Department to the Sitting. The Chairman then asked the witnesses to introduce themselves.

3. The Committee then took the oral evidence of the representatives of the Department and other witnesses for and in connection with examination of Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department. As the examination of the Demands for Grants (2009-10) remained inconclusive, after some consultation, the witnesses were directed to appear before the Committee again on 15 October, 2009 at 1100 hours for further Oral Evidence on the subject.

4. The Chairman, thereafter, thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information desired by the Committee on the subject. He also directed them to send at the earliest information on points on which information could not be provided by them during the Sitting to the Committee Secretariat.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**  
**(2009-10)**

**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

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The Committee sat on Thursday, the 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 from 1100 hours to 1420 hours in Room No. 62, Parliament House, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

*Shri Basudeb Acharia – Chairman*

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
4. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
5. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde
6. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadiya
7. Shri Prabodh Panda
8. Shri Premdas
9. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
10. Shri Bhupendra Singh
11. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

**RAJYA SABHA**

12. Shri Narendra Budania
13. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
14. Shri A. Elavarasan
15. Shri Sharad Anantrao Josh
16. Shri Vinay Katiyar
17. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
18. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy
19. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy - Director
2. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

**REPRESENTATIVES OF DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING  
FISHERIES**

- |    |                         |                               |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Rudhra Gangadharan | Secretary                     |
| 2. | Shri A.S. Lamba         | AS & FA                       |
| 3. | Dr. Lal Krishna         | Animal Husbandry Commissioner |
| 4. | Shri Dilip Rath         | Joint Secretary               |
| 5. | Shri Arvind Kaushal     | Joint Secretary               |
| 6. | Ms. S. Rawla            | Joint Secretary               |
| 7. | Shri Tarun Shridhar     | Joint Secretary               |

**PLANNING COMMISSION**

- |    |                     |                     |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Lambor Rynjah  | Pr. Adviser (Agri.) |
| 2. | Shri Surinder Singh | Adviser (Agri.)     |

**FIELD ORGANISATIONS**

- |    |                   |   |
|----|-------------------|---|
| 1. | Dr. P. Krishnaiah | CEO<br>(National Fisheries Development Board) |
| 2. | Shri Ravi Shankar | Sr. GM<br>(National Dairy Development Board)  |

At the outset, the Chairman, welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to the Sitting. The Chairman then asked representatives of the Department to introduce themselves.

2. Thereafter, the Committee continued with the examination of Demands for Grants 2009-10 of the Department taken up earlier on 8 October, 2009. The Secretary briefly highlighted the activities/achievements made by the Department during the year in the Dairying & Fisheries Sectors.

3. The Chairman and Members of the Committee raised queries and sought clarifications on several issues concerning the Dairying and Fisheries Sectors. The representatives of the Department and other witnesses responded to the same.

4. The Chairman, thereafter thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information desired by them. He also directed them to furnish information on points on which the Department could not respond during the Sitting to the Committee Secretariat by 22 October, 2009.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

*The Committee then adjourned.*



## **Appendix-VIII**

### **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2009-10)**

#### **MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 from 1530 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

#### **PRESENT**

*Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman*

#### **MEMBERS**

##### ***Lok Sabha***

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri Thangso Baite
4. Smt. Shruti Choudhry
5. Shri Sk. Nurul Islam
6. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
7. Shri Prabodh Panda
8. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

##### ***Rajya Sabha***

9. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi
10. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
11. Shri Khekiho Zhimomi

#### **SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri S. Bal Shekar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy - Director
3. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

2. At the outset the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up the following Draft Reports for consideration:-

\*(i) \*\*\* \*\*

(ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2009-2010) relating to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

\*(iii) \*\*\* \*\*

After some discussion, the Committee adopted the said draft Reports.

3. The Committee, then, authorized the Chairman to finalise the above Draft Reports after getting them factually verified from the concerned Ministry/Department and present the same to the Houses of Parliament.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

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*\*Matter not related to this Report.*