

36

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2011-2012)

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

**OPTIMISATION OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION
POTENTIAL OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR**

THIRTY SIXTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

MAY, 2012 / JYAISTHA, 1934 (Saka)

THIRTY SIXTH REPORT

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2011-2012)**

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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

**OPTIMISATION OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION
POTENTIAL OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.05.2012

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 22.05.2012



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

MAY, 2012 / JYAISTHA, 1934 (Saka)

COA No.

Price : Rs.

© 2012 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) and Printed by

CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2011-12)	(iii)
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2010-11)	(v)
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2009-10)	(vii)
INTRODUCTION	(ix)
ABBREVIATIONS	(xi)
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTORY	
(A) Introductory	01
(B) Role of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development in Indian economy	03
(C) Allocation in Eleventh Plan	05
CHAPTER II LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	
(A) Livestock Distribution	13
(B) Livestock Census	16
(C) Livestock Sector and Employment Potential	23
(D) Women Centric Schemes	27
(E) Livestock Health and Disease Control	33
(F) Livestock Insurance	37
(G) Schemes for Growing Fodder Crops	39
CHAPTER III DAIRY AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	
(A) Dairy Development	53
(B) Testing Laboratories	66
(C) Setting up of an Autonomous Institute	71
(D) Poultry Development	75
ANNEXURES	
I. Workforce Employed in Animal Farming	90
II. Manpower requirement to attend different species of animals	91
III. Support to Training and Employment Programme for women (STEP)	92
IV. The Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control'	94

V.	Statement showing yearwise fund released by Government of India to NABARD during 11th Plan under DVCF/DEDS upto 30.09.2011	100
VI.	State wise and Year wise details of Units and Interest Free Loan (IFL) provided under Dairy Venture Capital Fund by NABARD	101
VII.	State wise and Year wise details of Units and Back ended capital subsidy provided under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme by NABARD	102
VIII.	National Dairy Development Board – Anand - Financial Assistance provided under WDCLP from 1997-98 to 2002-03	103

APPENDICES

I.	Minutes of the 5 th Sitting of the Committee held on 01.10.2009	104
II.	Minutes of the 21 st Sitting of the Committee held on 05.03.2010	106
III.	Minutes of the 11 th Sitting of the Committee held on 30.11.2010	109
IV.	Minutes of the 12 th Sitting of the Committee held on 09.12.2010	112
V.	Minutes of the 4 th Sitting of the Committee held on 14.10.2011	114
VI.	Minutes of the 33 rd Sitting of the Committee held on 17.05.2012	117

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2011-12)

Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman

MEMBERS**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
4. Shri Thangso Baite
5. Smt. Shruti Choudhary
6. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
7. Shri Biren Singh Engti
8. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde
9. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
10. Shri Sk. Nurul Islam
11. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
12. Shri Premdas
13. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
14. Shri Devji M. Patel
15. Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiya
16. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
17. Shri Jagdish Thakor
18. Shri Laxman Tudu
19. Shri D. Venugopal
20. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav
21. Shri Ramakant Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera
- *23. Shri Narendra Budania
- *24. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
25. Shri A. Elavarasan
- *26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
29. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
30. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
31. Shri S. Thangavelu

*Nominated to the Committee on 04-05-2012.

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Deepak Mahna | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri P. C. Koul | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2010-2011)

Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman

MEMBERS**LOK SABHA**

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

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera
23. Shri Narendra Budania
24. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
25. Shri A. Elavarasan
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
29. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
30. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
31. Shri S. Thangavelu

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. Shri Sk. Nurul Islam
12. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
13. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
14. Shri Prabodh Panda
15. Shri Premdas
16. Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiya
17. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
18. Shri Bhoopendra 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

* *Vice Shri Khekiho Zhimomi who ceased to be the Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha on 2 April, 2010 and Smt. B. Jayashree nominated on 2 July, 2010.*

^ *Vice Shri Narendra Budania who ceased to be the Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha on 4 July, 2010.*

\$ *Vice Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi who ceased to be the Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha on 4 July, 2010.*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-sixth Report on 'Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal Husbandry Sector'.

2. The Country though endowed with the second largest livestock population of the world and with 4.07 per cent contribution to the national GDP, the employment potential of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sectors in India has not been put to optimal use. The Committee (2009-10) selected the subject for detailed examination and Report to the Parliament. The Committee after a briefing by the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) on 01 October, 2009, took the evidence of the representatives of the Department along with representatives of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and ICAR on 5th March, 2010. On 30th November and 9th December 2010, evidence of the representatives of the Department, ICAR, NABARD and NDDDB was taken. On 14th October, 2011 also the representatives from National Dairy Development Board, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and National Sample Survey Organisation were examined. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, NDDDB, ICAR, IARI, NABARD and NSSO for appearing before them and furnishing the information desired by the Committee in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Committee also wish to express their sincere thanks to their predecessor Committee (2009-10 and 2010-11) for the significant contribution made by them in the examination of the subject. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 17 May, 2012.

4. The Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters at the end of the Report for facility of reference.

NEW DELHI;
17 MAY 2012
27 Vaisakha 1934 (Saka)

BASUDEB ACHARIA
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture

ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AMCU	Automatic Milk Collection Units
ASCAD	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases
BE	Budget Estimate
BMC	Bulk Milk Coolers
BSL	Bio Safety Level
CCBFs	Central Cattle Breeding Farms
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CFSP&TI	Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute
CHRS	Central Herd Registration Scheme
DEDS	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
DVCF	Dairy Venture Capital Fund
EEC/EU	European Economic Cooperation
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbant Assay
EMT	Electronic Milk Testers
ESVHD	Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries
FF	Feed and Fodder
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FMD-CP	Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HA	Haemagglutination
HI	Haemagglutination Inhibition

IDDP	Intensive Dairy Development Programme
IDSRR	Integrated Development for Small Ruminants and Rabbits
IFL	Interest Free Loan
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
N.E.	North East
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABCONS	NABARD Consultancy Services
NADRS	National Animal Disease Reporting System
NCPB	National Control Programme on Brucellosis
NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPCBB	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
NPRE	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication
OF	Operation Flood
PAC	Project Approval Committee
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PED	Professional Efficiency Development
PMA	Project Management Agency
PPC	Primary Processing Centres
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	National Control Programme on Peste des Petits Ruminants
RE	Revised Estimate
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RT-PCR	Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction
SC/ST	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

SHG	Self Help Group
SIAs	State Implementing Agencies
SNF	Solid Not Fat
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
UNOPS	United Nation Office of Procurement Service
UT	Union Territory
WDCLP	Women Dairy Cooperative Leadership Programme

CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTORY

(A) INTRODUCTORY

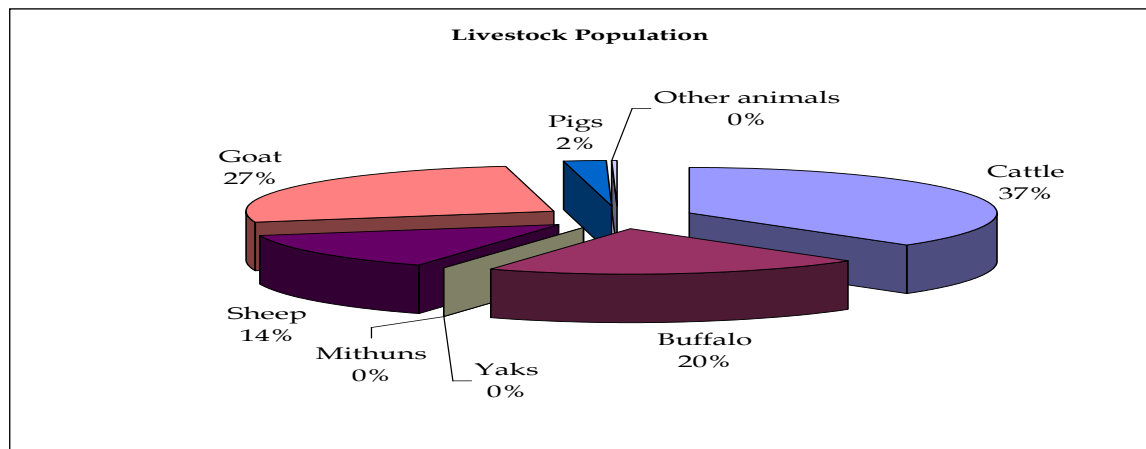
The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is one of the three constituent Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture. It came into existence on February 1, 1991 by merger of two Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation viz. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries was transferred to this Department on October 10, 1997.

1.2 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 advises the State Governments / Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of animal husbandry and dairy development. The main focus is on (a) development of requisite infrastructure in States / UTs for improving animal productivity; (b) promoting infrastructure for handling, processing and marketing of milk and milk products; (c) preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care; and (d) strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to States.

1.3 India has the second largest livestock population in the world distributed over 100 million households in approximately 6,00,000 villages. As per the livestock census of 2007 (Provisional Report), the Country had 529.7 million livestock population and 648.7 million poultry population as tabulated below:

S.No.	Species	Population (in millions)	World Ranking
1.	Buffalo	105.3	1st
2.	Cattle	199.1	2nd
3.	Goat	140.5	2nd
4.	Sheep	71.6	3rd
5.	Pigs	11.1	-
6.	Others	2.1	-
Total Livestock		529.7	-
Total Poultry		648.7	5th

1.4 India has 56.8% of the world's buffalo and 14.5% of the world's cattle population. The livestock population in percentage terms has been depicted below in pie diagram:



1.5 The growth Rate (%) in Livestock Population as per Livestock Census 2003 & 2007 is given below:-

S.No.	Species	Livestock Census		(In Million Nos.) Growth Rate (%)	
		2003	2007\$	2007 over 2003	Annual
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cattle	185.2	199.1	7.50	1.83
2	Buffalo	97.9	105.3	7.58	1.84
3	Yaks	0.1	0.1	38.61	8.51
4	Mithuns	0.3	0.3	-4.92	-1.25
	Total Bovines	283.4	304.8	7.52	1.83
5	Sheep	61.5	71.6	16.41	3.87
6	Goat	124.4	140.5	13.01	3.10
7	Pigs	13.5	11.1	-17.65	-4.74
8	Other animals	2.2	1.7	-23.00	-6.32
	Total Livestock	485.0	529.7	9.22	2.23
9	Poultry	489.0	648.9	32.69	7.33

[\$ Provisional, derived from village level totals]

(B) ROLE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SECTORS IN INDIAN ECONOMY

1.6 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development sectors play an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the Country. They also play a significant role in supplementing family incomes and generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap nutritional food to millions of people. Livestock are the best insurance against the vagaries of nature like drought, famine and other natural calamities. The Department has been operating 18 Central Livestock Organizations and allied institutions for production

and distribution of superior germplasm to the State Governments for cross-breeding and genetic upgradation of the stocks. The Department also implements various central sector and centrally-sponsored schemes for the development and infrastructure, and to supplement efforts of the State Governments in achieving accelerated growth in animal husbandry sector.

1.7 Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other, and both crucial for overall food security. Livestock sector is an important sub-sector of the agriculture sector of Indian economy. It forms an important livelihood activity for most of the farmers, supporting agriculture in the form of critical inputs, contributing to the health and nutrition of the household, supplementing incomes, offering employment opportunities, and finally being a dependable “bank on hooves” in times of need. It acts as a supplementary and complementary enterprise. During 2009-10, livestock and fisheries contributed 32.17% of the value of output of agriculture and allied sectors at current prices. The contribution of these sectors to the national GDP was 4.89 percent in 2009-10.

1.8 The Report of the Working Group on Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) states that in arid and semi-arid regions, livestock sector is of special importance and main source of family income. In arid areas, the contribution of livestock to agriculture GDP is as high as 70 per cent while in semi-arid areas the contribution is over 40 per cent. The Livestock sector is an important source of foreign exchange. Total export earnings from livestock, poultry and related products were Rs.10,844.76 crore in 2009-10, of which meat

and edible meat offers were Rs.6,245.31 crore, raw hide & skin and leather contributed for Rs.3,034.03 crore and dairy & poultry products and honey had share of Rs. 914.70 crore. Presently, only a very small fraction of the livestock sector exists as commercial system. Examples include commercial poultry farms, dairy farms and a few commercial goat and pig farms. Sustained rise in per capita income and urbanization are fuelling rapid growth in demand for animal food products. Growth in demand is likely to be widespread cutting across class and regional distinctions. The world trade in livestock products has also been increasing fast, implying opportunities for increasing exports. All this makes it necessary to raise the level of public investment in this sector.

(C) ALLOCATIONS IN ELEVENTH PLAN

1.9 The approved outlay for the Eleventh Plan for the Department is Rs.8,174 crore which includes an amount of Rs.4,323 crore for Animal Husbandry and Rs.580.00 crore for Dairy Development sectors and Rs.120 crore for an Externally Aided Project 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian influenza'. The approach identified for the livestock sector in the 11th Plan is to achieve an overall growth between 6 to 7 percent per annum for the sector as a whole, with milk group achieving a growth of 5 per cent per annum, meat and poultry achieving a growth of 10 per cent per annum. The benefit of higher growth to be equitably benefiting the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers who maintain bulk of the livestock in the Country as also poorly endowed areas like drought prone, arid and semi-arid areas. The sector be also able to provide

additional employment opportunities to the people in rural areas especially women, who manage livestock in the household, thereby empowering women.

1.10 The strategy for the 11th Plan is based on the following considerations:

- (i) There is a need for institutional restructuring of the existing development machinery, both at the national and State level.
- (ii) A sustainable and financially viable livestock farming, which will generate wealth and self-employment through entrepreneurship, is the need of the day.
- (iii) The successful examples of public-private partnership initiative should be replicated and expanded during the 11th Five Year Plan.
- (iv) Initiatives on the pattern of producers' organizations like 'Anand' need to be taken up in other livestock products, especially, meat and Poultry.
- (v) There is a need to provide efficient and effective decentralized services at the doorstep of livestock farmers.
- (vi) a mechanism for transfer of technological development to the producers' should be instituted.
- (vii) There is a need to build a line of credit to meet the requirement of livestock sector.

The Department has, accordingly, restructured some of the existing schemes and has also introduced new schemes in the Eleventh Plan.

1.11 When asked about the allocation sought by the Department for each year of the Eleventh Plan as well as the Allocation approved there against and in case there are differences in the Allocations sought for the Eleventh Plan and those Actually approved and how such differences would adversely affect the implementation of the Schemes under Animal Husbandry Sector during the Plan, the Department in their written reply submitted as under:-

Allocations sought and approved for Eleventh Plan:

(Rs. in crore)

Animal Husbandry, (including Dairy Development)	11 th Five Year Plan			2007-08				
	Proposed Allocn.	Approved Outlay	Diff.	Propd. Allocn.	BE	RE	Exp.	Diff (Exp. -RE)
Schemes funded by domestic resources	14,372.17	4,903.00	9,469.17	879.30	439.42	429.71	449.64	19.93
Externally Aided Project 'Preparedness, Control & Containment of Avian Influenza'	117.00	120.00	-3.00	52.00	90.00	37.00	35.34	-1.66
Total	14,489.17	5,023.00	9,466.17	931.30	529.42	466.71	484.98	18.27

(Rs. in crore)

Animal Husbandry, (including Dairy Development)	2008-09				
	Propd. Allocn.	BE	RE	Exp.	Diff (Exp- RE)
Schemes funded by domestic resources	1,285.58	579.00	559.41	542.44	-16.97
Externally Aided Project 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'	40.00	40.00	34.20	6.43	-27.77
Total	1,325.58	619.00	593.61	548.87	-44.74

(Rs. in crore)

Animal Husbandry, (including Dairy Development)	2009-10				
	Propd. Allocn.	BE	RE	Exp.	Diff (Exp- RE)
Schemes funded by domestic resources	976.48	659.39	548.44	521.77	-26.67
Externally Aided Project 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'	65.24	61.11	29.16	12.27	-16.89
Total	1041.72	720.50	577.60	534.04	-43.56

(Rs. in crore)

Animal Husbandry, Dairy (including Development)	2010-11				
	Propd. Allocn.	BE	RE*	Exp.* Up to 03.02.2012	Diff (RE-Exp)
Schemes funded by domestic resources	1241.51	879.91	863.86	753.52	-110.34
Externally Aided Project 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'	73.33	56.00	10.53	8.89	-1.64
Total	1,314.84	935.91	874.39	762.41	-111.98

(Rs. in crore)

Animal Husbandry, Dairy (including Development)	2011-12*				
	Propd. Allocn.	BE	RE	Exp. Up to 3.02.2012	Diff (RE-Exp)
Schemes funded by domestic resources	1395.72	1124.61	1003.67	655.47	-348.20
Externally Aided Project 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'	72.20	72.20	6.72	-	- 6.72
Total	1467.92	1196.81	1010.39	655.47	- 354.92

*Source: Basic Material on DFG 2012-13 of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

1.12 Prior to commencement of every plan, a Working Group on Animal Husbandry is set up by the Planning Commission to make a detailed assessment of quantum of funds required in the sector. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, the Department proposes outlays for respective Five Year Plan to the Planning Commission. Plan allocations are much lower than the amount proposed due to inadequate resources at the macro level. The Department

accordingly proposes allocation for each year, but the actual allocations again fall short depending upon the availability of funds. This has affected this sector since the need for increased public investment is strong. This Department is unable to invest in infrastructure to the desired extent, and the outlay for individual schemes is also less.

1.13 Analysis of the above tables shows that expenditure in 2007-08 exceeded the RE and there was shortfall in expenditure in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for a variety of reasons. These include low levels of expenditure in many States including in the North Eastern States, large unspent balances in many States, non-availability of appropriate proposals and utilisation certificates from the State Governments, etc. There was also a shortfall in expenditure in Externally Aided Project 'Preparedness Control and Containment of Avian Influenza' and 'Directorate of Animal Health throughout the Eleventh Plan period and in few other schemes.

ROLE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN THE ECONOMY

1.14 The Committee's examination of the subject reveals that at 529.7 million the nation is endowed with the second largest livestock population spread over 100 million households in about 6 lakh villages as per the provisional Report of Livestock Census 2007. In percentage terms it comes to 56.8% and 14.5% of world's buffalo and cattle population. They further note that the growth rate of cattle and buffalo is 7.5% while in respect of pigs and other animals is in the negative balance at -17.65% and -23% over the figures of 2003. Given the fact that livestock production and agriculture in

the Country are intrinsically linked and dependent on each other it goes without saying that both play a very crucial role in contributing to the overall food security, the Country is aspiring for. Coupled with their interdependency its also a known fact that contribution of livestock sector to agriculture GDP is as high as 70% in arid areas and 40% in semi-arid areas as well as the sector's total export earnings in the year 2009-10 amounted to Rs 10,844.76 crore despite the fact that only a very small fraction of the entire livestock sector is functioning on a commercial scale. The above narrative further reveals that the rapid urbanization and rise in per capita income levels is fuelling the demand for products derived from this sector. This is also an indicator of the vast employment and income generation potential of this sector. The role played and the income and employment generation potential of this sector vis-a-vis the allocations and the level of investment is dealt in the succeeding paragraphs.

ALLOCATION DURING ELEVENTH PLAN

1.15 The Committee note that though the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sectors are immensely contributing to the national GDP which was in the range of 4.89% in 2009-10 and that there is a lot of untapped employment potential, they are constrained to note that the allocations to this sector as well as the level of investments pouring in have throughout the Eleventh Plan period remained far below the optimum levels required for pepping up its growth trajectory. They are concerned to note the huge difference between the Proposed Allocation and the Approved Outlay for the

Department during the course of the Eleventh Five Year Plan amounting to Rs. 9,466.17 crore. They are further appalled to find that the Approved Outlay was a mere 34.67% of the Proposed amount. This matter has been a cause of concern and was amply commented upon by them in their Reports on Demands for Grants of the Department in successive years till now. Either the Department's projections have gone horribly wrong or the Planning Commission does not consider these to be accurate though both sides have all along justified their respective stand with the end result being the fact that the Department stands to be at the receiving end continuing to be starved of funds. They being further aware that nothing much would be achieved by pointing fingers, they urge the Department and the Planning Commission to work in unison so that the yawning gap between the projections and approved Outlays is reduced to a great extent in the course of the Twelfth Plan period. They would await fructification of their instant recommendation in the years to come.

1.16 Notwithstanding, the fact that the Department have not been getting the due from the Planning Commission as observed above, the Department too have not acquitted themselves as well as is expected of it which is reflected in the actual expenditure being less than the allocated funds. During the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 the actual expenditure has always been less than the actual allocation. The arguments put forth by the Department do not cut much ice with them as these have been lingering on endlessly for years. They are of the firm opinion that

unless the Department first puts its house in order, the gap between allocation and expenditure will not narrow down. This further gets compounded at Revised Estimates stage when the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) further reduces the Budget Estimates based on the slow paced expenditure during the first six months of the Financial year. The Committee, therefore, impress upon the Department to pull themselves up and all the implementing agencies too need to furnish their utilization certificates and fresh proposal in time so that the cycle of disbursement of funds flows smoothly throughout the year, thereby benefitting the targeted beneficiaries as well as ensuring optimum utilization of funds. The Committee are positive that if these vital factors are taken care off, the Department would be successful in achieving its mandate.

CHAPTER –II**LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT****(A) LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION**

Livestock sector plays a significant role in the Indian economy, particularly in rural areas. Of the total households in the rural areas, about 73 percent own some form of livestock. More importantly, small and marginal farmers account for three quarters of these households. The following table shows that livestock holding in the Country is more egalitarian than holding of the land:

Distribution of Land and Livestock Holding in India

	Landless (<0.002ha)	Marginal (0.0002- 1.0 ha)	Small (1.0- 2.0 ha)	Medium (2.0-4.0 ha)	Large (> 4.0 ha)
Households (%)	31.9	47.1	11.2	6.2	3.4
Distribution of Land					
Share in Land Area (%)	0.0	22.6	20.9	22.5	34.1
Avg. size of holding (ha.)	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.7	7.3
Distribution of Livestock (%)					
Cattle & Buffalo	0.6	51.34	21.16	14.95	11.95
Sheep & Goat	2.13	61.51	15.73	9.61	11.03
Pigs	3.2	76.2	12.0	5.5	3.0
Poultry	4.4	62.7	17.4	6.9	8.6

[Source NSS Report No. 492 & 493 of NSS 59th Round 2003].

2.2 From the details of distribution of land and livestock among landless, marginal and small farmers furnished by the Department, it is observed that the distribution of livestock amongst the landless segment which constitute almost 32% of the rural population is as follows:

Cattle and Buffalo	0.6%
Sheep and Goat	2.13%
Pigs	3.2%
Poultry	4.4%

When asked the reasons for this dismally low distribution pattern of livestock in the landless labour segment and measures taken by the Department to ameliorate the lot of the landless labour segment as they being the most vulnerable segment of the rural populace, the Department stated that one of the essential requirement for rearing of any livestock is the requirement of land for housing/tying the animals and for growing fodder. Landless farmers have less than 0.002ha of land and this is one of the reasons for low distribution pattern of livestock in the landless farmer segment.

2.3 The Committee were informed that the Department has a scheme 'Dairy Venture Capital Fund /Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme' under which the landless farmers are eligible to avail loan for buying upto 10 cattle. The Government is also implementing 'Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for the Suicide-prone District in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra'. Under the scheme landless farmers and women farmers are given priority. The 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Poultry Development' is envisaged to cover beneficiaries from Below Poverty Line to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. The Scheme has been launched by the department during 11th five year plan on 7-8-2009. Backyard poultry requires

almost no infrastructure set-up but is a potent tool for amelioration of poorest of the poor.

2.4 On being asked to enumerate the constraints due to which the various endeavours of the Government have not been able to make an appreciable change in the status of the landless labour in so far as distribution of livestock is concerned, the Department in a note submitted that the following constraints are faced by landless labour segment of population in taking up Animal Husbandry Activities:

- (i) Poor lending by banks to landless labour for the Animal Husbandry activities.
- (ii) Poor availability of finance for procurement of inputs like feed & fodder veterinary inputs etc.
- (iii) Assured access to feed/fodder is an important requirement for rearing of animals. With dwindling Common Property Resources under Panchayat lands it becomes difficult for a landless labour to support livestock.

2.5 This sector provides nutritive food, supplements family incomes and generates gainful employment. Income from livestock production accounts for significant percentage of total farm household's income in different States. Thus, an increase in demand for livestock products can be a major factor in raising the income and living standards of rural households. The importance of livestock in India's economy can be gauged from the fact that 90 million farming families rear over 90 million milch animals. Livestock provides a large share of draught power,

with about half the cattle population and 25 percent of the buffalo population being used to cultivate 60 million hectares of cropland. Draught animal power is making a significant contribution to agricultural production. The contribution is roughly estimated to be to the tune of Rs.10,000 crore per year besides saving approximately six million tones of petroleum worth Rs.6,000 crore. Draught animal power is particularly suitable to the needs of the farmers with small land holdings and the areas where mechanized implements cannot be put to use. A significant output from small and backyard dairy farming is the production of dung, which is an important organic manure. On an average, 800 million tones of manure is produced. Of this, some 300 million tones are burnt as fuel and the balance used as manure.

(B) LIVESTOCK CENSUS

2.6 The Committee have been given to understand by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries in a different context that the Cattle and Buffalo population in the Country is not showing any signs of increase which is a matter of grave concern. Ministry of Food Processing Industries have taken up this matter with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries so that necessary measures are initiated by them with a view to augment the population of Cattle and Buffalo in the Country.

2.7 When asked to furnish details of the steps taken by the Department based on the communications received from the Ministry of Food Processing Industries during each of the last five years, year-wise, data regarding Cattle and Buffalo

populations, Category-wise during each of the five years, year-wise, alongwith an analysis of the trends during these years and any laid down Policy for the growth of livestock population in general or Cattle and Buffalo population in particular with a view to fructify this Policy, the Department furnished the following :-

Category	Livestock Census 2003 (in lakh)	Livestock Census 2007 (in lakh)	% growth (2003-2007)
Cattle			
Exotic/ Crossbred	246.86	330.60	33.92
Indigenous	1604.95	1660.14	3.44
Total Cattle	1851.81	1990.74	7.50
Buffalo	979.22	1053.43	7.58

It may be observed from the above table, the population of cattle and buffalo has increased between the two successive livestock census surveys conducted in the Country.

2.8 On the question of feasibility of census of livestock owners being coopted in the livestock census conducted by the Department, the Secretary of the Department submitted during Oral Evidence as follows:-

“We have some of the answers already in hand, and I think that I will also be able to give some information not just about the number of rural households that actually own livestock, but also about our own plans to ensure that the Department itself makes a study of the impact of these schemes as far as employment generation in this very important sector is concerned.

In the first place, I would like to answer the question about the number of rural households that actually own animals as I think that this was one very important point that was made. I think the interventions made last week by your good self as well as other Members of the Committee were very important. If we can do a census of the number of animals that are available in the Country, then there is no reason why we should not also be aware of the number of households. We have certain figures also, which I will submit for your consideration.

This is a Report by the National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), which is an institution coming under the ICAR

system. In their Report of 2008, which is based on the information from the 59th Round of NSSO, they have said that 80.1 per cent of the total rural households own one or more number of one or more species of animals or birds. Now, from this, we can draw certain figures. There are 138.3 million rural households in the Country. These are the figures of the census published by the Registrar General of India. Based on what the National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP) of ICAR have said, we can say that 110.4 million households, that is, 80 per cent – as they have said – own livestock. This is the figure of people in this Country who own livestock.”

2.9 The thrust of the Department during 11th Plan is on genetic upgradation of bovine population in order to enhance productivity and availability of quality animals in the Country. To achieve this objective, Government of India is implementing a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, ‘National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding’. Government is also implementing three Central Sector Schemes, namely, Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) and Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI) for development of bovine population.

The Working Group of the Sub-Committee of the National Development Council on Agriculture and Related Issues in Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries in its Report (April 2007) has mentioned that increased livestock population has led to reduced availability of animal feeds and a number of environmental concerns. The crucial issue is balancing the growing demand for livestock products and simultaneously stabilizing the livestock population commensurate with carrying capacity of land. To fructify this policy the Department is implementing the following schemes:

- i) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)

- ii) Conservation of Threatened Breeds of Livestock;
- iii) Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits;
- iv) Central Cattle Breeding Farms(CCBF);
- v) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (FSP&TI) and
- vi) Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS).

2.10 Further elaborating on the issue, the Secretary of the Department submitted as under :-

“.....our flagship scheme is the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding. As you know, this has been going on for about 10-11 years. I would say this is the first organized attempt on the part of the Government to ensure that superior breeds of cattle and buffaloes are developed in this Country in a systematic manner on a nation-wide basis. I agree that various efforts have been made in the past by various agencies including State Governments to promote superior genetic strains of cattle and buffaloes. But I would stress that this is the first time that in the Government of India this attempt has been made on a nation-wide basis in a systematic manner with very clearly laid down objectives in mind. I would also say that to a large extent this has been successful. I would like to point out that from about 25 million doses of semen production in a year, we have come to the point where our production has reached 54 million doses now. That is still not a very satisfactory figure. What we need is in the region of about 100 million. But I am confident that with the kind of efforts we are making, we will be able to achieve that target.”

2.11 The Department informed that the broad framework of the breeding policy was prepared by the Government of India and circulated to all the States as a broad guideline to formulate their own breeding policy. This envisages crossbreeding of nondescript cattle population with exotic breeds - Jersey and HF (level of exotic inheritance being limited to 50%), selective breeding of indigenous stock in their breeding tracts and use of recognized indigenous breeds for upgrading indigenous non-descript stock.

2.12 When further asked to furnish the scheme wise details of number of beneficiaries of the above mentioned Schemes and steps taken by the Department to popularize these Schemes in rural and remote areas of the Country, the Department stated that scheme wise detail of number of beneficiaries of the above mentioned Schemes are as follows:

(a) Scheme wise details of beneficiaries

(i) **National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding:** This is not a beneficiary oriented scheme. However, funds have been released to the States for establishment of private Artificial Insemination (AI) workers. Project envisages establishment of 34,000 private AI workers and so far 17,000 private AI workers have been established to deliver breeding inputs at the farmer' doorstep. Funds are also made available under the scheme for organization of fertility camps. Under these camps, animals are treated for infertility and also trained for management of dairy animals. Fertility camps are organized at the rate of two camps per block per year. 50,000 camps will be organized during the project period and allocation of Rs. 50.00 crore has been made available under this component.

(ii) **Conservation of Threatened Breeds of Livestock:** This is a conservation scheme for threatened livestock breeds, except cattle & buffalo, whose population is below 10,000 numbers in breeding tracts. This is not a beneficiary oriented scheme. Funds are released to the State Government and Agricultural Universities for establishment of nucleus breeding flock of threatened breeds.

(iii) **Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits:** Under the newly approved scheme 'Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits', there is a provision for establishment of individual sheep/goat farms through NABARD. The scheme is aimed for women beneficiaries, poor and marginal farmers. During 2010-11 (till 21.12.2010), 51 sheep/goat units have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu. Other 530 sheep/goat rearing units in Tamil Nadu have been identified to cover under this scheme. Further 50-60 proposals are in the process of sanction in Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) **Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBF):** The Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBF) produced 394 numbers of bull calves and distributed 234 number of bull calves during the year 2009-10. The bull calves produced at CCBFs are distributed to various States in the Country for using them for production of frozen semen doses for their respective

cattle & buffalo breeding programmes in the States. These farms also imparted training to 2,888 numbers of the farmers in the field of management of dairy farms during the year 2009-10.

(v) **Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (FSP& TI):** During 2009-10, 10.28 lakh frozen semen doses (of good quality) were produced and 8.97 lakh frozen semen doses (of good quality) were sold to Non-Government organizations (NGOs)/individual farmers/State Governments and private breeders for insemination in the cattle and buffalo for enhancement of milk production.

(vi) **Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS):** Under this scheme, final registration of 13,055 cattle and buffalo was done during 2009-10. Therefore, approximately 13,055 animal owners/breeders/farmers were provided incentive prize money for rearing of good quality cattle and buffalo during 2009-10.

(b) Details of steps taken by the Department to popularize these Schemes in rural and remote areas of the Country are as follows:

(i) **National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding:** Funds have been made available to the State for publication of leaflets and pamphlets, farmers' training programme, organizing calf rally, milk yield competition and organization of seminar & workshops during Phase I. Under the Phase – II, funds are made available to the State for undertaking bull production programme in order to involve farmers directly under the scheme. The scheme is publicized also during the organization of fertility camps.

(ii) **Conservation of Threatened Breeds of Livestock:** State level genetic Resource Committee is taking care of the scheme in respective States.

(iii) **Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits:** NABARD has advertised the scheme through Local / Regional newspaper. Also published leaflets & brochures in local languages.

(iv) **Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBF):** This is not a beneficiary oriented scheme, so arrangement for publicity in the rural areas has not been undertaken.

(v) **Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (FSP& TI):** The scheme is being popularized through website of the Department.

(vi) **Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS):** Every month publicity camps are organized for publicity in rural areas.

2.13 On the question if the Department contemplated to integrate some of the activities/chores performed in the Animal Husbandry Sector with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) so that the livelihood of landless labour are assured to some extent while retaining their chosen vocation in the animal husbandry sector, the Department stated that as there is scope of integration of animal husbandry activities with MNREGA. The State Departments of Animal Husbandry are repeatedly advised during meetings and conferences to effect convergence with multi disciplinary schemes like MNREGA, RKVY, etc., so as to augment fund flow to this sector. Members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are allowed to avail of MNREGA resources for land development and provision of irrigation facilities etc. on land owned by them. These activities have important bearing on success of livestock rearing by them. In some States man days are allowed for construction of animal sheds on their own land to MNREGA beneficiaries belonging to these categories.

2.14 The Department further submitted that efforts will continue to be made under MNREGA to increase fodder biomass - grasses, shrub and tree leaves - so that it could benefit the landless persons interested in activities in the Animal Husbandry sector. MNREGA funds used for development of common property resources like grazing lands, gochar land, wetlands, roadside and canal bank/riverbank areas, permanent fallows etc. and soil conservation measures increase the availability of water from surface and ground water sources would help in increasing fodder availability for livestock.

(C) LIVESTOCK SECTOR AND EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

2.15 There is no systematic study of the level of employment and its potential in the animal husbandry sector. However, estimates have been made on the basis of Report No. 515 of National Sample Survey Organisation's 61st round of survey (July 2004-June 2005) on 'Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05' taking into account the proportion of workforce and persons employed in animal farming per thousand workforce. Based on this, the proportion of employment in animal husbandry per thousand workforce is as follows:

Employment in Animal Farming
(Per thousand workforce)

Area	Male		Female	
	Total	Principal Status	Total	Principal Status
Rural	23	21	132	61
Urban	7	7	49	25

2.16 Applying the above figures to the total workforce in the Country computed on the basis of the projected population of the Country as on 01.10.2010 (as per Registrar General of India), the total population engaged in animal farming is estimated as tabulated below:

Total Employment in Animal Farming
As on 1.10.2010

(In million)

Area	Male		Female	
	Total	Principal Status	Total	Principal Status
Rural	5.3	4.8	17.2	5.8
Urban	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.6
Total	6.0	5.5	18.6	6.4

2.17 Thus, a total of 24.6 million (male and female) people, both in rural and urban areas, are engaged in animal farming, out of which 11.9 million are engaged in the activity in principal status. As many as two million people are deployed in animal farming in urban areas. The detailed state-wise position is at **Annexure I**. Milk Production alone involves over one million producers. It may be clarified here that the above position does not take into account the employment in activities relating to slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, processing of various other animal products and by-products, their distribution and utilization.

2.18 The above table shows that women account for 18.6 million of the total workforce of 24.6 million engaged in animal farming i.e. 75.6 per cent. While only 33% of the workforce engaged in crop farming comprises of women. Thus, livestock sector embodies gender equity more than any other sector. Women play a major role in livestock production and most of them have good knowledge about livestock behaviour and local feeds. Despite variations, women mostly handle aspects like milking, care of young and sick animals, cleaning and feeding.

Women usually look after poultry. Similarly, women play a prominent role in rearing sheep, goat and small ruminants.

2.19 No detailed studies have been done on the labour requirements for maintenance of cattle and buffaloes. However, some preliminary studies conducted at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal demonstrated that the employment potential of dairying is greater than that of arable farming. As per the Report of National Commission on Agriculture, 1976, the manpower requirement for rearing of different categories of livestock in terms of man-years is as follows:

- **Cattle:** Based on the studies conducted by the Institute of Agriculture Research Statistics on the labour input, one member of the farm family can get full-time employment by attending to 10 non-descript, 3 cross-bred adult cattle and 40 non-descript, 15 cross-bred young stock.
- **Buffaloes:** One person can attend 10 non-descript adult buffalo and 40 non-descript young stock.
- **Sheep and Goats:** In case of these categories of animals, one person can get full employment to look after 50 sheep or 75 goats. For improved variety, these species would require the service of one person to look after 20 sheep or 40 goats.
- **Pigs:** With the existing practices, it has been estimated that about 40 non-descript pigs require full time attention of one person. In case of improved stock, one person can look after at most 20 pigs.

- **Other animals:** For rearing of equines, camels and other animals, one person gets full employment per animal.
- **Poultry:** Based on the selected studies undertaken by some research institutes and State Departments, it has been estimated that one farm family member could be kept fully engaged in rearing a flock of 100 birds. With improved techniques of rearing and easy availability of inputs and services, one person can take care of 150 birds.

Using the above criteria of manpower requirement, the potential of employment in animal farming has been worked out based on the livestock population (Livestock Census 2007 Provisional Report). As per this, total manpower requirement for full day employment works out to 33.1 million. Detailed position thereof is at **Annexure II**.

2.20 Rearing of livestock, apart from offering substantial direct employment has also a large in-built potential for generating indirect employment in several ancillary activities like manufacture of livestock feed, fabrication of dairy and poultry equipment, and a large number of animal based industries concerning hides, skins, bones, wool bristles etc. 'Access to asset' is the pre-condition for any self-employment activity. In comparison to land, livestock are more than proportionately controlled by the poor. Success of the Operation Flood Programme (OF) spearheaded by National Dairy Development Board proves that livestock farmers are receptive to appropriate technologies if the programme is linked with an assured marketing opportunities to sell their milk at remunerative prices. Most

of the milk 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 14.08 million farmers have been brought under the ambit of about 1,35,439 village level dairy cooperative societies in the Country as a 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, revitalization of sick dairy cooperative federations and creation of infrastructure in the States for production of quality milk and milk products so that remunerative prices are paid to farmers and they are encouraged to take up dairying as an activity, thus generating newer employment opportunities.

(D) WOMEN CENTRIC SCHEMES

2.21 When queried as to whether the Ministry is aware of the announcement made by the Finance Minister during his Budget Speech of 2006-07 on gender based budgeting and why the Department have not been able to formulate specific schemes for empowerment of women so far, the Department stated that they are aware of this announcement. The schemes of the Department are basically intended to assist the States in the development of infrastructure and provide policy directives for promotion of Animal Husbandry and Dairying sectors. There are few beneficiary-oriented schemes. Nevertheless, women play a central role in this sector. This has, indirectly, assisted women also. In the 12th Five Year Plan the Department will be having more focus on empowerment of women in rural areas.

2.22 The Committee were informed that the Department does not have any specific scheme designated for empowerment of women. However, the Department has always emphasized on providing benefits to women engaged in animal husbandry, dairying & fisheries. In the Animal Husbandry sector, men and women work hand in hand with certain activities like feeding the animals, milking of animals etc. mostly performed by women. However, role of both men and women are complementary in the field of animal husbandry and it is not possible to segregate the functions into specific grouping. Women have been at the forefront of dairy cooperative movement, which was initially carried under the Operation Flood Programme and later also under the Integrated Dairy Development Programme implemented by the Government. In the Poultry Sector, especially in the scheme for promotion of rural poultry, it has been felt that as rural poultry is an income supplementing scheme and mostly implemented by women, emphasis on training should be given to women.

2.23 Similarly, in the scheme for conservation of breeds, the conservation of sheep, goat and small ruminants are directed towards sectors in which women are being identified to take up such schemes. Schemes / Programmes implemented by the Department have been beneficial to women. All the States/Union Territories have been requested to maintain records in this regard.

2.24 When asked to explain how the employment potential in particular of women in Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sectors has been increased and

enhanced, the Secretary of the Department submitted during Oral Evidence, as under :-

“.....I am sure you are aware that a Steering Committee was chaired by Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission. It was they who submitted a report which covered this point. From that Report it is obvious that the Planning Commission was concerned about the centrality of women in reference to many sectors. The Planning Commission obviously felt that women were not being given an important enough role and that it was necessary to earmark funds for them in the activities of specific departments to ensure that they are more or less brought into mainstream, in other words empowered. Women had been left out; they should be brought into the picture. It should be a more inclusive picture that emerges.

Now, I come to the next point, that is, in the context of animal husbandry and dairy development. I can do no better than to quote from a report that is the 66th Round of NSSO, 2009-10. The finding of this round was that for every 16 men who are involved in animal farming, there are no less than 95 women who are involved in animal farming. In other words, women in the rural sector are already central to animal husbandry and dairy development. In fact, I would have no hesitation in saying that it is women who are responsible to a very large measure for ensuring animal husbandry and dairy development in this Country despite being a comparatively small sector and one which has not received the kind of attention which it ought to have earlier, although in recent years we have received substantial funding. It is noteworthy that it has been a fairly successful area of operations.”

2.25 When queried further about the reasons/constraints due to which it is not feasible to have Women-centric Schemes in the Dairy Sector, the Department stated that the schemes of the Department in the dairy sector have been made universally applicable without putting any restriction on the basis of gender to enable the scheme to be availed by maximum beneficiaries. The women also do the bulk of the work in this sector. In fact 75.6% of the work force in this sector comprises women. This feature is unique to this Department. The Department will ensure that pride of place is given to women in our schemes.

2.26 On being asked to submit a detailed note on women-centric Schemes being worked out in poultry, goat and sheep, piggery sectors, the Department submitted that the 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Poultry Development' is envisaged to cover beneficiaries from Below Poverty Line including women to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. Besides income generation, rural backyard poultry provides nutrition supplementation in form of valuable animal protein and empowers women as generally the backyard activities are handled by the women in rural areas.

Under the scheme 'Integrated Development for Small Ruminants and Rabbits (IDSRR)' there is provision for establishment of commercial sheep and goat rearing units which are supported with a mix of loan-cum-subsidy. The intended beneficiaries are landless and marginal farmers and preference is given to women. The scheme has been launched recently and hence it is not possible to indicate if exclusive women centered schemes for sheep and goat will be successful. It is further mentioned that the Ministry of Women & Child Development implements multi disciplinary schemes for women, which also cover livestock activities.

2.27 The Committee were further informed that the 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Poultry Development' is envisaged to cover beneficiaries from Below Poverty Line including women to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. Besides income generation, rural backyard poultry provides nutrition

supplementation in form of valuable animal protein and empowers women as generally the backyard activities are handled by the women in rural areas.

When further asked to furnish the details about the total number of women who have benefited under these Schemes since the inception of the Scheme, year-wise, the Department furnished that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Poultry Development' has been initiated during the later part of 2009-10. Most of the concerned State Governments are in the process of selection, training and distribution of chicks to the beneficiaries. The physical progress format of the scheme component seeks details of beneficiaries as male, female, SC /ST etc. and the information will be compiled as soon as State Governments furnish the same.

2.28 On Women Centric Schemes the Department have also stated that for various reasons they are not feasible. The problem, however, is that the men-folk of rural landless, small and marginal farmers/households are usually working in towns and cities so they are not in a position to avail the Schemes as also follow up loans/Scheme formalities by coming to the villages and so on. In the process the women who are normally living in the villages and who can avail these Schemes are also deprived of these opportunities.

2.29 When asked if the Department have given a thought to involve Panchayats, etc in these Schemes to make them women centric effectively, the Department stated that under the components 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' and 'Poultry Estates' of the centrally sponsored scheme 'Poultry Development', a provision has been made to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions

for selection of beneficiaries. Various meat sector schemes implemented as credit linked scheme through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), intend to benefit individuals, farmers, self help group etc. who would like to avail the benefits. Panchayats can be involved by NABARD/ State Governments in mobilizing project proposal.

In case of 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' scheme, Panchayats are involved in selection of private Artificial Insemination (AI) workers. Further, Panchayati Raj Institutions can be involved in management of bulls supplied under the scheme for natural services. There is a large scope of convergence of the activities of the Department with the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj to ensure that women and landless farmers get benefit of the animal husbandry schemes. 59.4% of the 1.5 crore Swarojgaries under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) are women and of the Swarojgaries assisted 35% are for milch cattle. The State Governments will be sensitized in this regard to ensure convergence of activities to generate sustainable livelihood and income for the rural household particularly the women and landless farmers.

2.30 The Department has also mentioned that the Department of Women and Child Development implements multi-disciplinary Schemes for women which also cover livestock activities. When asked further to furnish details of all such Schemes and if some of the Department's Schemes be worked out to synergize with those being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development, the Department stated that the Department of Women and Child

Development has a scheme called Support to Training and Employment Programme for women (STEP).

The objective of the scheme is to:

- mobilize women in small viable groups and make facilities available though and access to credit;
- provide training for skill upgradation;
- enable groups of women to take up employment-cum-income generation programs by providing backward and forward linkages;
- provide support services for further improving training and employment conditions for women.

The details of the Scheme STEP are at **Annexure-III**.

2.31 When queried as to whether the Department have embarked upon formulating women specific schemes via gender based budgeting to be implemented in the Twelfth Plan, the Department furnished in a written reply that they are in the process of reviewing their schemes in the process of drafting the Twelfth Plan, and will sharpen the focus on gender-related issues.

(E) LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL

2.32 The Department have informed that Livestock Health and Disease Control is being implemented throughout the Country with macro-management approach by amalgamating all the on-going Plan schemes with some modifications since 2003-04. The scheme has the following components:

- (a) Assistance to States for Control of animal Diseases (ASCAD)
- (b) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)
- (c) Professional Efficiency Development (PED)

(d) Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) – New Component

2.33 The Department further stated that with a view to assist the veterinary establishments in States, they have recast the Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control' and circulated a memorandum for the consideration of EFC. The new component is expected to be implemented from 2010-11. When asked the present status of the proposal and would the implementation proposal of the scheme commence as scheduled, the Department informed that on 18.8.2010 the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control' with eight components. These include extension of the existing Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme to more districts and four new components, namely National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS), National Control Programme on Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Establishment & Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries (ESVHD), National Control Programme on Brucellosis (NCPB), and the administrative approval of the modified Scheme for implementation during remaining period of 11th Plan was issued on 31st August 2010. The scheme has commenced as per schedule and funds for all the components of the scheme have been released to the implementing agencies. A sum of Rs. 193.19 crore is the expenditure so far, out of a budget provision of Rs. 293.50 crore for these five components alone. The funds are expected to be fully spent.

2.34 Some studies have estimated annual loss of Rs. 20,000 crore per annum on account of reduced production of milk and meat due to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), which has reduced our access to international trade. This

programme earlier implemented in 54 districts of the Country, has drastically reduced occurrence of this disease in the districts covered. The Department has now expanded this programme to 167 more districts. Thus, a total of 221 district has, therefore, been targeted. When asked by when this Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is likely to be totally eradicated from the Country, the Department stated that Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) has been extended from 54 to 221 districts. The programme will be expanded to other parts of the Country in a phased manner and it is expected that we would be able to control the disease by 2025.

2.35 On the question of Livestock Health, the Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries stated during the oral evidence stated :-

“.....I would like to bring to your notice is Livestock Health. On the face of it, livestock health would have nothing to do with benefiting the women, but the point is this that all your cattle breeding programmes and cross breeding programmes, etc., will have no meaning, if you do not have healthy animals. We have a very vigorous programme which is being conducted all over the Country for ensuring livestock health through vaccination and various other services. As you know, last year, we introduced a new component in our Livestock health Scheme, namely the Foot and Mouth Disease Programme, in 54 districts. We expanded it at a stroke to 221 districts. The aim is that from the first year of the 12th Plan onwards we will keep on expanding it. So, within a fairly reasonable period of time, in a phased manner, the entire Country will be covered. It has been estimated by the ICAR that the loss, to the nation, because of the Foot and Mouth Disease, every single year, is Rs.20,000 crore. This is a gigantic figure. We cannot even imagine how much it is. The Country cannot afford to have this. Food and Mouth Disease, unlike rinderpest, does not kill, but what it does is to cause morbidity so that the value of the animal decreases. The ability of supplying good milk of animals is decreased and their lifetime value has gone down. This is something which affects the family directly. But, if you have a system in place where the animal is being regularly inoculated twice in a year with a Trivalent Vaccine, which is available and which covers all the three strains of Foot and Mouth Disease that are present in this Country, then livestock health to the extent is promoted.”

2.36 The Committee were informed that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control' with eight components on 18 August, 2010. The details of the scheme, the total number of livestock that are expected to benefited, since when the Scheme commenced and the funds earmarked for the Scheme in reminder of Eleventh Plan are at **Annexure-IV**.

2.37 When asked to furnish the details of steps taken to increase the population of livestock to not only increase the production of milk but also generate more employment in the sector and act as a fillip for increasing usage of manure i.e. organic fertilizers, the Department in a written reply stated that to improve productivity and number of milch animals, Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' (NPCBB) from October 2000 on 100% grant-in-aid basis in two phases with an allocation of Rs. 402 crore and Rs 914.89 crore for Phase-I and Phase-II respectively. NPCBB envisages genetic upgradation of bovines on priority basis. The project also has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds. In addition to this Government is also implementing three central sector schemes for genetic upgradation of bovine population namely, Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and Central Herd Registration Scheme for production of genetically superior breed of bull calves, good quality frozen semen and identification of location of superior

germplasm of cattle and buffaloes to meet the requirement of bulls and frozen semen of some of the important cattle breeds in the Country.

(F) LIVESTOCK INSURANCE

2.38 The Department have submitted that for Promotion of the livestock sector, it is important that along with providing more effective measures for disease control and improvement of genetic quality of animals, a mechanism of assured protection to the farmers and cattle rearers is required against eventual losses of such animals. In this direction, the Government of India introduced a CSS 'Livestock Insurance' on a pilot basis during 2005-06 & 2006-07 in 100 selected districts of the Country. The scheme continued during 2007-08 also. A full fledged scheme 'Livestock insurance' was approved on 20.11.2008 in 100 newly selected districts on regular basis. The scheme covers 300 selected districts from 10.12.2009. This CSS being implemented in all the States has twin objectives: providing protection mechanism to the farmers and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death and to demonstrate the benefit of the livestock. The scheme benefits the farmers (large / small / marginal) and cattle-rearers having indigenous/crossbred milch cattle and buffaloes. Benefit of subsidy is restricted to two animals per beneficiary per household. The funds under the scheme are utilized for payment of premium subsidy, honorarium to veterinary practitioners and publicity campaign for creation of awareness. 50 per cent of the premium of insurance is paid by the beneficiary and the remaining 50 per cent is paid by the Government of India. The scheme is implemented through the State Livestock

Development Boards. Where no such board exists, the scheme is being implemented through the State Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

2.39 When asked further to furnish the details of the steps taken/being taken to popularize this Scheme with a view to attract more and more farmers towards it, the Department in a detailed reply stated that the Livestock insurance scheme is implemented through the State Livestock Development Boards. Where no such board exists, the scheme is being implemented through the State Directorate of Animal Husbandry. The funds under the scheme are utilized for payment of premium subsidy, honorarium to veterinary practitioners and publicity campaign for creation of awareness. Half of the insurance premium is paid by the beneficiary and the rest by the Government of India. During the review meetings with the State Governments, the physical & financial progress under the Livestock Insurance scheme was discussed. Secretary of this Department requested the State Governments to expedite the progress in the implementation of the scheme, particularly the laggard States. A letter was also addressed by the Secretary to the concerned State Chief Secretaries to direct their State Animal Husbandry Departments to implement the scheme with more vigor. It is relevant to point out that the number of animal insured has increased significantly from 3.97 lakh in 2008-09 to 6.79 lakh in 2009-10. Directions have been given in the guidelines of the scheme to the State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) to publicize the scheme. State Implementing Agencies should make efforts to involve dairy cooperative societies and other agencies that have direct contact with milk producers in different ways e.g. Livestock Inspectors, Gau-Mitras, traders of milk and milk

products, etc. They have also been requested to involve the Panchayati Raj institutions in publicity. The task of disseminating information on the scheme and inviting farmers to offer their animals for identification for insurance are entrusted to the Intermediate Panchayats.

(G) SCHEMES FOR GROWING FODDER CROPS

2.40 Adequate availability of feed and fodder to livestock is vital for increasing the productivity and also to sustaining ongoing genetic improvement initiatives. Optimum and efficient utilization of feed and fodder resources holds key for successful commercial livestock production. The area cultivated under fodder is about 4.6% of the total cultivable area. Exclusive pastures and grasslands are widespread and are grazed by the domestic animals. Total area under permanent pastures and grasslands is about 12.4 million hectare (NABCONS). An area of 15.6 million hectare is classified as wasteland and is also available for grazing. However majority of these lands have either been degraded or encroached upon restricting their availability for livestock grazing.

Diverse uses of agriculture crop residues, frequent droughts and floods widened the gap between demand and supply of feed and fodder. As per the study conducted by NABCONS in 2007, a large gap exists between demand and supply of Feed and Fodder (FF) in the Country:

S.N.	Feed	Demand	Availability	Gap
1.	Dry Fodder	416	253	163(40%)
2.	Greens	222	143	79(36%)
3.	Concentrate	53	23	30(57%)

Presently, the Department is implementing a central sector scheme, 'Central fodder Development Organization' and a 'Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme' to supplement the efforts of States in feed and fodder development.

2.41 As regards existence of Schemes benefitting farmers growing fodder crops and availability of forward linkages for them to sell their crop to Government/Market, the Committee have been informed that the Scheme of Grassland Development including grass reserves has been modified in new EFC to accommodate individual farmers growing fodder crops. Likewise, under the modified component of fodder seed production, it has been assured that fodder seeds produced by the farmers are lifted. In case of component of fodder block making units farmers will be benefitted as their dry fodder will be lifted by block making units.

2.42 When enquired whether any of these components are presently under implementation, how would individual farmers growing fodder be accommodated in the modified proposals and the mechanism proposed for assured lifting of fodder seed produced by the farmers, the Department submitted in a written reply that in the modified / comprehensive 'Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme' being implemented from 01.04.2010, the following three components have been retained:

- (i) Establishment of Fodder Block Making Units
- (ii) Grassland Development, including Grass Reserves
- (iii) Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution

Individual farmers can take up perennial Fodder crops cultivation in their fields. They have to make agreement with an Non Govt. Organization (NGO), Self Help Group (SHG) or other responsible organization for cultivation of fodder for five years continuously on the same piece of land. State Govt. will assess the requirement of fodder seeds and make an agreement for 3-5 years with a seed supplying agency for rates of seed (crop wise) to be supplied, including transportation cost up to delivery place, for each year. Time frame for of supply of seeds is also decided with seed supplying agency. The seed supplying agencies in turn will make a buy- back arrangement of fodder seeds produced by the farmers. Foundation Seeds for production of Certified fodder seeds will provided by seed supplying agencies to the farmers. After procurement of fodder seeds in the form of fodder minikits, State Govt. will distribute these fodder kits to farmers.

2.43 When further asked to furnish the details of cases of complaints received from the farmers about the non-implementation of buy-back arrangement of fodder seeds produced by them and the remedial action undertaken including the steps taken by the Department to overcome the decline in production /availability of feed and fodder and control over their prices, the Department furnished that no complaints have been received by the Department. The Department has launched a comprehensive modified 'Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme' from 01.04.2010, which includes components that will encourage farmers, State Government Departments (Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Forest, other Public Sector undertakings), Goshalas, NGOs, Milk Federation etc. to increase fodder production and also private entrepreneurs to take up feed

production by establishing feed production units, mineral mixture plants etc. The Department has increased fodder minikits distribution to 11.79 lakh for free of cost distribution among the farmers to encourage more fodder production. The Department has not taken any step to regulate prices as it has no jurisdiction. The prices are linked to market forces.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK AMONGST LANDLESS SEGMENT

2.44 The Committee observe that inspite of the existence of a plethora of Schemes being implemented by the Department for distribution of livestock amongst the landless, the ground realities as reflected in the documents furnished to them are not at all encouraging. What is further disconcerting is the fact that livestock holding percentage amongst this most vulnerable class of the agricultural community runs into single digits. The Committee cannot, but deprecate the extant sordid state of affairs as they are of the firm opinion that the Scheme of DVCF / DEDS has not borne the desired results in favour of the targeted sections of landless and marginal farmers. The reasons attributed therefor by the Department are not at all convincing. Though they acknowledge that there might be genuine constraints holding back the success of this Scheme, but they at the same time are also confident that these are not unsurmountable constraints. They, therefore, recommend the Department to sort out with the implementing agencies viz. State Governments and others and address this vexed issue in a holistic manner while keeping in focus the main objective of this Scheme. They

further recommend that with a view to provide assured access to feed to the landless segments to enable them to raise livestock, the Department need to initiate urgent measures to resurrect the dwindling Common Property resources under Panchayat lands if need be with proper coordination with Ministry of Panchayati Raj to enable them to support livestock. They are pretty sure that if these measures are taken in a coordinated way, then this Scheme could be successfully implemented.

2.45 The Committee observe that though the landless segment constitutes 32% of rural population, the distribution of livestock of Sheep and Goat and poultry is to the extent of 6.5%. With a view to increase their distribution, they desire the Department to lay extra stress on providing sheep, goat and poultry to the landless segment as these require very minimal investment in terms of infrastructure with rearing cost being pretty low. Further, in their opinion these animals would provide the much needed dietary supplement to the targeted class in terms of milk and eggs in the initial stage and later on enable them to venture into such activities that could augment their income levels besides providing gainful employment to these sections during the lean cropping season. They would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

CATTLE AND BUFFALO POPULATION

2.46 The examination of the subject by them revealed lack of clarity in the data generated on the growth of cattle and buffalo population by the

Department is at variance with that of the assertion of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries that the cattle and buffalo population is not showing any signs of increase causes them deep anguish. Since they are given to understand that the Ministry of Food Processing Industries have taken up the matter with the Department, they desire the Department to urgently remove the ambiguity in perception on this aspect and apprise the Committee of the factual position within three months of the presentation of this Report.

IMBALANCED GROWTH OF INDIGENOUS / CROSS BREED CATTLE

2.47 The Committee observe that as per the figures of the livestock census carried out in the year 2007 the population of exotic/crossbreed cattle has increased by 33.92% in comparison to the 2003 census, while the population of indigenous variety has increased by only 3.44% and the population of buffalo had witnessed a growth of 7.58%. They are rather perplexed to note that the growth in population of indigenous cattle is very low and is a matter of grave concern which needs to be resolved at the earliest. They are of the firm opinion that as the majority of Indian Agriculturists are small and marginal farmers category who due to their minuscule landholding are at the bottom rung of the economical ladder and thus cannot afford to raise and maintain the expensive exotic/crossbreed cattle. Thus, they are forced to be content with the indigenous breed though their output in terms of milk is less, whose maintenance cost is low as well. For the sake of this strata of agriculturists, the Committee urge the Department to undertake a slew of

measures which would result in a remarkable increase in the population of indigenous cattle as they are more in tune with the environment.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

2.48 The Committee observe that the last livestock census was undertaken more than five years ago and that the Department is relying on information generated by the 59th round of NSSO when already NSSO has carried out further surveys. They desire the Department to conduct a fresh livestock survey in real quick time independently through the Animal Husbandry Department of States so as to get an authentic as well as up-to-date data on the livestock population in the Country. They further desire that the parameters of this census be broadened to include the livestock owners as well which in their view would enable the Department to revisit / reorient their schemes to benefit the target groups at the earliest.

2.49 The Committee note that the Department is implementing many Schemes viz. NPCBB, CCBFs, CHRS and CFSP&TI to name a few, for genetic upgradation of bovine population to enhance their productivity and availability of quality animals in the Country. Though the Department have formulated many Schemes to upgrade the quality of bovines, still a lot more needs to be done as the growth rate of cattle and buffalo does not give a true picture of the efficacy of their programmes. They, therefore, desire that special emphasis be placed first on preserving indigenous breeds and then through genetic engineering upgrade their quality and quantity as well. The

Department also need to popularize these Schemes to enhance their reach thereby increase quality livestock throughout the Country.

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR

2.50 Their examination of this subject reveals that there have been no systematic and specific studies on the level of employment and its potential in the livestock sector. They are dismayed to note that on different aspects the Department is relying on different NSSO studies. These varied sources however, point out that in Rural areas 61 females are primarily engaged in Animal farming as against 21 males per thousand work force. In urban areas these figures are at 25 females against 7 males per thousand. A total of 24.6 million are engaged in animal farming 18.6% million women against 6 million men constituting 75.6 percent. Similarly, there have been no detailed studies on the labour requirement for rearing of cattle and buffaloes. They also note that as per Livestock Census 2007 (Provisional Report) the total man power requirement for full day employment works out to 33.1 million, 26.6 million for livestock and 6.5 million for poultry sectors. While recognising that success of Operation Flood Programme proved that livestock farmers are receptive to new ideas and technologies, the Committee desire the Department to infuse more funds and innovative ideas to tap the employment potential of the livestock sector to the fullest so that not only this sector's contribution is enhanced but also the nation continues to maintain its supremacy in this aspect in the world. They also desire that

along with the livestock census a study to assess the employment potential of the livestock sector may also be undertaken. They would like to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

2.51 During the course of examination of the subject, the Committee observe that there is a scope of integration of animal husbandry activities with MNREGA and the same was also being advised by the State Department of Animal Husbandry Sector. They further observe that the beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are allowed to avail of MNREGA resources for land development and provision of irrigation facilities etc. on land owned by them. In their considered opinion these activities have a bearing on successful rearing of livestock by them. In some States man days are allowed for construction of animal sheds on their own land to MNREGA beneficiaries belonging to these categories. They, therefore, desire that steps should be taken by the Department in conjunction with the Ministry of Rural Development to attract more and more landless and poor farmers towards MNREGA so that more man days of employment could be generated which would help in success of both the programmes having commonality of intended beneficiaries. They desire to be apprised of the steps initiated in this direction.

WOMEN CENTRIC SCHEMES

2.52 The Committee note that women have all along been at the forefront of dairy cooperative movement. Certain activities like feeding and milking

animals are mostly performed by women and the majority of the work force in this sector i.e. 75.6% comprises women. The Committee are happy to note further that the scheme Rural Backyard Poultry Development component of the centrally sponsored scheme of Poultry Development envisages to cover beneficiaries from below poverty line including women to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. Besides income generation, the Scheme provides nutritional supplementation in form of valuable animal protein thereby empowering women in rural areas. Under the scheme 'Integrated Development for Small Ruminants and Rabbits (IDSRR)' there is provision for establishment of commercial sheep and goat rearing units which are supported with a mix of loan-cum-subsidy. The intended beneficiaries are landless and marginal farmers and preference is given to women. The Committee, therefore, desire focussed attention be given to Women Centric Schemes, during the course of the Twelfth Plan so as to ensure financial self sufficiency to them and that pride of place is given to women in the schemes of the Department.

2.53 The Committee recognize that the key to the success or failure of any Scheme lies in the easy access to institutional credit for the beneficiaries. They, however, observe that women being the bulwark of the majority of livestock rearing and other allied activities are mostly not in a position to avail of institutional credit due to procedural and other inhibiting factors. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to work in tandem with other agencies involved in the implementation of these Schemes to

ensure that women willing to avail the benefits under these Scheme are able to obtain financial assistance from banks easily and do not have to encounter any hardships in obtaining bank loans. They further recommend that all procedural hindrances as obtained from the feedback are sorted out to make them beneficiary friendly to ultimately enhance the effectiveness of the schemes being implemented by the Department. They further desire that preference be given to Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Animal Husbandry activities also as they have been very successful in executing Schemes of various Ministries of the Government of India. They desire to be informed of the steps taken in this regard.

LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL

2.54 The Committee observe that schemes to control diseases in livestock and ensure their well being are of vital importance in maintaining the level of employment and income generation capacity of the Animal Husbandry Sector to the national GDP. They also observe that the Department is implementing schemes such as ASCAD, NPPE, FMD-CP to name a few towards the above stated objective. They, however, are constrained to observe that an estimated loss of Rs.20,000.00 crore per annum on account of reduced production of milk and meat due to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is reducing our access to the international trade. The Committee are happy to note that the Department have now expanded the FMD scheme to a total of 221 districts from 54 districts earlier as the implementation of the

scheme has reduced the occurrence of the disease and expand its outreach in a phased manner so as to control FMD totally by the year 2025. They, therefore, desire the Department to implement the scheme more vigorously and take concrete steps to strive to eradicate totally the FMD from the Country to ensure livestock health thereby sustain and enhance the production of milk and milk products, meat etc and promote international trade.

INSURANCE OF LIVESTOCK

2.55 The Committee observe that the livestock health in the Country is very poor and natural calamities are also very common. The Committee are given to understand that the Livestock Insurance Scheme being implemented in all the States has twin objectives of providing protection mechanism to the farmers and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death and to demonstrate the benefit of the insurance of livestock to the people and popularize it. The scheme covers 300 selected districts from 10 December, 2009. Benefit of subsidy is restricted to two animals per beneficiary per household. The Committee, therefore, desire the Livestock Insurance Scheme be implemented in full swing to attract more and more poor and marginal farmers of the Country towards this Scheme in view of the poor livestock health and recurrence of natural calamities and reduce the losses of poor and marginal farmers. They further urge the Department to consider the feasibility of removing the extant restriction of two animal per beneficiary per household and to popularise the scheme in rural and

remote areas, extend incentives and encourage small and poor farmers to come forward to avail the benefit of the scheme so that the objective of employment generation also could be enhanced. They desire to be informed of the action taken in this respect.

SCHEMES FOR FARMERS GROWING FODDER CROPS

2.56 The Committee note that an area of 15.6 million hectare is classified as wasteland and is available for grazing. These, however, are mostly degraded or have been encroached upon restricting availability for livestock grazing. They also note that the gap between demand and availability of feed and fodder varies between 36% for greenfeed, 40% for dry fodder and 57% for fodder concentrate. The Committee further note that to address the above issues the Department has launched a comprehensive modified 'Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme' from 01.04.2010, which includes components that would encourage farmers, State Government Departments (Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Forest, other Public Sector undertakings), Goshalas, NGOs, Milk Federation etc. to increase fodder production and also private entrepreneurs to take up feed production by establishing feed production units, mineral mixture plants etc. The Department has increased free of cost distribution of 11.79 lakh fodder minikits among the farmers to encourage more fodder production. They however, regret to note that all these measures have not resulted in any remarkable increase in the production of feed and fodder. The root cause of this problem is the absence of dedicated forward linkages for farmers

producing fodder crops i.e. arrangements to buy back of fodder seeds produced by the farmers. Moreover, as stated by the Department, the State Governments will assess the requirement of fodder seeds and make an agreement for 3-5 years with a seed supplying agency for rates of seed (Crop-wise) to be supplied, including transportation cost up to delivery place, for each year. Time frame for supply of seeds is also decided with seed supplying agency. The seed supplying agencies in turn will make a buy-back arrangement of fodder seeds produced by the farmers and that there is no mechanism to regulate prices which are market linked. The Committee, therefore, desire the Department to become proactive in the proper implementation of this scheme. They also desire the Department to take up the issue of removal of encroachments and upgradation of the classified wastelands which could be put to fodder crop production, reduce the wide gap in demand and supply as the Department had admitted the importance of feed and fodder in sustaining productivity of the livestock sector. They further desire the Department to assess the requirement of fodder seeds in the Country to generate more employment opportunities for the landless and poor farmers.

CHAPTER – III**DAIRY AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT****(A) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

To attain a target of 180 million tones of milk production annually by 2021-22, the Department are implementing the National Dairy Plan with a proposed outlay of Rs.17,371 crore. Milk production is expected to grow at four per cent with an annual incremental output of five million tones in the next 15 years. Districts will be categorized into 324 high potential districts for intensive development and remaining 282 low potential districts for further expansion of the sector. Under this plan, the Government is contemplating to enhance milk production in major milk producing areas, strengthen and expand infrastructure to produce, process and market milk through the existing and new institutional structures. The plan envisages breed improvement through Artificial Insemination (AI) and through natural service, setting up plants to augment cattle feed, by – pass protein and mineral mixture. The plan also proposes to bring 65 per cent of the surplus milk produced under organized sector for procurement as against the present 30 per cent. The cooperative and private sector would continue to have 50:50 shares.

3.2 The Department further stated that it is exploring World Bank assistance to bring down the cost to the Government and also to provide loans at a concessional rate. Approach paper/ Preliminary Project Report has been forwarded to the World Bank through the ministry of Finance. National Dairy

Development Board (NDDDB) is preparing State specific plans in consultation with State Governments/ milk federations to increase milk production. NDDDB is having discussion with World Bank Officials to finalise Detailed Project Report.

3.3 The following table shows the quantity of Milk produced in Country form 2004-05 to 2009-10 :-

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Qty. (Million Tonnes)	92.50	97.10	100.90	104.80	108.50	112.50
Annual Growth (%)	5.00	5.00	3.90	3.90	3.50	3.70

3.4 When asked to state the reasons for the less annual growth rate inspite of increase in the quantity of milk production in the Country, the Department stated that the average incremental increase on year-on-year basis has been consistently around 3.85 MT over the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 with the incremental growth from 2008-09 to 2009-10 being 4 MT. The growth rate is expressed in terms of percentages. Since the base figure has increased considerably, the growth rate looks less. The following reasons are also relevant for less annual growth rate:

- During 2009-10, the rains from the south-west monsoon were deficient by 23 percent of the long period average. The rain fall in the northern states, which account for about 44 per cent of the Country's milk production, reported deficiency in rainfall by about 36 per cent. 352 of the Country's 627 districts, which generally account for about 58 percent

of the Country's milk production, were officially declared drought affected.

- The lower growth rate in milk production is also due to the reduced production of major agricultural crops in 2009-10 such as cereals and pulses which would have reduced the availability of feed ingredients in the Country.
- The availability of feed and fodder, which are crucial for milk production, declined and their prices increased significantly.

Therefore, while there was an increase in milk production, its growth rate witnessed a slow down.

3.5 The Indian Dairy sector acquired substantial growth momentum from 9th Plan onwards, achieving an annual output of 108.5 million tones of milk during 2008-2009. This has not only placed the Country on top in the world, but also represents sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for the burgeoning population of the Country. 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 milk has reached at a level of 258 grams per day in the year 2008-2009, but it is still lower than the world average of 265 grams per day. Government of India is making efforts to increase the productivity of milch animals and thus increase the per capita availability of milk. Milk production and marketing system in India is unique. Most of the milk 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 14.08 million farmers have been brought under the ambit of 1,35,439 village level dairy cooperative societies in the Country as a part of Operation Flood Programme. The efforts of the Department in the dairy sector are concentrated on promotion of dairy activities mainly in non-operation flood areas with emphasis on building up cooperative infrastructure, revitalization of sick dairy cooperative federations and creation of infrastructure in the States for production of quality milk and milk products. The Department implement four schemes in the dairy sector including a new central sector scheme 'Dairy Venture Capital Fund'. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) continues its activities for the overall development of Dairy Sector in Operation Flood areas.

3.6 On the question new initiatives taken under Dairy Development, the Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries depose before the Committee, during oral evidence, as under:-

"Sir, another very important scheme is the Dairy Development. There are two main projects in that. One is the Intensive Dairy Development Programme and the other is the Clean Milk Programme. One very important feature of the Clean Milk Programme, in fact I would say, the most important activity in it is the supply of bulk milk chillers to cooperative societies. Now, at a stoke, I would say this has had a revolutionary effect on the dairy sector. I would like to quote from what the Managing Director of the Milk Marketing Federation of Tamil Nadu said to me once when I had gone there for inspection. He said by virtue of the fact that this Scheme has been launched by the Government of India, substantial funds have been given to the States and the Tamil Nadu Government have taken special interest and have purchased and supplied a lot of bulk milk chillers for their dairy units. He says the problem that used to be there earlier was that the women had to wake up at odd hours merely to ensure that they collect the milk on time so that it can be rushed to the nearest chilling centres. It is fact that some milk got spoiled in that process. He said, in Tamil Nadu that is

now a thing of the past. So, what is happening is this: the women of the house can wake up at a more normal hour. They milk their cow, secure in the belief that there is a bulk milk chiller in their village panchayat or very nearby, where the milk can be taken. Once the milk is given there or put in the chillers, she has nothing to worry because it will be kept there at a constant temperature of about 4 degree centigrade. At the appropriate time, a tanker will come along. It will empty the bulk milk chiller. Then, it will go out to the processing plants. As far as the woman is concerned, her problem is over because the minute the milk has been collected from her, she does not have to worry about it. She will also get the payment, which is due, without having to worry about spoilage. This, he said, has had a great liberating influence on women. They feel more confident. This was the word which he used. It has had a liberating influence on the women of Tamil Nadu.”

3.7 When asked to furnish scheme-wise, the number of beneficiaries since inception and the action Plan of the Department to encourage more and more small farmers towards animal rearing, the Department informed that 18,184 beneficiaries have been provided assistance under the Dairy Venture Capital Fund since inception in 2005-06.

Action plan of the Department is to encourage more and more small farmers towards animal rearing. The Department has recently revised the Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) scheme and renamed it as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS). Guidelines for the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme have been issued by NABARD to Banks on 21st September 2010. To make the scheme popular and increase the coverage area the following changes have been made in the DEDS:

- (i) The mode of central assistance under the scheme has been changed from interest free loan (IFL) of 50% to Back-ended Capital Subsidy of 25 % (33.33% in case of SC/ST beneficiaries).

(ii) For the 'Establishment of small dairy farms' component of DVCF, the Operation Flood areas were excluded. This restriction has been removed in DEDS.

(iii) New components have been added to the scheme like assistance for (a) rearing of heifer calves (b) establishing vermicompost unit with milch animal unit and (c) establishing dairy marketing outlet /dairy parlor.

(iv) The financial limits for individual components under the scheme have also been raised.

3.8 When asked the actual expenditure out of the allocations for DVCF and DEDS in Eleventh Plan, year-wise and State-wise, till 30 September, 2011 in the year 2011-12, the Department replied that State-wise allocation is not made under DVCF/DEDS as the scheme is demand based and implemented by NABARD. Subsidy is released based on bankable projects approved by Banks. Government of India releases funds to NABARD to meet their actual claims, pending claims and anticipated claims under the scheme. The actual release of funds to NABARD out of the allocations for DVCF and DEDS in Eleventh Plan, year-wise and State-wise, till 30th September, 2011 in the year 2011-12 is given in **Annexure V**. State-wise release of IFL under DVCF and back-ended capital subsidy to the beneficiaries by NABARD is at **Annexure VI and VII**.

3.9 On the steps taken to improve further the situation on all fronts under DEDS so far, the Department replied that they have recently (in 2010) modified the scheme Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) with inclusion of additional components and enhancing financial limits of existing components and renamed it

as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) with effect from 1st September 2010. The modifications were made based on the recommendations of an independent evaluating agency, feedback received from beneficiaries, State Governments and financial institutions. The major changes introduced in the DEDS when compared to DVCF are:

- Central Assistance in the form of Interest Free Loan in DVCF was changed to back-ended Capital Subsidy in DEDS. The subsidy amount being 25% of the cost of the project (33.33% for SC & ST beneficiaries).
- Restriction on Operation Flood areas on the component of establishment of small dairy units under DVCF was removed in DEDS. Operation Flood Districts made eligible for financing of all components under DEDS.
- Financing was extended to indigenous descript milch cows like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir, Rathi etc and graded buffaloes upto 10 numbers under (DEDS) in addition to crossbred cows (DVCF).
- Rearing of heifer calves (crossbred and indigenous descript) breeds of cattle and buffaloes upto 20 calves was included in DEDS which was not available in DVCF.
- New components added under DEDS are setting up of (i) Vermicompost unit (ii) Dairy Marketing Outlet/Dairy Parlour (iii) Crossbred female calf, indigenous cattle and graded buffalo calf for rearing.

- The financial limits for various components under the scheme have been increased in DEEDS.

The Department is monitoring the performance of the scheme in various States. NABARD has been asked to effectively publicize the scheme for greater awareness among the targeted beneficiaries for which 1.5% of the total subsidy amount released has been earmarked. The State Governments have been asked to monitor the applications being received and processed at various levels till their sanction through the meeting of the State and District Level Bankers Committees. In pursuance of the efforts made by this Department some State Governments have set district-wise targets for their officers for sanction of subsidy under the Scheme. This is reflected in the performance of the DEEDS in the last two years. It has been noticed that under this Scheme in some States / UTs no women beneficiaries are there, while in others their numbers are too low vis-à-vis number of proposals sanctioned.

3.10 The number of women beneficiaries assisted under DEEDS is about 13%. Some of the reasons for less women beneficiaries are lack of education and confidence among the women to undertake the required paper work for availing the assistance and distance to be travelled to access the banking facilities. However, in most cases it is the women who are the actual beneficiaries even though the assistance is availed by the male members of the family. When queried about the steps taken by the Department to increase greater participation of women, the Department replied that it is contemplating incentives for the women beneficiaries to avail assistance under the scheme. These are still at the early

stage of planning. The number of beneficiaries, in general, in the NE region is less in comparison to other parts of the Country. The preference towards dairying in the N.E. Region is low as compared to rearing of pigs, sheep and poultry. On account of less consumption and hence lesser demand for dairy products, the marketing infrastructure is poor in the N.E. Regions for milk & milk products which acts as a disincentive for promotion of dairy entrepreneurs in this region. The department is trying to encourage and popularize dairy development through its flagship scheme IDDP which helps in creation of village level infrastructure, setting up of small dairies, organizing farmers into village and district level unions for training, collection, processing and marketing of milk which ensures ready market for the milk produced. Development of village level infrastructure and ready market for the milk produced is expected to spur demand for assistance in these regions under DEEDS. During the month of October 2011, a subsidy amount of Rs.10 lakh has been released to eight women beneficiaries in the State of Manipur and Rs.0.83 lakh for one women beneficiary in Meghalaya for establishment of mini dairy units under the scheme.

3.11 When further asked to furnish details of assessment done about the efficacy, reach and spread of the Dairy Venture Capital Fund Scheme, along with the results and steps taken to increase the number of beneficiaries under this Scheme, the Department stated that it got the scheme Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) evaluated through an independent agency - Centre for Management Development, which has submitted its evaluation report to the Department. According to the report a significant majority of the loans have been provided for

establishing small dairy farms creating noteworthy positive impact among the rural farmers however the scheme is yet to make an impact in initiating major structural changes in unorganized sector. Restrictive clause on financing small dairy farms in Operation Flood areas has limited its spread to Non Operation Flood areas of the States and there were demands from the people and public representatives to include Operation Flood areas also for financing small dairy farms. The Department based on the recommendations in this as well as feed back received from States and eligible beneficiaries has conducted EFC and revised the scheme with effect from 1st September, 2010 and renamed the scheme as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS).

The major changes introduced in the DEDS when compared to DVCF are:

- (i) Mode of Central Assistance changed from Interest Free Loan in DVCF to Back ended Capital Subsidy in DEDS.
- (ii) The subsidy will be 25% of the cost of the project (33.33% for SC & ST beneficiaries)
- (iii) Restriction on Operation Flood (OF) areas on the component of establishment of small dairy units under DVCF has been removed in DEDS. All districts including OF districts will be eligible for financing of all components under DEDS.
- (iv) Financing will be extended to indigenous descript milch cows like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir, Rathi etc and graded buffaloes upto 10 numbers under DEDS in addition to crossbred cows (DVCF).
- (v) Rearing of heifer calves (crossbred and indigenous descript) breeds of cattle and buffaloes upto 20 calves included in DEDS which was not available in DVCF.

(vi) New components added under DEEDS are setting up of (i) Vermicompost unit (ii) Dairy Marketing Outlet/Dairy Parlour (iii) rearing of Crossbred female calf, indigenous cattle and graded buffalo calf for rearing.

(vii) The financial limits for various components under the scheme have been increased in DEEDS.

Since the scheme has been recently revised the impact of the revised scheme is yet to be assessed.

(b) Evaluation study had recommended extending assistance for small dairy farms even in Operation Flood areas, to increase the outlay and to include new components.

Keeping these recommendations and the requests from the public representatives, banks and farmers, the scheme has been revised to capital subsidy mode, included Operation Flood areas also for financing small dairy farms, project outlays were revised and included calf rearing , vermin compost and milk marketing outlets for assistance as indicated above.

3.12 Asked whether the project Women Dairy Cooperative Leadership Programme (WDCLP) implemented between August, 1997 to December, 2002 was still being continued, if so, the amount allocated for the purpose and the allocations and expenditure incurred after 2002 till now, year-wise and State-wise, the Department replied that the WDCLP was implemented between 1997-98 to 2002-03 using part of the unspent funds of the European Economic Cooperation (EEC/EU) component of the Operation Flood programme. While WDCLP ended by 2002-03, NDDDB continued to provide need based support to encourage women

involvement in dairy cooperatives. A statement containing the state-wise and year-wise financial assistance/expenditure under the programme is enclosed as **Annexure VIII.**

When asked what modifications are proposed by the Department for implementation of this WDCL Programme and other Schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to promote greater participation of women in dairy sector, the Department replied that the Department does not propose any modification in the implementation of the WDCL Programme since the programme was implemented by NDDDB and it is no longer under implementation. However, in order to promote greater participation of women in dairy sector, the Department is contemplating various modifications in guidelines for implementation of schemes in the 12th Five Year Plan. These are still in the early stage of planning. However these would contribute directly to women empowerment.

3.13 On the role of women in milk production in India, the representative of the Department during Oral Evidence submitted as under:-

“.....we are the number one milk producer in the World. About 116.2 million metric tones, I think, we are estimated to have produced last year. Our nearest competitor is the United States of America supposed to be the most powerful nation in the World, and their production is about 86 million tones which is nowhere near us. No other Country comes near that. All this is the result mainly I would say of the fact that women are central to animal husbandry and dairy. If you look at any other activities, or rather in most of the activities in this sector you will find that women play a crucial role starting whether it is cattle and buffaloes, goats and sheep, pigs, poultry. You can name any livestock you want, you find that women play a significant role there. Starting with waking up early in the morning, cleaning the dung, removing it and dumping it that in the right place, tending to the cow, milking it, feeding it, feeding the poultry, collecting the eggs, looking after sheep and goats, the entire spectrum of activities in the animal husbandry and dairy development sector is looked after by women.”

3.14 On being asked to furnish the details about the measures adopted for the optimum production of milk as well as steps taken to prevent adulteration of milk, the Department submitted that the measures adopted for optimum production of milk include investment in dairy sector through the dairy co-operative societies to enable the milk producing farmers to get benefit of obtaining good procurement price and market access for their milk. These also provide benefits like training, assistance in veterinary services, supply of cattle feed etc. The measures are implemented through the schemes like Intensive Dairy Development Scheme, Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production, Centrally Sponsored Feed & Fodder Development and the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.

The Mid-Term Appraisal observes that currently, only about 18 per cent of the fluid milk is being processed through the organized sector, which is shared equally by cooperatives and the private sector. The projections for the next 5-10 years indicate an increasingly larger share of the private sector. There is obviously a tremendous scope for value addition in the milk and dairy sector. Market linkages between milk producers and buyers either through cooperatives or the private organized sector are critical to raise milk production and processing in the Country. However, such linkages are not expanding at the expected rate and therefore, sustainable high growth rates in milk production remain a challenge.

3.15 When asked to furnish a detailed note of the steps taken by the Department to ensure increased participation of the Private Sector in milk processing via the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode and the action initiated to expand the

linkages between milk producers and buyers either through cooperatives or private organized sector, the Department stated in a written reply that milk processing is a subject dealt by Ministry of Food Processing. The mandate of this department is to provide policy initiatives and directions to assist the State Government's through its schemes in ensuring livestock health for increasing production and productivity of bovines. This department mainly provides assistance in development of dairy activities at the village level by organizing dairy farmers into dairy cooperatives societies (DCSs) through the Dairy Cooperatives for developing linkages between milk producers and buyers under the scheme 'Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) and promoting production of clean and hygienic milk through the Scheme 'Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP)'. The department through its Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) provides assistance in the form of capital subsidy (25% for General and 33.33% for SC & ST) to expand the linkages between milk producers and buyers through cooperatives, private entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and private organized sector for development of village level dairy infrastructure starting from setting up of small dairy farms to collection, bulking, transportation, processing of milk and marketing of milk and milk products.

(B) TESTING LABORATORIES

3.16 Under the project for Dairy Development 19.16 lakh farmers in 28,569 villages have been benefited by procuring more than 21.73 lakh litres of milk & marketing of 17.81 lakh litres of milk per day. Also 6.26 lakh farmers have been

trained, 1,974 bulk milk coolers with a total capacity of 39.24 lakh litres have been installed and 1,344 laboratories have been strengthened.

When asked whether these laboratories are sufficient to cater to the needs of 19.16 lakh farmers in 28,569 villages both with regard to their number vis-à-vis the number of farmers/villages and their technical capabilities too, the Department replied that in addition to the 1,344 laboratories, the Department under the scheme 'Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production' has assisted the Milk Unions to set laboratories for testing of milk.

- The dairy cooperative network has been implementing clean milk production programme to improve the quality of raw milk received by putting in place a quick, accurate, reliable and transparent milk quality testing system. A new system for milk quality testing at village level has been introduced by which milk is tested for both Fat and Solid not Fat (SNF), and not only on Fat. By end of 2009-10, about 5,000 Bulk milk coolers (BMC), 15,100 Automatic Milk Collection Units (AMCU) and 41,800 Electronic Milk Testers (EMT) have been deployed in the dairy cooperative network.
- Educational material in the form of booklets and posters in Hindi, English and 10 regional languages has been useful in educating milk producers about clean milk production and hygienic handling practices. By end of 2009-10, about 5 lakh booklets and 3 lakh posters have been distributed in about 45,000 villages.
- Dairies in the cooperative network have been implementing quality and food safety management systems in their processing plants - 81

processing plants have obtained ISO 9001, 69 plants ISO 22000/HACCP and 11 plants ISO 14000 certification by end of 2009-10.

3.17 Further the Department has undertaken a major programme to prevent, control and contain the disease. As much as 89% of the Country's vets and para vets have been trained in relevant aspects. Inadequacy of laboratory infrastructure to handle the virus emerged as a major constraint. Accordingly, the Department is engaged in establishing six bio safety III laboratories in different parts of the Country. Two of these laboratories have already come up. Work on the other two is going on. Further, 23 State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories in 21 States are also being upgraded to BSL-II level.

When asked the details including timelines for these laboratories to become operational and the cost estimates these for including the upgradation of 23 State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories in 21 States the Department in their detailed written reply stated that a project 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza (Animal Health Component)' is being implemented in the Country with assistance from the World Bank. The Project, involving an allocation of Rs.134.78 crore (with Rs.126 crore from World Bank and domestic resources of Rs.8.78 crore), was originally approved for implementation over a period of three years up to 31st March, 2010. The World Bank has since extended the period for its implementation till March, 2012. The project, inter alia, provides for establishment of six Bio Safety Level 3 (BSL-3) laboratories (Rs. 10.00 crore for four pre-fabricated category and Rs. 63.00 crore for two constructed category) and 23 Bio Safety Level 2 (BSL-2) laboratories. Two pre-fabricated BSL 3 laboratories,

one each at Kolkata and Jalandhar, have already been established and are currently functional. Equipment for two more pre-fabricated laboratories (one each at Bangalore and Bareilly) has been procured by United Nation Office of Procurement Service (UNOPS) who is the procurement agent for the project. These laboratories are expected to be in position by the end of December, 2010. Two more BSL-3 laboratories are to be constructed (1 each at Guwahati and Pune). These laboratories will be operational by March, 2012. 23 State Disease Diagnostic laboratories in 21 States namely Meghalaya, Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh (two labs) and Tamil Nadu (two labs) are being upgraded to BSL 2 Level. An amount of 22 lakhs for each laboratory was released by this Department in February 2008. Out of these, 3 laboratories (Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, and Uttrakhand) are functional. Civil work in 12 laboratories has been completed and procurement of equipment, etc., is in progress. These laboratories are expected to be functional by March 2011. The remaining 8 laboratories are expected to be functional by July 2011. The BSL-2 laboratories will undertake the preliminary screening of Avian Influenza samples using Enzyme-linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA) test at State level. The BSL-3 laboratories will undertake the confirmatory tests using Haemagglutination (HA), Haemagglutination Inhibition (HI), Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Real Time PCR (RT-PCR) and Virus isolation. These laboratories will be sufficient to cater to the needs in the Country in respect of Avian Influenza.

3.18 When further queried about action initiated by the Department to strengthen 1011 laboratories and if the objective of strengthening these laboratories has been achieved, the Department stated that a provision was made under the scheme Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP) for strengthening laboratories at three levels: (i) at the village level at Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC) locations/District Cooperative Societies (DCSs) where milk is collected from the farmers; (ii) In chilling centres where the collected milk from nearby areas are chilled before transporting to the dairy plant; and (iii) at the dairy plant where milk is processed. The requirements and objective of strengthening laboratories at these three levels are different. At the DCS/BMC level the laboratories are essentially supplied with equipments like Electronic Milk Tester (EMT) and Gerber Centrifuge to check the fat and Solid Not Fat (SNF) content of the milk to provide a transparent system for payment of milk dues promptly to the farmers and adulteration detection kits to check indicative availability of adulterants like starch, neutralizer, soap, urea etc. and chemical reagents to conduct bacteriological test (done in some DCSs only). In addition to the above equipments Chilling Centres/Bulk Milk Cooling Units are also provided with more sophisticated Hydrometer, Lactometer for confirmatory tests to check adulteration. The laboratories at the Dairy Plant level have sensitive equipments to detect even low level of adulteration and check bacterial load of the milk with greater accuracy as per the requirement of PFA standards.

(C) SETTING UP OF AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTE

3.19 One of the major weaknesses of the livestock sector is absence of an autonomous institute or think tank, such as BICP for the industry and CACP for the crop sector, to provide information on production systems, policy, trade, cost of production of major livestock products and for coordination of various surveys and studies in the sector. There are many data gaps in the information that is currently available in the sector. Absence of a credible source of authentic information is a constraint in encouraging entrepreneurship and investment in the livestock sector.

When asked to furnish a detailed note on the situation prevalent in livestock sector, the Department in a written note stated that there is a need to have an independent advisory body to provide information on production systems, policy, trade and cost of production of major livestock products and to advise for attaining further growth in the sector. This would also involve creating marketing intelligence and national livestock production and development programmes commensurate to the changing needs. A 'Think Tank' with a wide base, to generate ideas, plan actions and advise on appropriate inputs on the pattern of CACP is an absolute necessity. The Department will examine the matter and will come up with an appropriate proposal. The Livestock Census and the Integrated Sample Surveys are the main sources of data for Livestock Sector. These two schemes are being implemented by the Department through State Animal Husbandry Departments. The annual surveys conducted under 'Integrated Sample Survey' scheme provide production estimates of major livestock products- Milk, Egg, Meat and Wool. But there are gaps in coverage of products & by-products and these data are needed

for the estimation of value of output from this sector. Some of the gaps in basic statistics of livestock sector, which need attention, are:

- i. Cost of production of Milk and Eggs
- ii. Estimation of production of hides and skins,
- iii. Estimation of production and yield rates of livestock products like hair, pig bristles, bones, guts, horns, hoofs etc.
- iv. Estimation of availability and supply of animal feed and fodder.
- v. Production estimates of dung especially of small animals and droppings of birds etc.
- vi. Estimation of losses of various livestock products at production stage.
- vii. Estimation of animal draught power.
- viii. Estimates of area and production of cultivated fodder under various fodder crops.
- ix. Estimates of green fodder from agro –forestry, grazing lands, forest areas, etc.
- x. Production of roughages and concentrates.
- xi. Migration details of animals.
- xii. Marketing of milk, milk products and other livestock products.
- xiii. Estimates of feed availability and requirement.
- xiv. Studies on price behavior of milk and milk products.
- xv. Development of model for cost determination of milk and milk products.

3.20 A Committee had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Animal Husbandry Commissioner of the Department to review the methodology of data collection under 'Integrated Sample Survey (ISS)' in January 2009. In addition to exploring the possibility of revising the methodology for Estimation of Major Livestock Products and schedule for data collection, the committee is also considering inclusion of more items viz. estimates consumption of feed & fodder and estimation of Hide and Skin under the purview of the Scheme. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, a specialized group on 'Revision of Methodology of Data Collection on Meat, Hide and Skin' has been constituted. Two meetings of the group have been held and actions are being taken on the suggestions made in the meeting. On the recommendation of the Group, a Sub-group has been constituted for examining the existing sampling design of Integrated Sample Survey. Important decisions taken during the meetings for the revision of methodology of estimation of Major Livestock Products and the revised inquiry schedules of Integrated Sample Survey have been circulated to all the State Animal Husbandry Departments for their comments. The comments received from the States are being examined. The methodology and schedule for data collection under Integrated Sample Survey Scheme will be suitably revised during the 12th Five year Plan based on the recommendations of the Committee.

In addition specific studies are commissioned through specialized agencies to bridge the data base or outsourcing the job to reliable private organizations. List of special studies awarded to different State Governments and Institutes are as follows:

S. N.	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Study	Study awarded during the year	Duration for complete the study (in years)	Present Status
1	Department of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh	Input Survey/ Cost of milk production in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh.	2005-06	2	Completed
2	Department of Animal Husbandry, Tamil Nadu	Estimation of Meat Production from unauthorized/- unrecognized slaughterhouses in two districts of Tamil Nadu.	2005-06	2	Completed
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra	Pilot study on Cost of Milk Production in selected district(s) of Maharashtra State.	2006-07	1	Completed
4	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Tamil Nadu	Developing a methodology for estimation Livestock Feed and Fodder in Tamil Nadu.	2007-08	1 and 1/2	Completed
5	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute(IASRI), New Delhi	Sampling Methodology for Estimation of Meat Production in Meghalaya.	2008-09	2	Ongoing project
6	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya (UBKV), West Bengal	Economics of Milk production in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal.	2008-09	1 and 1/2	Ongoing project
7	Centre of Economic and Social Research, Delhi	Estimation of Production and Availability of Oilcake/Meal and Bran for Livestock Feed in India.	2009-10	9 months	Ongoing project

(D) POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

3.21 Poultry Development is a household activity in India. However, scientific poultry production in India gained momentum during the last four decades due to concerted efforts of the Government of India through policies, institutions and focused research and the initiatives taken by the private sector. The poultry sector has emerged from entirely unorganized farming practices to the commercial production system with state-of-the-art technological interventions. Poultry sector, besides providing direct or indirect employment to people, is also a potent tool for subsidiary income generation for many landless and marginal farmers and also provides nutritional security especially to the rural poor.

The value of exports increased from nearly Rs.11.00 crore in 1993-1994 to around Rs.422.00 crore during 2008-09 as per Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). When enquired as to the export target fixed for the next 3 years and how the poultry exports can be increased with a view to providing direct or indirect employment generation in the Country, the Department stated that as per Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), the 2009-10 value of poultry products export is around Rs.372 crore. APEDA has not made any projections of export target for the next three years. However, they expect 10% increase in the value of poultry export during 2010-11 compared to 2009-10. The commercial and industrial poultry sub-sector needs conducive environment, policy support & intervention in areas of standardization & quality control, compliance to World Trade Organization

& Codex norms; drug residue problems, drug/ vaccine quality control; disease surveillance and monitoring; compartmentalisation, gradation, value addition etc. to grow. Such interventions are expected to give rise to increase in export of poultry products and more export oriented units are expected to come. This will help in generating direct employment for poultry farmers. Indirectly, skilled manpower will also be required to cater to various issues like quality assurance, food safety, etc.

3.22 Since inception of the scheme 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms', under the 'Poultry Development' a total of 218 State Poultry Farms have been assisted across the Country. When asked the number of people benefited from Rural Backyard Poultry Development Scheme since its inception, the Department in a written reply stated that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms' was initiated in 1999-2000 for implementation in the North Eastern States only. Later during the Tenth Plan period the scheme was extended to all the States in the Country. During Eleventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore have been allocated under 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms' component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Poultry Development'. Out of this amount, a sum of about Rs. 8.00 crore alone remains to be spent during the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan period i.e. 2011-12. Depending on the proposals from the States, their performance, committed expenditure and availability of funds, another 5-6 farms can be assisted in future. The total number of State Poultry/Duck Farms in the Country are 247, of which 218 have already been assisted under the scheme.

3.23 The 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' covers beneficiaries from Below Poverty Line to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. The administrative approval was issued on 7th August 2009.

The major items of assistance are as follows:

- (i) Mother units will procure the day old chicks either from the State Poultry Farms or from the private hatchery and will rear the birds up to 4 weeks of age. The SHGs/ NGOs, entrepreneurs may take up mother unit activity wherein they qualify for maximum Rs. 20,000 fixed capital subsidy and Rs. 36,000 interest-free loan to meet out their recurring expenditure. A provision for up to Rs. 1 lakh is also kept for mother unit demonstration centres at State Poultry Farms which have earlier been strengthened under the scheme component Assistance to State Poultry Farms.
- (ii) These 4-week old chicks, suitable for rearing in the backyard are distributed to them in three batches successive of 20, 15 and 10 birds. The varieties supplied include Venraja, Giriraja, Grampriya, Kalinga brown, CARI Nirbhik, Krioler, Chabro etc. which do not require any special care. These birds can supply about 180-200 eggs each during their productivity life.
- (iii) Further, to raise the birds in a bio-secure manner, a provision of Rs. 750/- per beneficiary for night-shelter etc. is made in the scheme. This amount is given to the beneficiaries through State Government.

During 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to 31st October, 2010), assistance has been provided to 24,476 and 1,39,800 BPL families respectively.

3.24 The Planning Commission noted that poultry sector has slowly transformed from backyard farming to a well-structured industry organized on commercial lines over the years. Poultry meat (4.7 per cent) and eggs (5.1 per cent) were among the highest growing components in the gross value of output, at 1999-2000 prices, of the livestock sector during last five years (2003-04 to 2007-08). The production of eggs is increasing at over 6 per cent per annum (2003-04 to 2007-08) with India being the fourth highest producer of eggs in the world. Further growth in this organized segment requires focus on improved Feed Conversion Ratios (FCR) and tackling of outbreak of diseases like Avian Influenza and other newer emerging diseases. When asked what action has been taken by the Department to improve Feed Conversion Ratios (FCR) and tackling outbreak of diseases like Avian Influenza and new emerging diseases, the Department furnished in a written reply stated that research to improve Feed Conversion Ratio is being undertaken by private sector and also in the public sector mostly by Indian Council of Agriculture Research for high yielding birds. However, Indian Council of Agriculture Research, State Agriculture Universities, our Central Organizations and few private organizations have also developed Low-Input Technology birds. These birds have higher productivity as compared to desi birds in terms of egg production and also body weight gain. These birds are suitable for rearing under backyard conditions. This Department is promoting the use of Low-Input

Technology birds in the field through the 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' programme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development".

3.25 The following measures have been taken up by the Government of India for control and containment of current Avian Influenza outbreak as well as to prevent its ingress into the Country.

- i. Culling of entire poultry population in the affected zone of 0-3 Kms.
- ii. Continuous strengthening of preparedness to tackle any future eventuality in terms of upgradation of laboratories, training of manpower, stockpiling of materials for control and containment etc.
- iii. Training veterinary personnel in preparedness control and containment is continuing.
- iv. To strengthen the diagnosis of Avian Influenza, three prefabricated Bio-Safety Level 3 (BSL 3) laboratories have been established at Jalandhar, Bangalore and Kolkata. One more BSL 3 laboratories at Bareilly is being installed. Two more BSL 3 laboratories of constructed category are also being set up at Pune and Guwahati. Out of the 23 State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories to be upgraded to BSL 2 level, 11 have already been upgraded and rests are at various stages of Upgradation.
- v. Strategic reserve of essential material for control and containment of Avian Influenza have been developed and are being expanded further.

- vi. Sensitization of general public on Avian Influenza through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns.
- vii. All the state governments have been alerted to be vigilant about the outbreak of the disease, if any.
- viii. Imports of poultry and poultry products have been banned completely from HPAI positive countries.

3.26 When asked about the Department's assessment of the development of Poultry Sector and the role played by it is providing livelihood security to women, the Secretary during the evidence stated as under:-

“....the poultry schemes are vital to livelihood security of women. The Rural Backyard Poultry Scheme, as far as the poultry area is concerned, I would call it the best Scheme to provide both livelihood security as well as nutrition security to women and their families. Here again, I want to mention something else in the context of poultry, namely, where the poultry come from. One of the sources is the State Poultry Farms. We have a scheme, Assistance to State Poultry Farms. We assist the farms set up by various State Governments in a variety of ways. But the whole idea is to ensure that the farms are able to rear birds which in turn will be passed on when they are day-old chicks took to certain groups that have been set up. These are called mother units. The mother unit raises the chick for a period of 28 days, and ensures inoculation and other inputs. After that it is passed on only to BPL beneficiaries. Most of the work of looking after poultry, as I have said, is being done women so that the benefit of the Scheme again comes to women.”

3.27 On the aspect of evaluation of the Scheme and the findings thereon, the Secretary further deposed as under”-

“I would like to inform you, Sir, that evaluation of the Scheme was carried out sometime back and the finding was that this Scheme has helped to ensure that many State Government farms, those were on the verge of dormancy or were not doing well, have been revived. Therefore, our intention is not only to continue assistance to the Scheme but to ensure that it is expanded further. We intend in the course of the 12th Plan to ensure that more activities are taken up under this Scheme. The result of all these things has already been mentioned. These are some of our activities. The result of all this is that in women you have a strong sense of

entrepreneurship and a strong sense of ownership. They should earn extra income, and nutrition is also assured

I think these are all extremely important things to keep in mind. As far as the beneficiary-oriented schemes are concerned, I would mention the Rural Backyard Poultry Scheme where we have said that the 30 per cent of the beneficiaries will be women.”

3.28 The number of BPL families so far benefitted under the Scheme, year-wise and State-wise is indicate below:

2009-10

S. No.	State	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Bihar	7500
2.	Kerala	7500
3.	Meghalaya	2100
4.	West Bengal	3476
5.	Mizoram	900
6.	Sikkim	3000
	Total	24476

2010-11

S. No.	State	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Madhya Pradesh	24900
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	16900
3.	Andhra Pradesh	8100
4.	West Bengal	60000
5.	Bihar	7500
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2500
7.	Orissa	7500
8.	Goa	1000
9.	Tamil Nadu	2100
10.	Assam	10825
11.	Mizoram	1800
12.	Tripura	2700
13.	Nagaland	4800
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	3000
	Total	153625

2011-12 (Till 21.10.2011)

S. No.	State	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Punjab	3000
2.	Karnataka	10500
3.	Bihar	30000

4.	Uttar Pradesh	17500
5.	Kerala	7500
6.	Meghalaya	1500
	Total	70000

The Department also stated that the training of women beneficiaries is not an item where assistance is given for training under 'Rural Backyard Development Programme' and therefore the same is not monitored. However, as stated earlier it is advocated to States to impart basic training to beneficiaries covered under the scheme. In tandem, the Central Poultry Development Organizations (CPDOs) are providing basic training for rearing of backyard poultry to farmers directly and total number of farmers trained at all CPDOs from 2006-07 to 2010-11 is as follows:

S. No.	Year	Female	Male	Total
1.	2006-07	863	1591	2454
2.	2007-08	1375	1302	2677
3.	2008-09	1280	1352	2632
4.	2009-10	1306	1461	2767
5.	2010-11	1207	1657	2864
	Total	6031	7363	13394

MILK PRODUCTION IN INDIA

3.29 The Committee are constrained to note that the growth rate of milk production in the Country which in the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 was 5% decreased to 3.7% in 2009-10 though the incremental growth in production was around 4 million MT in 2009-10 over the figure of 2008-09. They further note that many reasons contributed to lower production of milk due to less rainfall in northern States, reduced production of major agricultural crops like cereals and pulses, reduced availability of feed ingredients and above all the low availability of feed and fodder. They also note that though the Country may be heading the global list of milk producing Countries they are of the strong opinion that we should not rest on the laurels but continue to strive to not only maintain the position so attained but also take proactive steps to mitigate the problems inhibiting the production in the required quantities to meet the demand of our burgeoning population in the years to come. The Committee, therefore, desire the Department give more thrust to the schemes like Intensive Dairy Development Scheme, Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production, Centrally Sponsored Feed & Fodder Development and the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding so that the problems being faced in low milk production in the Country are solved and at the earliest. These measures would definitely increase the production of milk as well as enable us to attain the world average per capita availability of 265 grams per day and help in direct and indirect employment generation in the Country.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

3.30 The Committee are perturbed to note that since inception in 2005-06 only 18,184 beneficiaries have been provided assistance under the Dairy Venture Capital Fund Scheme of the Department now renamed as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS). The Committee further note that the guidelines for the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme have been issued by NABARD to Banks on 21 September, 2010. To make the scheme popular and increase the coverage area the Department have appointed an independent agency Centre for Management Development for evaluation of the scheme Dairy Venture Capital Fund. Based on the evaluation report, the Department have (i) Changed the mode of central assistance under the scheme from interest free loan (IFL) of 50% to Back-ended Capital Subsidy of 25 % (33.33% in case of SC/ST beneficiaries); (ii) For the 'Establishment of small dairy farms' component of DVCF, the Operation Flood areas were excluded. This restriction has been removed in DEDS; (iii) New components have been added to the scheme like assistance for (a) rearing of heifer calves (b) establishing vermicompost unit with milch animal unit and (c) establishing dairy marketing outlet /dairy parlor; and (iv) The financial limits for individual components under the scheme have also been raised. The Committee feel these steps when implemented effectively would not only spread the coverage of DEDS but also contribute to generation of more employment opportunities under the Scheme as well as in the ancillary sector as well and help in uplifting the well being of small

and marginal dairy farmer who are the backbone of the dairy sector. They would like to be apprised of the outcome of the changes so initiated both in physical and financial terms.

WOMEN DAIRY COOPERATIVE LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME (WDCLP)

3.31 The Committee note that with a view to encourage involvement of women in dairy cooperatives, NDDDB continued to provide need based support under the project WDCLP which was under implementation between 1997-98 to 2002-03 wherein part of the unspent funds of EEC (EEC / EU) component of Operation Flood programme were being utilized. Till 2002-03 Rs. 437.33 lakh were spent in 14 States. The programme is no longer under implementation. However, the Department is contemplating various modifications in the guidelines with a view to promote greater participation of women in dairy sector during the course of Twelfth Plan. The Committee while recognizing the pivotal role played by women in the dairy sector as admitted by the Secretary during his deposition before them on the subject desire the Department to devise modifications based on the experience gained in the WDCLP project and take concrete steps in the Twelfth Plan to encourage participation of women in dairy and the entire spectrum of activities in animal husbandry sector so as to optimally utilize the employment potential available in the activities of the animal husbandry sector. They would like to be informed of the steps taken in this direction.

QUALITY CONTROL IN DAIRY SECTOR

3.32 The Committee observe that under the Dairy Development project so far 19.16 lakh farmers in 28,569 villages have benefited by procuring more than 21.73 lakh litres of milk and marketing of 17.81 lakh litres of milk per day. Also 6.26 lakh farmers have been trained, 1,974 bulk milk coolers with a total capacity of 39.24 lakh litres have been installed and 1,344 testing laboratories have been strengthened. They further observe that as of now there is inadequacy of number of BSL-III level labs to handle the testing requirement in the Country. The projects to establish six BSL III Laboratories with the help of World Bank to be functional in a phased manner are being implemented under the Scheme of SIQ & CMP. Keeping in view the level of infrastructure established till now to handle the quality control aspects of the quantity of milk produced and being procured for further processing / marketing, the Committee recommend the Department to take urgent steps to not only ensure timely completion of these projects of establishing of BSL-II and BSL-III level labs but also ensure that the small and marginal farmers and others involved are fully aware of the infrastructure available and is put to maximum use by way distribution of education materials, hold publicity and awareness camps etc. in this regard. They would like to be informed of the progress made in this direction.

ADVISORY INSTITUTE FOR LIVESTOCK SECTOR

3.33 The Committee's examination of this subject revealed that as per their own admission, one of the major weaknesses afflicting the livestock sector is the absence of an autonomous institute or think tank on the lines of BICP or CACP to provide information on production systems, policy, trade and cost of production of major livestock products and for coordination of various surveys and studies and to provide advise for attaining further growth in the sector. There is a lack of authentic data and data gaps which would have encouraged entrepreneurship and investment in the livestock sector. Such an institution will not only create market intelligence, national livestock production and development programmes but also generate ideas, plan of action and advise on appropriate inputs on the pattern of CACP. They further observe that the comments received from the States on the revision of methodology of estimation of major livestock products and the revised inquiry schedules of ISS circulated earlier are under examination in the Department. The methodology and schedule for data collection are proposed to be revised suitably during the Twelfth Plan based on the recommendations of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Animal Husbandry Commissioner of the Department. They, therefore, desire the Department to examine the feasibility of setting up an advisory body urgently so that such an organisation is in place to aid / advise the Department on all policies pertaining to livestock sector. They further desire the Department also to finalise / revise the methodology and schedule for

data collection under ISS within the next six months which would bridge the data gaps and generate authentic data on various aspects concerning livestock sector.

POULTRY

3.34 The Committee observe that poultry development - a house hold activity in India-production on scientific lines started about four decades ago through the concerted efforts of Governments policies and institutions. Under the scheme 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms' initiated in 1999-2000, so far a total of 218 State poultry Farms have been assisted. To enable BPL beneficiaries gain supplementary income and nutritional support, the Rural Backyard Poultry Development was started in August, 2009. During 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31 October, 2010) assistance has been provided to 24,476 and 1,39,800 BPL families respectively. These figures suggest that the RBPD scheme is doing well. The Committee, therefore, desire that this particular scheme should be implemented more vigorously to cover more number of BPL beneficiaries in the Twelfth Plan which in their opinion would help in not only supplementing the income and nutritional support of BPL families but also generate more employment opportunities in particular for women both directly and indirectly in the sector.

3.35 The Committee note that as per APEDA the poultry exports increased from Rs. 11 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 422 crore in 2008-09. What, however, surprises them is that no future targets / projections of poultry exports has

been made by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). The absence of proper projections shows APEDA in very poor light. In their opinion expectation of 10% increase in the poultry exports for a developing Country like ours would not just suffice. In the light of the admission of the Department that the commercial and industrial poultry sub-sector needs conducive environment, policy support and intervention in areas of Standardisation and quality control, compliance with WTO and Codex norms and a host of other such issues, they cannot but conclude that a lot more needs to be done to make investments and returns from the poultry sector more enviable thereby help in generating more direct employment opportunities for poultry farmers. They, therefore, desire the Department to take all measures needed to pep up the performance of the poultry sector in time bound manner in the areas as outlined by them. They desire to be apprised of the steps taken in this direction.

NEW DELHI;
17 MAY, 2012
27 Vaisakha 1934 (Saka)

BASUDEB ACHARIA
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture

ANNEXURE- I (See Para 2.17)

Sl. No.	States	Workforce Employed in Animal Farming							
		Rural				Urban			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Principal	All	Principal	All	Principal	All	Principal	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	383,277	426,119	831,181	1,939,139	46,077	46,409	60,916	126,751
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,653	5,106	10,030	21,810	660	665	664	1,320
3	Assam	149,977	167,917	87,912	348,767	8,966	9,149	4,191	11,478
4	Bihar	442,525	492,938	225,665	765,782	17,009	17,237	5,490	15,205
5	Chhattisgarh	107,960	120,373	230,893	558,709	10,383	10,542	10,226	23,866
6	Goa	4,136	4,556	3,282	8,785	1,989	2,007	2,152	4,431
7	Gujarat	222,689	246,811	316,359	958,413	51,060	51,506	32,341	80,435
8	Haryana	97,216	108,342	54,227	326,300	16,417	16,579	7,149	24,662
9	Himachal Pradesh	33,004	38,729	71,132	199,708	1,803	1,833	1,637	3,791
10	Jharkhand	136,374	151,056	170,485	485,174	12,443	12,658	9,640	22,607
11	Jammu & Kashmir	49,207	55,710	18,240	146,368	6,256	6,340	2,616	7,656
12	Karnataka	243,566	269,357	469,211	1,117,606	44,917	45,231	45,237	94,960
13	Kerala	137,726	160,918	142,707	444,128	15,446	16,438	16,818	44,247
14	M.P	304,967	337,736	472,757	1,203,935	37,834	38,345	29,797	70,819
15	Maharashtra	359,527	403,024	759,795	1,842,377	105,686	108,000	97,544	224,231
16	Manipur	9,892	11,088	13,588	41,282	978	986	1,328	3,444
17	Meghalaya	12,497	13,906	28,729	64,042	816	836	2,028	4,068
18	Mizoram	2,987	3,334	5,804	13,156	911	918	1,794	3,566
19	Nagaland	9,757	12,273	19,754	58,545	621	649	879	2,317
20	Orissa	205,075	229,301	219,503	714,705	12,313	12,412	10,181	23,627
21	Punjab	102,586	113,807	20,404	338,502	23,109	23,231	11,226	31,132
22	Rajasthan	281,831	312,346	404,892	1,325,640	30,010	30,368	22,863	67,402
23	Sikkim	3,257	3,581	4,757	10,326	160	160	166	329
24	Tamil Nadu	192,730	213,229	411,698	937,668	75,076	75,714	102,689	213,684
25	Tripura	17,185	18,890	6,510	15,966	1,222	1,224	749	1,632
26	U.P	818,219	931,840	555,320	2,344,732	84,412	85,721	36,506	116,271
27	Uttarakhand	36,682	42,535	66,829	200,487	5,408	5,471	3,022	8,003
28	West Bengal	386,246	431,296	193,604	731,102	53,910	55,020	31,317	92,370
29	A & N Islands	1,938	2,297	1,230	4,523	399	409	289	676
30	Chandigarh	1,150	1,260	175	378	2,588	2,598	1,931	3,785
31	Dadra & N.Haveli	1,089	1,195	1,304	5,552	463	463	107	656
32	Daman & Diu	1,666	1,862	494	1,264	160	160	181	397
33	Delhi	5,082	5,566	598	2,339	35,765	36,034	15,720	33,474
34	Lakshadweep	310	351	61	165	35	40	24	69
35	Puducherry	2,597	2,931	3,906	9,626	1,836	1,846	1,559	3,411
	Total	4,769,579	5,341,581	5,823,036	17,187,001	707,138	717,201	570,978	1,366,772

Manpower requirement to attend different species of animals

Fig. in million no.

Sl.No.	Species	Population (2007 Provisional)	Manpower requirement
1	Cattle	199.1	11.0
2	Buffalo	105.3	6.1
3	Yaks	0.08	0.08
4	Mithuns	0.30	0.30
5	Sheep	71.6	3.6
6	Goat	140.5	3.5
7	Pigs	11.1	0.3
8	Other animals	1.7	1.7
	Total Livestock	529.7	26.6
9	Poultry	648.7	6.5
	Total manpower requirement		33.1

ANNEXURE-III**(See Para 2.30)****Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**

The scheme covers 10 traditional sectors of employment: (i) Agriculture, (ii) Animal Husbandry, (iii) Dairying, (iv) Fisheries, (v) Handlooms, (vi) Handicrafts, (vii) Khadi and Village Industries, (viii) sericulture, (ix) Social Forestry and (x) Waste land development. The target groups to be covered under the STEP Programme includes the wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female headed households, migrant labourers, tribal and other dispossessed groups. The beneficiaries under the projects will be poor or assetless marginalized women with special focus on SC/ST households, women headed households and families below the poverty line. The scheme focuses on the following activities : mobilise women into groups, improve their skills, arrange for productive assets, create backward and forward linkages, improve/arrange for supportive services (health, child care, education), provide access to credit, undertake awareness generation, impart nutrition, education and sensitize project functionaries.

COST STRUCTURE OF DIFFERENT COMPONENTS (in %)

Administration	6
Training technical skill training and orientation of beneficiaries & project functionaries	20
Infrastructure including marketing support, quality control and managerial support	25
Raw material for training including equipment and other material required for training	25
Establishment of developmental cooperatives wherever required -mobilization and strengthening of field level set ups where such support is not available through the existing set up	10
Support services	8
Overriding cost	6

PER CAPITA COST: Not to exceed ` 8000.00

DURATION: 2 to 4 years

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES 500 to 10,000

COST RATIO SHARING: 90% Share of Government of India and 10 % by the implementing agency.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES: Registered Voluntary Organisations (of at least 3 years standing), District Rural Development Agencies, Public Sector Undertakings/Organisations, Cooperatives, Federations.

(b) The demand driven growth being witnessed in livestock in the recent years is an important pathway for increasing the income of marginal, small and landless labourers. Market opportunities due to the anticipated rise in demand for livestock products will provide an avenue for resource to poor farmers to increase production, improve their livelihoods, reduce malnutrition and thereby contribute to the goal of overall poverty alleviation.

ANNEXURE-IV**(See Para 2.36)****The Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control' has the following components:**

- 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 States and 100 % to VCI).
- iv. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (100 %)
- v. National Animal Disease Reporting System (100 %)
- vi. National Control Programme on Peste des Petits Ruminants (100%)
- vii. Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (75:25 to States except NE State, where the grants are 90:10)
- viii. National Control Programme on Brucellosis (100 %)

Components from 'i' to 'iv' are ongoing except FMD control programme which has been extended from the existing 54 districts to 221 districts and the rest are new components launched in August 2010.

i. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

Under this component, assistance is provided to State/Union Territory Governments for control of economically important diseases of livestock and poultry by way of immunization, strengthening of existing State Veterinary Biological Production Units, strengthening of existing State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, holding workshops/seminars and in-service training to Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians. The programme is

being implemented on 75:25 sharing basis between the centre and the states; however, 100% assistance is provided for training and seminar/workshops.

This programme has the following sub components:

- (a) Immunization against economically important diseases of livestock and poultry,
- (b) Strengthening/modernization of Biological Production unit/Disease diagnostic laboratories,
- (c) Training programmes of veterinarians/para-veterinarians and workshop/seminar
- (d) Information and communication campaign and
- (e) Control of emergent and exotic diseases.

About 180 million animals are expected to be benefited from this programme annually.

ii. National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)

The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the veterinary services and to eradicate Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro–Pneumonia (CBPP) and to obtain freedom from Rinderpest & CBPP infection following the pathway prescribed by Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Paris followed by the physical surveillance to maintain freedom status. India was declared Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) infection free Country by the OIE on 25th May, 2006 and 25th May, 2007. Hence, it is very important to maintain Country's freedom status against these two diseases in the interest of trade and export. The physical

surveillance through village, stock route & institutional searches will benefit the entire cattle & buffalo population of the Country to be free from the disease and help maintenance of freedom status of the disease in the Country.

iii. Professional Efficiency Development (PED)

The objective of this scheme is to regulate veterinary practice and to maintain register of veterinary practitioners as per the provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (IVC Act). The scheme envisages establishing Veterinary Council of India at the Centre and the State Veterinary Councils in those states, which adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. At present, it is implemented in all the States and Union Territories, except Jammu and Kashmir. 100% Central Assistance is provided to the VCI and the Union Territories and 50% to the States. A total of 57,509 veterinarians are registered in the Indian Veterinary Practitioner Register as on 31st March, 2010.

iv. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)

To prevent economic losses due to Foot and Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, a location specific programme called 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)' is being implemented in 54 specified districts of the Country with 100% central funding as cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination. The scope of this programme has been extended to additional 167 districts in 2010-11. Therefore, this

programme now covers all the districts in the States/ UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and the existing 16 districts in Uttar Pradesh. The State Governments are providing manpower and other infrastructure.

About 105 million cattle and buffaloes are expected to benefit from this programme annually.

v. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)

The main objective of this component is to introduce computerized system of animal disease reporting linking each block, district and State Headquarters to the Central Disease Reporting and Monitoring Unit in New Delhi by replacing the present system of disease reporting which relies on postal means of communication and entails lot of delay. As a result, it will be feasible to take timely action for control and containment of any disease outbreak, preventing economic losses to livestock owners and Country's economy. All activities relating to development of software and installation of hardware will be carried out by the NIC, who will also make full use of the infrastructure and databases already available in the States.

vi. National Control Programme of Peste des Petits Ruminants (NCPPPR)

PPR affects on sheep and goat population in the Country, which account for 42% of the total livestock population in the Country. This

disease is easily controllable with single shot of vaccination which gives life-long immunity. The objective of the initiative is to eradicate this disease from the Country in a time bound manner. In the first phase States in the Southern Peninsula, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and UTs of Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry has been taken up. These States have been selected on the basis of large population of sheep and goat and advantage of natural barrier by sea on three sides.

About 70 million animals are expected to be benefited from this programme annually.

vii. Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are only 8,732 veterinary hospitals and 18, 830 veterinary dispensaries in the Country. Not only that this number is highly inadequate, these institutions also lack basic infrastructure in terms of buildings and equipment. In order to address the dire need to set up new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and to strengthen/equip the existing ones suitably funds are provided to establish new hospitals & dispensaries and to strengthen existing hospitals and dispensaries on 75:25 basis to the States except NE States, where the grants are provided 90:10 (Central & State) basis. Under the scheme, first installment of financial assistance of ` 68.62 crore has been provided to 12 States (till 30.11.2010) for establishment of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and strengthening of the existing ones.

viii. National Control Programme on Brucellosis (NCPB)

Brucellosis, an economically important zoonotic disease has become endemic in most parts of the Country. It causes abortions and infertility in animals. Prevention of abortions will add new calves in the animal population leading to enhanced milk production. One time vaccination in calf gives life-long immunity. 100% central assistance is provided to States/UTs for mass screening followed by vaccination in areas where incidence of the disease is high.

(b) The Scheme with the new components have already commenced from August 2010. The funds earmarked to new components for remainder of the Eleventh Plan as per memorandum for the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) is given below:

(Rs. in lakh)				
Component		2010-11	2011-12	Total
National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) (New)	NR	8,785.93	272.05	9,058.40
	R	686.06	660.82	1,346.88
	Total	9,471.99	932.87	10,404.81
National Control Programme of Peste des Petits Ruminants (New)	NR	1,092.64	639.00	1,731.64
	R	3,588.60	589.00	4,177.60
	Total	4,681.24	1,228.00	5,909.24
<i>Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Hospitals/Dispensaries (New)</i>	NR	8,637.00	5,775.00	14,412.00
	R	-	-	-
	Total	8,637.00	5,775.00	14,412.00
National Control Programme on Brucellosis (New)	NR	200.00	35.00	235.00
	R	300.00	4,412.00	4,712.00
	Total	500.00	4,447.00	4,947.00

NR: Non Recurring, R: Recurring.

ANNEXURE-V
(See Para 3.8)

Statement showing yearwise fund released by Government of India to NABARD during 11th Plan under DVCF/DEDS upto 30.09.2011

(Rs.in crore)

S - N o .	Name of scheme	11th Plan outlay	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Total Expenditure during 11th Plan (up to 30.09.2011)
			BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp as on 30.09.2011	
	Dairy Venture Capital Fund	300.00	45.00	49.99	49.99	40.00	35.00	35.00	38.00	20.00	20.00	32.40	32.40	12.00	NA	NA	NA	116.99
	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	250.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			20.40	88.00	NA	68.29	88.69

ANNEXURE-VI**(See Para 3.8)****State wise and Year wise details of Units and Intrest Free Loan (IFL) provided under Dairy Venture Capital Fund by NABARD**

S.No	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Upto 31.08.2010)		Amount in rupees State-wise during 11th Five Year Plan (upto 31.08.2010)	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	2250000	8	1200000	4	600000	10	1482500	37	5532500
2	Bihar	8	596500	37	5480500	19	2509500	2	290000	66	8876500
3	Chhatisgarh	1	500000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	500000
4	Goa	1	1595000	0	0	2	1093000	0	0	3	2688000
5	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Haryana	1	500000	0	0	1	125000	1	598000	3	1223000
7	Himachal Pradesh	21	3135000	6	900000	1124	114810900	778	66177600	1929	185023500
8	Jammu & Kashmir	47	6573500	19	3325000	38	6235000	80	11575500	184	27709000
9	Jharkhand	12	2360000	7	1050000	1	95000	0	0	20	3505000
10	Karnataka	200	20495300	0	0	3	490000	0	0	203	20985300
11	Kerala	55	9379370	20	2986000	104	15215300	22	3590000	201	31170670
12	Madhya Pradesh	74	11800000	58	8716000	21	3150000	1	150000	154	23816000
13	Maharashtra	1188	122673100	3847	290392400	1967	187479900	1498	148226000	8500	748771400
14	Orissa	124	8238800	8	970900	42	1581800	0	0	174	10791500
15	Punjab	2	1092000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1092000
16	Rajasthan	120	16058700	75	10350100	50	7162500	9	1350000	254	34921300
17	Tamil Nadu	65	12824500	139	9501500	63	7210000	48	3752000	315	33288000
18	Uttar Pradesh	28	4149000	57	11873500	68	10150000	21	3145000	174	29317500
19	Uttaranchal	132	15234400	79	6500000	597	66402400	80	7890000	888	96026800
20	West Bengal	63	8619000	49	5171000	72	2591900	0	0	184	16381900
	Total	2157	248074170	4409	358416900	4176	426902200	2550	248226600	13292	1281619870
	N E States									0	0
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	13	1950000	4	600000	0	0	17	2550000
2	Assam	256	41580276	205	24333200	297	33475500	190	20322900	948	119711876
3	Manipur	43	9627000	17	6050000	37	5550000	5	750000	102	21977000
4	Meghalaya	2	241900	1	140500	2	300000	5	652000	10	1334400
5	Mizoram	71	10700000	13	1950000	66	9900000	14	3200000	164	25750000
6	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tripura	443	23338500	147	4232800	137	4849500	52	1616500	779	34037300
	Total	815	85487676	396	38656500	543	54675000	266	26541400	2020	205360576
	G.Total (Total A+B)	2972	333561846	4805	397073400	4719	481577200	2816	274768000	15312	1486980446

Note :- Dairy Venture Capital Fund scheme has been closed from 31.08.10 and modified schem Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme has been implemented from 01.09.2010

ANNEXURE-VII (See Para 3.8)**State wise and Year wise details of Units and Back ended capital subsidy provided under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme by NABARD**

S.No	State	2010-11		2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011)		Amount in rupees State-wise during 2010-11 to 2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011)	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	Andaman and Nicobar			1	125000	1	125000
2	Andhra Pradesh	105	12089300	2248	44970700	2353	57060000
3	Bihar	0	0	23	3456750	23	3456750
4	Chhatisgarh	0	0	7	1025000	7	1025000
5	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	195	7812000	166	9706300	361	17518300
7	Haryana	0	0	43	3330350	43	3330350
8	Himachal Pradesh	396	20562000	1163	64994800	1559	85556800
9	Jammu & Kashmir	514	19681000	1503	55098550	2017	74779550
10	Jharkhand	0	0	16	1175000	16	1175000
11	Karnataka	2	245000	428	12197550	430	12442550
12	Kerala	0	0	342	12650090	342	12650090
13	Madhya Pradesh	52	3452200	373	25968600	425	29420800
14	Maharashtra	51	2377700	508	38594500	559	40972200
15	Orissa	0	0	61	1149750	61	1149750
16	Punjab	0	0	30	2980000	30	2980000
17	Rajasthan	61	5020500	1340	92621650	1401	97642150
18	Tamil Nadu	267	4607300	1614	25871600	1881	30478900
19	Uttar Pradesh	27	1292700	785	45900290	812	47192990
20	Uttaranchal	139	7166700	664	31826700	803	38993400
21	West Bengal	0	0	198	7812650	198	7812650
	Total	1809	84306400	11513	481455830	13322	565762230
	N E States					0	0
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	300000	3	300000
2	Assam	153	10470200	326	24307000	479	34777200
3	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Meghalaya	1	83300	1	83300	2	166600
5	Mizoram	1	100000	0	0	1	100000
6	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Sikkim	14	1958000	1	257220	15	2215220
8	Tripura	0	0	95	1733450	95	1733450
	Total	169	12611500	426	26680970	595	39292470
	G.Total (Total A+B)	1978	96917900	11939	508136800	13917	605054700

ANNEXURE-VIII**(See Para 3.12)**

National Dairy Development Board – Anand
Financial Assistance provided under WDCLP from 1997-98 to 2002-03

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Total
Andhra Pradesh				26.24	31.71	50.87	108.82
Bihar		1.86	0.91	4.58	10.10	14.25	31.70
Goa			3.10	3.31	0.13	0.80	7.34
Gujarat		0.66	5.32	4.92	18.57	20.79	50.26
Karnataka				2.39	17.88	17.88	38.15
Kerala			1.61	0.31	1.13	2.90	5.95
Madhya Pradesh		2.45	3.68	12.75	18.79	12.91	50.58
Maharashtra		1.18	5.63	5.12	13.87	10.17	35.97
Orissa			0.76	4.61	4.38	3.09	12.84
Puducherry		0.24	0.90	1.16	0.07	5.39	7.76
Punjab				5.15	10.44	12.23	27.82
Rajasthan					11.03	21.92	32.95
Uttar Pradesh				1.65	4.02	12.62	18.29
West Bengal				0.07	1.83	7.00	8.90
Sub Total (a)	0.00	6.39	21.91	72.26	143.95	192.82	437.33
Centralised Common Expenses towards Training, Communication, Monitoring & Studies	7.67	36.50	31.63	73.04	22.30	62.58	233.72
Sub Total (b)	7.67	36.50	31.63	73.04	22.30	62.58	233.72
Grand Total (a+b)	7.67	42.89	53.54	145.30	166.25	255.40	671.05

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2009-10)
MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 1st October, 2009 from 1100 hours to 1405 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia – Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri Thangso Baite (Outer Manipur)
4. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
5. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
6. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
7. Shri Sk. Nurul Islam
8. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
9. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
10. Shri Prabodh Panda
11. Shri Premdas
12. Shri Jagdish Thakor
13. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
15. Shri A. Elvarasan
16. Shri Vinay Katiyar
17. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
18. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy
19. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
20. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan

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
(A&DD) | - | 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) to the Sitting. The Chairman then asked the representatives of the Department to introduce themselves.

3. The representatives of the Department, thereafter, made a presentation before the Committee on the subject 'Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal Husbandry Sector.' They also briefed the Committee about the measures taken by the Department in general and the efforts underway to optimally utilize the employment generation potential of Animal Husbandry Sector in the present drought situation in particular.

4. The members sought clarifications on various aspects of the subject. The representatives of the Ministry responded to the same.

5. 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.

APPENDIX-II**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2009-10)****MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FIRST SITTING OF THE
COMMITTEE**

The Committee sat on Friday, the 5th March, 2010 from 1520 hours to 1705 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. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
5. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
6. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadiya
7. Shri Premdas

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
9. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi
10. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
11. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
12. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S. Bal Shekar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

**Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry,
Dairying and Fisheries)**

1	Shri Rudhra Gangadharan	Secretary
2	Shri A.S. Lamba	Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor
3	Dr. Lal Krishna	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
4	Shri Dilip Rath	Joint Secretary (A&DD)
5	Shri Arvind Kaushal	Joint Secretary (LH)
6	Ms. S. Rawla	Joint Secretary (P&F)
7	Shri B.N. Nanda	Economic Advisor (Fy)

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

1	Shri S.C. Seddey	Director General and Chief Executive Officer(NSSO)
2	Dr. G.M. Bhoopati	Deputy Director General

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

1	Dr. C.S. Prasad	Asstt. Director General, ICAR
---	-----------------	-------------------------------

2. The Sitting commenced with the Chairman welcoming the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) and other Ministries/ Organisations to the Sitting. After the introduction of the witnesses, the Committee took Oral Evidence on the subject 'Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential in Animal Husbandry Sector'.

3. The Members raised several queries on various aspects of the subject and the representatives of the Department, responded to them.

(At around 1645 Hours Hon'ble Chairman withdrew and Prof. M.S. Swaminathan took the Chair).

4. Before the Sitting concluded, the acting Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information on the subject. He also directed them to send information on points on which information could not be provided by them during the Sitting or was not readily available to the Secretariat of the Committee.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

/-----/

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2010-11)****MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 30th November, 2010 from 1500 hours to 1705 hours in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia - *Chairman*

MEMBERS***Lok Sabha***

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri Thangso Baite
4. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
5. Smt Ashwamedh Devi
6. Shri Prabodh Panda
7. Shri Premdas
8. Shri Uday Singh
9. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera
11. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
12. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
13. Shri S. Thangavelu

SECRETARIAT

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

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

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 1. | Shri A. S. Lamba | Additional Secretary and Financial
Advisor |
| 2. | Mrs. S. Rawla | Joint Secretary (P & F) |
| 3. | Shri Sanjeev Ranjan | Joint Secretary (A & DD) |
| 4. | Shri A. K. Mathur | Advisor (Stat) |

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. | Dr. C. S. Prasad | Additional Director General |
|----|------------------|-----------------------------|

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------|
| 6. | Dr. K. G. Karmakar | Managing Director |
| 7. | Dr. R. Satyanarayana | General Manager |

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|
| 8. | Shri Ravi Shankar | Sr. General Manager |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|

2. The Sitting commenced with the Chairman welcoming the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and National Dairy Development Board to the Sitting. After the customary introduction of all the witnesses, the Committee took Oral Evidence on the subject 'Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal Husbandry Sector'.

3. During the course of the Oral Evidence, the Members raised several queries on various aspects of the subject and the representatives of the Department and other organisations responded to them.

4. Before the Sitting concluded, the Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee. He also directed them to send information on points on which information could not be provided by them during the Sitting to the Secretariat of the Committee by 8 December, 2010.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

/-----/

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2010-11)**

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 9th December, 2010 from 0930 hours to 1045 hours in Committee Room 'A', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia - *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri Thangso Baite
4. Smt Ashwamedh Devi
5. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
6. Shri Jagdish Thakor
7. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera
9. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
10. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
11. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
12. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini

SECRETARIAT

Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

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

1.	Shri Rudhra Gangadharan	Secretary
2.	Shri A. S. Lamba	Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor
3.	Dr. A. S. Nanda	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
4.	Mrs. S. Rawla	Joint Secretary (P & F)
5.	Shri Sanjeev Ranjan	Joint Secretary (A & DD)
6.	Shri Rajbir Singh Rana	Joint Secretary
7.	Shri A. K. Mathur	Advisor (Stat)

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

8.	Shri Ravi Shankar	Sr. General Manager
----	-------------------	---------------------

2. The Sitting commenced with the Chairman welcoming the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) and National Dairy Development Board to the Sitting. The Committee then took further Oral Evidence on the subject 'Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal Husbandry Sector'.

3. During the course of the Oral Evidence, the Members raised several queries pertaining to the subject and the witnesses responded to them.

4. Before the Sitting concluded, the Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee. He also directed them to send information on points on which information could not be provided by them during the Sitting to the Secretariat of the Committee latest by 16 December, 2010.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

/-----/

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2011-12)**

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 14 October, 2011 from 1500 hours to 1625 hours in Room No. '53', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia – Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
4. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
5. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
6. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
7. Shri Premdas
8. Shri Devji M. Patel
9. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
10. Shri Jagdish Thakor
11. Shri Laxman Tudu
12. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera
14. Shri Narendra Budania
15. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
16. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
17. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
18. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Deepak Mahna | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |

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

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE OFFICER</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
1.	Shri Rudhra Gangadharan	Secretary
2.	Shri Ashish Bahuguna	AS&FA
3.	Dr. A.S. Nanda	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
4.	Shri Sanjeev Ranjan	Joint Secretary (A&DD)
5.	Shri Rajbir Singh Rana	Joint Secretary (LH)
6.	Shri Sanjay Bhoos Reddy	Joint Secretary (P&F)
7.	Shri A.K. Mathur	Advisor (Stat)

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dr. N.V. Balavadi	Executive Director
-------------------	--------------------

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION/
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

Dr. D.R. Malaviya	Head, Seed Technology Division, Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi
-------------------	--

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Shri B.B. Sethi	Deputy General Manager
-----------------	------------------------

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

Shri Ram Kripal	Deputy Director General
-----------------	-------------------------

2. The Sitting commenced with the Chairman welcoming the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), National Dairy

Development Board, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and National Sample Survey Organisation to the Sitting. After the customary introduction of the witnesses, the Committee took further Oral Evidence on the subject 'Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal Husbandry Sector'.

3. During the course of the further Oral Evidence, the Members raised several queries on various aspects of the subject and the representatives of the Department and other organisations responded to them.

4. Before the Sitting concluded, the Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee. He also directed them to send information on points on which information could not be provided by them during the Sitting to the Secretariat of the Committee by 25 October, 2011.

The witnesses then withdrew.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

/-----/

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2011-12)**

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY THIRD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 17 May, 2012 from 1500 hours to 1525 hours in Committee Room 'E', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
4. Shri Thangso Baite
5. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
6. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
7. Shri Premdas
8. Shri Laxman Tudu
9. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
11. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
12. Shri S. Thangavelu

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Deepak Mahna - Joint Secretary
2. Shri P. V. L. N. Murthy - Director
3. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee, thereafter, took up for consideration the Draft Report on 'Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal Husbandry Sector'.

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Report without any modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalise the above Draft Report after getting it factually verified from the concerned Ministry and present the same to the Parliament.

*4. XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

*5. XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

The Committee then adjourned.

* *Matter not related to this Report.*