

TWENTIETH REPORT  
STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON AGRICULTURE  
(2001)

(THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
AND DAIRYING)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2001-2002)

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 19.4.2001*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 19.4.2001*



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*April, 2001/Chaitra, 1923 (Saka)*

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
AGRICULTURE (2001)

Shri S. S. Palanimanickam — *Chairman*

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3. Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan
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44. Shri Devi Prasad Singh
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SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. (Smt.) Paramjit Kaur Sandhu — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri K.L. Arora — *Under Secretary*
4. Smt. Ratna Bhagwani — *Committee Officer*

## PREFACE

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for the year 2001-2002.

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture was constituted on 1st January, 2001. One of the functions of the Standing Committee as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying on 28th March, 2001. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for placing before them, the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 2001-2002 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at there sitting held on 11th April, 2001.

NEW DELHI;  
11 April, 2001  

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21 Chaitra, 1923 (Saka)

S.S. PALANIMANICKAM  
Chairman,  
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

## **PART I**

### **CHAPTER I**

#### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING—AN OVERVIEW**

##### **Functions**

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

1.2 The Department advises the State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development and Fisheries. The main focus of the activities is on (a) the development of the requisite infrastructure in the States/Union Territories for improving the animal productivity, (b) the preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care, (c) strengthening of Central Livestock Farms (cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germs plasm for distribution to States and (d) expansion of Aquaculture in fresh and brackish waters, development of coastal marine and deep sea fisheries, construction of requisite infrastructure like fisheries harbours and fish landing centers and welfare of fisherfolk etc.

##### **1.3 List of Subjects**

##### **Part I**

1. Industries as far as these relate to Development of Cattle
2. Livestock Census
3. Matters relating to loss of livestock due to natural calamities
4. Fishing and fisheries, inland and marine
5. Fishing and Fisheries beyond territorial waters
6. Fishery Survey of India, Mumbai

**Part II**

7. Profession of Veterinary Practice
8. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infections or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals.
9. Pattern of financial assistance to various States undertakings, Dairy Development Schemes either through their own agencies or through the cooperative unions.
10. Operation Flood Programme and all matters pertaining thereto.
11. Technology Mission on Dairy Development.

**Part III**

For the Union Territories the subjects mentioned in Part-I to Part-II, so far they exist in regard to these territories and in addition, to the following subjects which fall within List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India:—

12. Preservation, protection and improvements of stocks and prevention of Animal Disease, Veterinary Training and Practice.
13. Courts of Wards.
14. Insurance (Cattle).

**Part IV**

15. Matters relating to Animal Husbandry and Dairying including (a) ponds and cattle trespass (b) cattle utilization and slaughter.
16. All attached and subordinate offices or other organisation concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.

**Demands for Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D)**

1.4 Demand No. 3 relates to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The demand provides for implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes together for Plan and Non-Plan activity.

The entire demand of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is divided into the following major heads:—

Major Head	3451	Secretariat Economic Services
-do-	2403	Animal Husbandry
-do-	2404	Dairy Development
-do-	2405	Fisheries
-do-	2552	North Eastern Areas
-do-	3601	Grants-in-aid to State Government
-do-	3602	Grants-in-aid to Union Territories
-do-	3606	Aid on Materials and Equipment
-do-	4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry
-do-	4404	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development
-do-	4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries

1.5 The Budget Estimates for the year 2000-2001 are Rs. 334.62 crore which includes Rs. 300.00 crores for Plan schemes and Rs. 34.62 crore for Non-plan activities.

1.6 The revenue section of the Budget Estimates for 2001-02 has proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 277.96 crore while the Capital Section has proposals for Rs. 22.04 crores, thus taking the total to Rs. 300.00 crores.

#### **1. Share of allocation of Department of AH&D**

1.7 The total Central Plan outlay of Government of India is Rs. 4,89,361 crores for the Ninth Plan. This includes Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs. 2,85,379 crores of various Central Ministries and Departments and Budgetary Resources of Rs. 2,03,982 crores, earmarked by GoI to various Central Ministries and Departments. The Department of AH&D has no IEBR and had been earmarked allocation of Rs. 2,345.64 crores, out of the Budgetary Resources for the Ninth Plan. This accounts for about 0.48% of the total Central Plan outlay of GoI. However, it accounts for about 1.1% of the Net Budgetary Resources, earmarked by GoI to various Central Ministries for the Ninth Plan.

1.8 The share of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying varied from 0.35% to 0.37% of the total Central Plan of GoI during the first 3 years of the Plan. It, however, varied from 0.87% to 0.90% of the Budgetary Resources earmarked by GoI during the 3 years period. The share of Department of AH&D has been significantly reduced to 0.26% of the total Central Plan of GoI and 0.58% of the Budgetary Resources during 2000-01.

1.9 The year-wise details of the allocation of the Department of AH&D alongwith total Central Plan outlay and Budgetary Support earmarked by GoI and IEBR of Central Ministries, during the 4 years of the Ninth Plan are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Period	Central Plan Outlay of GOI			Allocation of DAHD	% share of DAHD	
		Total	IEBR	Budgetary Resources		Total	Budgetary Resources
1.	Ninth Plan	489361	285379	203982	2345.64	0.48	1.1
2.	1997-1998	91839	557019	36130	319.15	0.35	0.88
3.	1998-1999	105187	62723	42464	381.90	0.36	0.90
4.	1999-2000	103521	59521	44000	381.90	0.37	0.87
5.	2000-01	117334	66058	51276	300.00	0.26	0.58

## 2. Special Action Plan

1.10 The Department was initially earmarked in January, 1998 a Plan allocation of Rs. 1677.88 crore for implementing various Plan schemes in animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries sectors, during the Ninth Plan. In pursuance of Government's strategy for doubling food production and making India hunger free in 10 years, the National Development Council in its meeting on 19.2.99, stepped up the Plan allocation of the Department, from Rs. 1677.88 crores to Rs. 2345.64 crore with a minimum allocation of Rs. 1426.73 crore for Special Action Plan.



1.11 Accordingly, the Department reviewed its priorities and identified 17 specific schemes, as core plan, for achieving an accelerated growth of production of livestock products *viz.* milk, egg and fish and earmarked Rs. 1763.62 crore for these specific schemes, as per the following break-up, communicated to Planning Commission *vide* letter dated 6.5.99.

(Rs. in crores)		
Sl. No.	Particulars	Allocation for Ninth Plan
1.	Extension Frozen Semen Technology/PTP	320.00
2.	National Bull Production Programme	82.20
3.	National Ram/Buck Production Programme	21.05
4.	Assistance to States for Piggery Development	44.00
5.	Assistance to States for Poultry/Duck Farms	16.20
6.	Assistance to States for Fodder Development	50.00
7.	Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Diseases	119.00
8.	Creation of Disease Free Zones	48.00
9.	Intergrated Dairy Development Projects in Non-of, Hilly Backward Areas	250.00
10.	Assistance to Co-operatives	150.00
11.	Organisation of New Dairy Co-operatives	20.00
12.	Setting up of Vidya Dairies	25.00
13.	Establishment of Fishing Harbours	150.17
14.	Development of Freshwater Aquaculture	150.32
15.	Development of Marine Fisheries	86.55
16.	National Welfare of Fishermen	100.36
17.	Fishery Survey of India	130.77
<b>Total</b>		<b>1763.62</b>

1.12 The Department was provided a budgetary allocation of Rs. 1677.88 crores for the 9th Plan (1999-2002) as under:

(Rs. in crores)	
Sector	Allocation
Animal Husbandry Sector	797.18
Dairy Development	275.00
Fisheries	605.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>1677.88</b>

**3. Plan and Non-Plan Allocation and Expenditure (1997-2002)**

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1997-98			
	Plan	319.15	224.96	209.81
	Non-plan	20.06	82.36	81.61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>339.21</b>	<b>307.32</b>	<b>291.42</b>
2.	1998-99			
	Plan	381.90	210.60	170.24
	Non-plan	71.39	76.03	83.83
	<b>Total</b>	<b>453.20</b>	<b>286.63</b>	<b>254.07</b>
3.	1999-2000			
	Plan	381.90	225.00	207.30
	Non-Plan	45.89	72.88	28.14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>427.79</b>	<b>297.78</b>	<b>235.44</b>

1	2	3	4	5
4.	2000-01			
	Plan	300.00	230.00	230.00
	Non-Plan	50.50	38.19	38.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>350.50</b>	<b>268.19</b>	<b>268.19</b>
5.	2001-2002			
	Plan	300.00		
	Non-plan	34.62		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>334.62</b>		

**Sector-wise Plan allocation for the entire Plan period**

1.13 The year wise Plan allocation for the entire Plan period for various sectors, has been as follows :—

Sector	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		Total (Col. 3+ 5+7+ +9+10)
	BE	Expd.	BE	Expd.	BE	Expd.	BE	RE	BE	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
AH Sector	160.15	94.84	170.40	53.03	160.08	97.26	124.90	91.72	156.49	493.34	∞
Dairy Dev.	39.00	29.24	50.60	23.97	73.90	16.45	51.00	39.45	37.45	146.56	
Fisheries	119.15	85.06	159.90	91.93	145.92	91.97	120.70	96.63	103.86	469.45	
Sectt. & Eco. Services	0.85	0.67	1.00	1.31	2.00	1.62	3.40	2.20	2.20	8.00	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>319.15</b>	<b>209.81</b>	<b>381.90</b>	<b>170.24</b>	<b>381.90</b>	<b>207.30</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>1117.35</b>	

1.14 During the first 4 years of the Plan, a total BE of Rs. 1382.95 crores was earmarked for the Department, which is about 59% of the total Plan allocation of Rs. 2345.64 crore. The BE for the 4 years was further reduced to RE of Rs. 890.56 crores which is about 38% of the Plan allocation.

1.15 The Committee note that the total actual plan allocation during Ninth Plan is Rs. 1682.95 crores which is nearly equal to the original allocation of Rs. 1677.88 crores. Assuming the expenditure to be Rs. 300.00 crores during 2001-02, the total expenditure would work out to be Rs. 1117.35 crores which is approx. 48% of Rs. 2345.64 crores. The Department was asked to explain the concept of doubling the targets of food production *vis-a-vis* the utilization of 48% allocation. The Department in their written reply stated as under :—

“The Department in 1998 prepared an Action Plan for nearly doubling the production of milk, egg and fish in 10 years *i.e.* during 1998-2007. Under the Action Plan, 17 schemes were identified for higher allocation during 9th Five Year Plan. Under the Plan, the Department estimated the production of milk, egg and fish to rise at the uniform growth rate of 5.1%, 5.1% and 5.7% respectively. Based on these growth rates, the Department projected the production of milk, egg and fish as under :

	End of 1996-97	End of 9th Plan	End of Action Plan
Milk (Million MT)	68.33	87.62	118.10
Egg (Billion No.)	27.53	35.30	47.58
Fish (Million MT)	5.35	7.01	9.84

The expected achievement in the production of milk, egg and fish at the end of 9th Plan are estimated to be 85.0 Million tonnes, 33.6 Billion Nos. and 6.10 Million tonnes respectively. It may be seen that the action plan target in respect of milk and egg are nearly achieved. However, the fish production has not grown as expected mainly due to stagnation in marine fish production, inability of States to provide matching grants and stagnation in coastal aquaculture. Natural disasters such as cyclones have also played a role in slowing down growth in fisheries sector. It may be mentioned that most of the Action Plan schemes aim at strengthening the infrastructure of the State Government/UT administration for the development of animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries sectors. All these schemes have indirect and staggered effect on growth rate of production of milk, egg and fish.”

1.16 On the same subject during the evidence, on 28.3.2001 the Secretary of the Department further clarified as under:

"We had an allocation of Rs. 2,345 crore in the Ninth Plan. It planned that the food production will be doubled, and ultimately the Budget allocation we got was about Rs. 1,600 crore. The spending so far is Rs. 1,170 crore. The picture is not very bright, I must admit. But the point is that whatever efforts we from the Department made have yielded good results in matters of poultry production and milk production."

Further giving reasons for less utilization of funds, the Secretary stated:

"I allocate funds to a State. The State has to give a utilization certificate after which I will allot further funds.... If we give a particular sum of money to a State the States Department of Finance holds the money for paying salaries and meeting other expenditure and releases it in the month of March. How can they expect people to spend the amount in March itself."

#### **4. Analysis of Budgetary Demands for 2001-2002**

1.17 It has been stated in the Annual Plan proposals (2001-2002) that the Department had proposed plan allocation of Rs. 740.07 crores for the year 2001-2002, but the Planning Commission has expressed its inability to enhance the plan allocation of the Department beyond Rs. 300.00 crores. This amount is stated to be too meagre and would not be sufficient to meet the priorities of the Department.

1.18 Observing the utilization of funds during the previous years of 9th Plan the Committee asked the Department to justify the demand of Rs. 740.07 crores made to the Planning Commission during 2001-2002 and scheme wise breakup of the projected demand of Rs. 740.07 crores made by the Department. The Department in their written reply furnished the following information :

"The Department forwarded the Plan Proposals of Rs. 740.07 crores for the Annual Plan (2001-02). The enhancement in allocation was proposed in the light of having received approval for taking up some major schemes and modifications made in some of the existing schemes. The scheme of "National Project

for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Programme" was approved by the Cabinet during October, 2000 with a Ninth Plan allocation of Rs. 250.00 crores and the Department, accordingly, proposed a provision of Rs. 135.00 crores for the year 2001-02. Similarly, the scheme of "Assistance to Cooperatives", which was approved during 1999-2000 was proposed to be implemented vigorously, keeping an allocation of Rs. 50.00 crores for 2001-02. The Department is also expecting to initiate the scheme of Creation of Disease Free Zones in the next financial year for which Rs. 48.00 crores was proposed in the Annual Plan proposals 2001-02. Similarly, for the scheme of Fishery Survey of India, a provision of Rs. 65.70 crores was proposed in 2001-02 in order to make payment for purchase of 3 new ships. Higher allocation was also proposed in case of some other Special Action Plan Schemes. The scheme-wise break-up of the Annual Plan Proposals (2001-02) of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying submitted to Planning Commission is indicated in the statement below:

**Statement showing scheme-wise break-up of  
Annual Plan Proposals, 2001-02**

Sl. No.	Schemes	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2001-02
1	2	3
I.	<b>Secretariat &amp; Economic Services</b>	2.87
II.	<b>A.H. Sector</b>	
	<b>Action Plan Schemes</b>	
1.	<i>National Proj. on Cattle Breeding</i>	135.00
	(i) Ext. of Frozen Semen Tech. & PTP	
	(ii) National Bull Production Prog.	
2.	National Ram/Buck Production Prog.	2.50
3.	Asst. to State for Integrated Piggery Development	5.00
4.	Asst. to State Poultry/Duck Farms	9.00

1	2	3
5.	Asst. to States for Fodder Dev.	10.00
6.	Asst. to States for Control of Animal Diseases	102.20
7.	Creation of Disease Free Zones	48.00
	Sub—total	311.70
	<b>Other Schemes</b>	
8.	Cent. Cattle Dev. Organisations	14.00
	(i) Central Cattle Breeding Farm	9.70
	(ii) Central Fro. Semen.Pro. Inst.	1.30
	(iii) Central Herd Registration	3.00
9.	Cent. Sheep Breeding Farm	3.50
10.	Cent. Poultry Dev. Org.	7.25
11.	Cent. Fodder Dev. Org.	8.00
12.	Directorate of Animal Health	23.32
13.	Prof. Efficiency Dev.	3.50
14.	Nat. Proj. on Rind. Eradication	17.00
15.	Imp. Slaugh. Houses / C.U.C	35.00
16.	Int. Sample. Surveys	4.40
17.	Dev. of Pack Animals	0.40
18.	A.H. Extension Programme	4.00
19.	Strength of AH Division	0.00
20.	Project on Animal System	1.50
21.	Cattle Insurance	0.00
	Sub-total	121.87
	Total (A H Sector)	433.57



1	2	3
<b>III Dairy Development Action Plan Schemes</b>		
22	Int. Dairy Development Project	70.00
23.	Assistance to Cooperatives	50.00
24.	New Dairy Cooperatives	0.01
Sub-total		120.01
<b>Other Schemes</b>		
25	Milk & Milk Products Order	1.00
26.	Delhi Milk Scheme	10.20
Sub-total		11.20
Total (DD Sector)		131.21
Total (AH & DD Sectors)		564.78
<b>IV Fisheries Sector Action Plan Schemes</b>		
27.	Establishment of Fishing Harbours	20.00
28.	Dev. of Freshwater Aquaculture	15.00
29.	Dev. of Marine Fisheries	24.00
30.	National Welfare of Fishermen	22.00
31.	Fishery Survey of India	65.70
Sub-total		146.70
<b>Other Schemes</b>		
32.	Cent. Inst. of Fisheries Nautical	1.69
33.	Cent. Fish. Coast Engg. Inst.	1.18
34.	Integrated Fisheries Project	2.70

1	2	3
35.	Training & Extension	1.50
36.	Inland Fisheries Statistics	1.20
37.	Inland Capture Fisheries	7.94
38.	Dev. of Fisheries in Hilly Region	4.00
39.	Asst. to Coast Guard	0.50
40.	Inland Fish marketing	0.01
41.	Integrated Coastal Aquaculture	2.25
42.	Acquisition / Maintenance of Dredg. Equip.	2.61
43.	World Bank Proj. on Shrimp Culture	0.14
	Sub-total	25.72
	Total (Fisheries Sector)	172.42
	Grand Total (All Schemes)	740.07

**5. Assessment of some schemes with sufficiently higher allocation in 2000-2001**

1.19 The Committee observed that substantially higher allocation was given to the following 10 ongoing schemes in the year 2000-2001 :—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	RE (1999-2000)	BE (2000-01)
1	2	3	4
1.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	5.00	15.00
2.	Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Diseases	7.75	13.0
3.	Directorate of Animal Health	1.53	4.75
4.	National Ram/Buck Production Programme	0.50	2.50

1	2	3	4
5.	Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Dev.	2.50	3.00
6.	Improvement of Slaughter Houses/CUC	1.50	2.50
7.	Assistance to Cooperatives	4.00	25.00
8.	Establishment of Fishing Harbours	12.52	21.00
9.	Development of Freshwater Aquaculture	8.00	20.00
10.	National Welfare of Fishermen	20.00	23.70

1.20 The Committee desired to know about the achievements made by the Department in these schemes in terms of utilization of funds as well as fulfilment of targets. The Department in reply furnished the following information :—

“The financial and physical achievements made under these schemes during 2000-01 are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	BE (2000-01)	Expenditure (upto 21.3.01)	Physical Target achieved (upto 21.03.01)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	15.00	9.84	No physical targets
2.	Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Diseases	13.00	6.00	Vaccination under FMD 15 Million
3.	Directorate of Animal Health	4.75	3.56	No physical targets
4.	National Ram/Buck Production Programme	2.50	1.20	No physical targets
5.	Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Dev.	3.00	2.16	(i) Piggery farms assisted : 19 (ii) Farmers trained : 500 (iii) Piglets distributed : 15,000
6.	Improvement of Slaughter Houses/CUC	2.50	1.70	No physical targets

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Assistance to Cooperatives	25.00	13.50	Rehabilitation of Milk Unions-6
8.	Establishment of Fishing Harbours	21.00	9.24	Development facility at (i) Major Ports-1 (ii) Minor Ports-1 (iii) Landing Centres-1
9.	Development of Freshwater Aquaculture	20.00	8.36	(i) Addition to fish cult. area—0.13 lakh hectare (ii) Training of fish farmers —0.16 lakh no.
10.	National Welfare of Fishermen	23.70	17.72	(i) Fishermen insured—12.29 lakh no. (ii) Construction of houses—12977 (iii) Assistance to fishermen —2.08 lakh no."

#### 6. Ninth Plan non-starter Schemes

1.21 The Schemes which had been planned for the 9th Plan wherein allocations were made but could not take off for various reasons are as follows:

Name of Sector/ Scheme	Proposed to be started in year	Allocation made during financial years (Rs. in crores)					Reasons why it could not be started
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Establishment of Sheep/Goat Dev. Board	1997	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	The Board was envisaged to take over an ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. National Ram/Buck and Rabbit Production

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Creation of Disease Free Zones	1998	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.01	27.00	<p>Programme. This Scheme has been identified for transfer to the States and hence the Board has not been established.</p> <p>Initially a proposal to create Disease Free Zones (DFZs) in the country was mooted covering the four metropolitan cities and Goa, during Ninth Plan Period. Later on, in the backdrop of WTO's SPS agreement and considering the potential of production and export of livestock and livestock products, it has been decided to create 3 DFZs covering Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Western UP, Gujarat, Maharashtra and A.P. This has necessitated preparation of a fresh EFC Memo, which has now been prepared and circulated to the appraisal agencies. The comments received are being examined.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Formation of New Dairy Cooperatives	1998	0.00	4.00	4.40	4.00	0.00	Deferred in view of an identical scheme being implemented by NDDB.
Vidya Dairy	1998	0.00	5.00	5.50	0.00	0.00	It has been decided to drop the scheme and let DARE handle it, if they so desire.
Inland Capture Fisheries Resources	1997	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	The schemes could not be started due to non-finalisation. Now, the schemes have been formulated & approved by Planning Commission for taking up on pilot basis during next financial year.
Development of Fisheries in hilly regions	1997	0.06	0.50	0.60	0.50	1.00	—do—

**New Initiative by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) for better utilization of Plan money**

1.22 The Committee expressed their deep concern over the low utilization of plan funds during the years and pointed out that whereas Rs. 500 crores a day was coming from Animal Husbandry to the Government exchequer and also 80% to 90% of the population was involved in animal husbandry but it was given a very little importance by the Centre and especially by the States. The Committee, therefore, during evidence enquired about the new initiatives taken by them, if

any, for making better progress in this field. The representatives stated as under :—

“We allocate funds to a State. The State has to give a utilization certificate, after which we will allot further funds. This is a vicious circle where we are failing. That is why we have started new schemes where we are not giving money to the States only but to SIAS. Here, I would just disagree a little bit. The States also do not give enough money to the animal sector. The States are not in a position to provide matching grants. We have started a new method. We have given the money not to the State Government as such but we are drawing up different schemes and giving money to the State and the State implementing Agency. The money does not go to the State Government where the Finance Department would hold the money for paying salaries and meeting other expenditure.”

1.23 On the question of monitoring the effective utilization of the funds, the representatives stated as under :—

“We send teams of officers and get it verified. That is done, though not adequately. We do that as a measure of monitoring. We have to monitor the spending. So, we do that.”

**CHAPTER II**  
**SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS**

**Animal Husbandry**

2.1 Animal Husbandry is a state subject and the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth of the Sector. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has, however, been operating 38 Central Livestock Organisations and allied institutions for production and distribution of superior germ plasms to the State Governments for cross breeding and genetic upgradation of the stocks. Besides, the Department has been implementing 12 Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of requisite infrastructure and supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for achieving the accelerated growth of animal husbandry sector.

2.2 The Ninth Plan allocation for Animal Husbandry sector was Rs. 1076.12 crores (100%).

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Total BE	Rs. 727.02 crores (71.75%)
Total RE (Using Rs. 100 crores for RE 2001-2002)	Rs. 458.85 crores (42.63% of plan and 59.43% of BE)
Total Expenditure (using Rs. 100 crore for 2001-2002)	Rs. 436.85 crores (40.59% of Plan 56.58% of BE and 90.20% of RE)

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2.3 The Committee observed in the above data that this Department is able to meet only 41% of the targets set by the Government for it in a period of 5 years in the field of Animal Husbandry with the present formulation, capacities, management and cooperation by States. The Committee desired to know the measures the Deptt. proposed to



initiate in the coming year to fulfill the expectations of the Government. The Deptt. in their written reply stated as under :—

“Some of the measures Department proposes to take, include :

- (i) Regular review of the progress of utilisation of funds.
- (ii) State Governments will be vigorously pursued to send the utilisation certificates of previous releases and fresh proposals for central assistance.
- (iii) The major Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding will be implemented through agencies appointed by State Governments, to whom funds will be released directly, rather than through the State Government Departments.”

2.4 As regards the reasons for demanding higher allocations in spite of low utilization of funds in earlier years, the Department stated :—

“The higher allocation has been proposed expecting higher expenditure in the major schemes of ‘National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Programme’ (Rs.135.00 crores), ‘Creation of Disease Free Zones’ (Rs.48.00 crores), ‘Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases’ (Rs.102.20 crores), ‘Directorate of Animal Health’ (Rs.23.32 crores) and ‘Improvement / Modernisation of Slaughter Houses / CUC’ (Rs.35.00 crores).”

#### **Cattle and Buffalo Development**

2.5 The major emphasis in cattle and buffalo development has been on cross breeding of non-descript low producing animals, for increasing milk production in the country. The Department operates 7 Central Breeding Farms in different regions of the country for producing good quality bull calves for distribution to States for use in cross breeding.

2.6 Besides, the Department has established the Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute for producing and distributing frozen semen doses of superior quality cattle and buffalo bulls.

2.7 The large increase in milk production became possible through strengthening the breeding infrastructure under the ongoing schemes of Extension of Frozen Semen Technology (EFST), Progency Testing Programme(PTP) and National Bull Production Programme (NBPP), resulting in genetic upgradation of cows and buffaloes. These schemes

have now merged into a National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding with a high focus on:

Establishment of mobile artificial insemination centers  
Delivery of breeding inputs and services at farmers' doorsteps and  
Strengthening programmes for improvement of indigenous cattle and buffalo breeds

2.8 Against the total plan outlay of Rs. 470 crores for this sector, the following expenditure has been incurred:

(Rs. in crores)

Ninth Plan Outlay	BE 1997-98	RE 1997-98	Actual 1997-98	BE 1998-99	RE 1998-99	Actual 1998-99	BE 1999-2000	Actual 1999-2000	BE 2000-2001	RE 2000-2001	BE 2001-2002
470.00	40.19	41.30	39.55	49.87	15.00	11.91	56.00	41.15	53.00	35.20	54.85

2.9 The following schemes are in operation :

#### A. Central Plan Schemes

##### *Central Cattle Development Organisation*

2.10 The Department operates 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms, a National Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and 3 Central Herd Registration Units in different parts of the country. These are geared for production of high pedigree bull calves and quality frozen semen, and for supplying these to the States for genetic upgradation of stock. The scheme has three components mentioned below :—

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

#### B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

National project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Farm

##### **Evaluation of Some Schemes under Cattle Development**

##### *(i) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding*

2.11 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)" has been approved during October, 2000 by merging the ongoing schemes on cattle and buffalo breeding namely "Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progency Testing Programme (EFST & PTP) and National Bull Production Programme (NBPP)".

2.12 The new scheme National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding aims at thorough re-organisation and re-orientation of the cattle and buffalo breeding operation in the country and has the following components

1. Expansion of area under organized breeding programmes
2. Delivery of breeding inputs at farmers door step
3. Quality control of inputs and services
4. Improvement of indigenous breeds
5. Institutional restructuring for production of breeding inputs.

2.13 Following are the budgetary allocations year wise for this scheme :—

9th Plan allocation is Rs. 402.20 crores

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	BE	Expenditure
1997-98	31.50	31.71
1998-99	40.90	6.18
1999-2000	47.00	33.06
2000-2001	44.00	26.35
2001-2002	46.00	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>209.40</b>	<b>97.30</b>

2.14 It is observed that both the programmes have not been fairing well since 1998-99. Out of 44.00 crores in 2000-2001 only Rs. 26.35 crores could be spent. In utilizing this amount the following were the shortfall in physical targets :

Schemes	2000-2001		2001-2002
	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4
Conversion/setting up of mobile AI Centres	5904	2379	11800

1	2	3	4
Establishment/Strengthening of Sperm Stations	16	8	15
Establishment/Strengthening of Frozen Semen Banks	43	10	65
Establishment/Strengthening of Training Centres	24	18	33
Establishment/Nomination of SIAS	7	—	5

2.15 In this connection, the Committee enquired about the reasons for shortfall in achievements of targets for 2000-2001 and also setting very high targets for 2001-2002. The Department in a written note stated :

“The achievement for 2000-2001 was low on account of the fact that expenditure under the earlier component-schemes was stopped in October, 2000, when the new Project was approved. Expenditure under the new Project could not be incurred as the supplementary budget proposal required the approval of Parliament.

The targets for 2001-2002 relate to an allocation of Rs. 135.05 crores which was envisaged at the time of obtaining approval of the project. However, the actual budget allocation for 2001-2002 is Rs. 46.00 crores only. Therefore, the targets will be proportionately reduced and will be achievable.”

Regarding merging these two programmes, the Department stated that the reason for merging the two programmes ‘Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme’ and ‘National Bull Production Programme’ are as follows:

- (a) Despite creation of substantial infrastructure for cattle and buffalo breeding coverage of breedable bovines under AI as well as conception rate remained low and there had been lack of focused attention to indigenous breeds.
- (b) There was serious need to revamp the AI network in terms of coverage and quality of output and target attention to the natural mating systems.

- (c) Bulk of the Artificial breeding infrastructure was directly operated by the Government and suffered from several systemic inadequacies which were required to be addressed through a comprehensive programme which would maximize return for investment, ensure sustainability of operations and provide quality inputs and services.
- (d) The present scheme National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding is the culmination of wide ranging consultation with all major players concerned with the cattle and buffalo breeding.<sup>1</sup>

2.16 The Committee noted that against 9th Plan targets of 286 (numbers) Liquid Nitrogen storage systems only 104 could be achieved. The reasons for shortfall as given by the Department were as under :

“The target of 286 Liquid Nitrogen storage systems was fixed on the basis of a total 9th Plan allocation of Rs. 402.20 crores. However, on the basis of reduced allocations, the target had to be revised to 164 numbers. As per available reports, the Liquid Nitrogen Stations initiated during 9th Plan are functioning and in good working condition.”

*(ii) Central Cattle Breeding Farms*

2.17 Seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms located in different agro-climatic regions of the country, maintain some important indigenous and exotic cattle breeds as well as buffaloes. Two of the farms also produce crossbred mates for inter-se mating. Main objectives of these farms are:

- (i) Maintenance of rationalized herd strength of the important breed/type of cows and buffaloes and its progressive genetic improvement for milk production by scientific methods,
- (ii) Production and distribution of superior pedigreed bulls for use in cattle and buffalo development programmes; and
- (iii) Production of elite female for use as donor in embryo transfer project.

2.18 The Committee observed that the farm at Andeshnagar maintains crossbred and HF Cattle. The following are physical targets and achievements of Bull Calf Production as given in the Performance Budget document for the year 2001-2002:—

Year	Target	Achievement
1999-2000	90	73
2000-2001	90	36 upto Oct. 2000

2.19 The Committee noted in the above statement that the Department could not achieve the full targets. Regarding the reasons for shortfall the Department stated:

“Reduction in the number of bull mothers and shortage of green fodder availability are the main reasons for not achieving the targeted number of bull calves during 1999-2000. During the financial year 2000-2001, the farm has so far produced 64 male calves upto February, 2001. 74 cows are pregnant.”

The Committee were further informed that:

“The target of CCBE, Andeshnagar is set for the production of 70 bull calves for the year 2001-2002. Efforts are being made to improve the herd strength and green fodder availability so that the target for year 2001-2002 is likely to be achieved. The year-wise bull calf production at Andeshnagar for the years 1997-98 and 1998-99 was 94 and 75 respectively. The total target for bull calf production at Andeshnagar is 430. Against this, 310 bull calves have been produced in the first 4 years of the 9th Plan. The production of bull calf depends on the number of breedable females, breeding and feeding practice, sex ratio and climatic environment etc. As such the variation in bull calf production has to be examined in the light of this.”

The Committee further wanted to know the names of farms where crossbred males for inter-se-mating are produced and also the number of elite female that were produced at the Central Cattle Breeding Farm. The Department informed in a note as under:

“The cross-bred male calves for the purpose of inter-se-mating are produced at 3 farms, viz. Jersey x Red Sindhi cross-breds at CCBE, Chiplima and Holstein Friesian x Tharparkar cross-breds at CCBE, Andeshnagar and CCBE, Suratgarh.”

2.20 During the first four years of the 9th Plan (upto February, 2001) CCBFs have produced 1423 female calves of which 427 are elite female calves. The elite female calves constitute 30% of the total female calves production."

2.21 The Committee noted that the production of Bull calves during 1999-2000 was 449 and the Department could supply only 92 bull calves against the target of 280 bull calves. The Committee during the evidence enquired about the reasons for shortfall in supply of bull calves. In reply the Department stated as under:—

"449 male cows born at our farm. All these male cows are not used for breeding. The best 50 per cent or more than that are used for production. Remaining cows are sold."

Clarifying the point further the representatives stated:

"We had fixed a target of 280. Of these 280, we prepared a list and circulated to all the States for purchasing these on book value. Now, 92 were picked up on the book value basis. The remaining were noted picked up because they did not have money. So, we had no option. Therefore, we went back and said if any other organisation wants to buy them at book value, they can do so. It is a reasonably high cost. It could be something like Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000/- per male. So, we said that we do not want to feed them unnecessarily. We preferred to give it to the breeders or other organisations on auction which also get us a reasonable amount. But in order to effectively utilise these males which we would produce at our farms through elite male female matings we are now trying to link up our release of grants to the National Cattle and Buffalo Project wherein production and use of bulls is an important component. We will say that the requirement of bulls is there for the State. You pick it up from our farm so that the money provided is utilised for genetic improvement and further production and appropriately the quality males are put into the production system for improving the genetic merit."

### **Livestock Health**

2.22 Livestock Health plays a vital role for the successful implementation of various livestock development programmes. Following the introduction of intensive cross breeding and scientific development programmes, the quality of livestock improved considerably. With this improvement, the susceptibility to various diseases including infectious and non-infectious disease has also increased substantially.

2.23 For successful implementation of the development programmes and to obtain maximum benefit from those improved animals, various health measures are being adopted by State/Central Governments. The Veterinary Health cover is provided by the States/UTs through polyclinics/veterinary hospitals/dispensaries/first aid centres and mobile veterinary dispensaries.

2.24 These institutions are fully supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories functioning in the States and UTs for undertaking quick and proper diagnosis of diseases and for taking effective control measures. There are 29 veterinary vaccine production units in the country of which 22 are in the public and 7 in private sectors. The production of vaccine for livestock excluding FMD is about 12 million doses for combating major diseases. The efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories for the control of certain economically important disease, are being supplemented by the Government of India with the following schemes:

**A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

- (a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases
  - (i) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme;
  - (ii) Systematic Control of Livestock Disease of National Importance; and
  - (iii) Animal Disease Surveillance.
- (b) Professional Efficiency Development

**B. Central Sector Schemes**

Directorate of Animal Health (Animal Disease Management and Regulatory Medicines)

This scheme has got five components namely:—

- (i) Directorate of Animal Health Services (Headquarters Cell);
- (ii) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centres;
- (iii) Central/Regional Disease Diagnostic Referral Laboratories;
- (iv) Animal Quarantine and Certification Services; and
- (v) Creation of Disease Free Zones.



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

(Rs. in crores)

9th Plan outlay	Year	Allocation BE	RE	Expenditure
284.00	1997-98	59.00	20.31	19.29 actual
	1998-99	60.00	20.00	9.09 actual
	1999-2000	38.00	16.59	17.29 actual
	2000-2001	35.76	27.61	
	2001-2002	68.00		

#### Evaluation of some of the Animal Health Schemes

##### Central Directorate of Animal Health

2.26 This is a Central Sector scheme comprising four components:

Following are the budgetary allocations for this scheme:—

Sl. No.	Schemes	Allocations for 2001-2002
1.	Directorate of Animal Health (Headquarter Cell)	0.05 crore
2.	Animal Quarantine and Certification Service	1.2 crore
3.	National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre	5.2 crore
4.	Central/Regional Disease Diagnostic Referral Laboratory	3.55 crore
5.	Creation of Disease Free Zone	27.00 crore

*(i) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre*

This National Centre would approve the manufacturing methods of vaccines and biologicals, maintain accurate records, inspect and control the final products including the imported products. This would create confidence in safety and potency of the products manufactured in the country. This would also encourage export of vaccines and biologicals to the neighbouring countries of this region and thus help earning foreign exchange. This institute would also maintain seed strains of micro-organisms for the production of biological with a view to have a uniform standard of finished products.

The Committee noted that National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Centre is a central scheme approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan but its existence is only on paper since then. The Department have been providing the Budget Estimates for this scheme from the year 1992-93 onwards for setting up the National Centre.

2.27 The Department in their Action Taken reply to Recommendation No. 4 in Demands for Grants 2000-2001 have informed that a Committee under the Chairmanship of National Project Co-ordinator, National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) has been constituted to find out the suitability of a site at Ludhiana. The team visited the proposed site at Ludhiana in May 2000. After detailed discussion with senior officers the Committee submitted the interim report and recommended this site belonging to the Department of Immunology of Punjab Agricultural Univeristy for the establishment of this Centre.

2.28 The Committee wanted to know the details of the report of the expert Committee and progress made by the Department in regard to designing and construction of the laboratory. The Department in their written reply informed the Committee as under :

“The Expert Committee has recommended suitability of the existing Theilera vaccine laboratory building belonging to Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana for setting up of

the National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre. The observations of the Committee are as follows:

After seeing the campus, the Committee is of the opinion that the proposed National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Center can be established in the above Theileria vaccine laboratory in the PAU campus. For this purpose, considerable alterations and modifications, including new constructions, have to be made in the building and premises after acquiring the whole site/campus of 10 acres.

The Committee has recommended to take immediate, short-term and long-term measures for setting up of the Centre at Ludhiana. The Recommendations of the Committee have been examined and it has been decided to set up the Centre at Ludhiana. The State Government of Punjab has been requested to arrange for handing over the land and the existing building to Government of India so that further steps to set up the Centre could be initiated.

*(ii) Creation of Disease Free Zones*

2.29 India is one of the countries having the largest livestock population in the world. As per 1992 census, India has 205 million cattle, 84 million buffalo, 51 million sheep, 114 million goats and 12.7 million pigs. India is the largest producer of milk in the world.

2.30 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is one of the highly infectious disease that occur throughout the year and affect specially the high yielding animals very badly thus making such animal more or less useless. After the introduction of cross breeding and also better management through extension work, the quality of animals in the country has improved a lot. At the same time, these animals have become highly susceptible to a number of diseases among which the most important is FMD.

2.31 It has been stated that a massive programme of vaccination will be carried out to make the zones disease free, creation of disease free zones will help to generate demand of India's milk products in the world market, and improve the export potential of livestock products.

2.32 The Committee pointed out that the scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission whereas it has stated in the Annual Report 2000-2001 that the scheme was yet to be approved. The Committee

wanted clarifications and further progress of the schemes. The Department stated in their reply as under :

“The EFC Memorandum with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 48.00 crores as budgeted for the 9th Plan period has been prepared for implementing the Scheme in three Zones viz. Zone-I (Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh), Zone-II (Gujarat), and Zone-III (Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh) and circulated to the Appraisal Agencies for their comments. The comments from concerned Departments have been received and the same are being examined for modification of the Memorandum.”

2.33 The Committee noted that allocations of Rs. 27.00 crores have been made for this scheme during the year 2001-2002 and wanted to know how the Department proposes to spend this amount for implementation of the scheme. The Department explained in a written note :

“The allocation of Rs. 27.00 crores for 2001-2002 is proposed to be spent for implementing all the components of the scheme with emphasis on development of infrastructure at the initial stage viz. identification of animals, establishment of check posts, development of cold chain facilities, sero-surveillance and vaccination.”

2.34 When the Committee pointed out that allocation was many times higher in BE 2001-2002 as compared at RE 2000-2001, the Department explained :

“The scheme will be implemented once the EFC Memorandum is approved. During the year 2000-2001, a token allocation of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made at RE stage. Since, it is now proposed to implement the scheme during 2001-2002 year, the budgetary allocation of Rs. 27.00 crores has been made which is higher than the RE of 2000-2001.”

2.35 The Committee enquired as to which was the Indian Agency authorised to certify a zone as disease free. The Department informed as under :

“Office International des Epizooties (OIE) based at Paris, France, the World Organisation for Animal Health, is the nodal agency for dealing with all the matters related to animal health across

the world. As per the guidelines of OIE, countries wishing to obtain recognition of a disease free zone must demonstrate that they have a reliable system of disease control and surveillance, the disease is compulsorily notifiable, and that they have an effective veterinary organisation. The Veterinary Service must accurately specify the delineation of the zone, describe how the boundaries are controlled, and supply further information about additional measures that have been taken, covering such aspects as control of animal movements and quarantine.

Countries which fulfil these conditions can submit the documented evidence of their status to the OIE with a request to be included in the relevant OIE list. Certification by any agency other than OIE is not recognized internationally for the purpose of disease free zone."

(iii) *National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)*

2.36 The main objective of the project is to eradicate Rinderpest and CBPP by strengthening the veterinary services across the country and to obtain freedom from rinderpest and CBPP infection following the pathway prescribed by Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Paris. The Ninth Plan allocations year-wise is as follows :

The Ninth Plan outlay Rs. 48 crores, the details are given in the following table:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	B.E.		Expenditure		Provision in EFC	
	Domestic funding	EEC	Domestic funding	EEC	Domestic funding	EEC
1997-98	11.00	30.00	6.69	2.87	6.69	2.87
1998-99	6.00	30.00	2.69	0.71	2.69	0.71
1999-2000	10.00	—	4.94	—	11.15	—
2000-01	15.00	—	13.00	—	11.89	—
2001-02	13.00	—	13.00*	—	12.34	—
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>40.32</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>44.76</b>	<b>3.58</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>115.00</b>		<b>43.90</b>		<b>48.34</b>	

(restricted to 48 crore)

\* anticipated

2.37 In reply to a query the Department in their written reply during examination of Demands for Grants 2000-2001 had stated that as regards stepping up the BE 2000-2001 to Rs. 15 crores necessary tenders for the procurement of sophisticated equipments worth Rs. 450 lakh were being floated and this expenditure would be incurred during 2000-2001. The NPRE was also having various proposals in pipeline such as demands from the States for release of funds for Rs. 450 lakhs, purchase of 35 vehicles for Rs. 150 lakhs and procurement of diagnostic kits for about Rs. 100 lakhs. It was, hence, anticipated that the allocation of Rs. 15 crores would be fully utilised. The Committee noted that although the Department had assured to utilise the amount fully, there was a shortfall at RE stage. The Department explained stating:

“The NPRE have already purchased 35 vehicles for Rs.127 lakh. The procurement of kits worth Rs.157 lakh and creation of V-SAT/E-mail facilities alongwith computers worth Rs.131 lakh are under finalisation. Since the budget provision has been restricted to only Rs.13 crores at RE Stage, during 2000-2001, the funds will be fully utilised within the RE limit.”

2.38 The Committee further wanted to know the expenditure incurred on rinderpest early warning and freedom from infection independently. The Department furnished the information as under:—

“The Early Warning & Response System” is one of the components of the Scheme. This has been established to support the emergency programme being established under National Animal Disease Emergency Committee (NADAC). In order to establish the Early Warning & Response System, additional 35 vehicles to the border States of Punjab, Rajasthan, J&K, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States have been provided at a cost of Rs.127 lakh. In addition, V-SAT facilities in North Eastern States and E-Mail facilities with computers are being created across the country to support the Early Warning and Response System and emergency measures at a cost of Rs.131 lakh during 2000-2001. 30 Fax machines worth Rs.8 lakh are also being supplied to the District Head Quarters in the States bordering Pakistan for quick transmission of information to their respective State Head Quarters.

There is no independent component of 'Freedom from Infection' in the project. All activities of the project are directed to achieve the status of 'Freedom from Infection' by following the OIE pathway guidelines. Freedom from Rinderpest infection is the ultimate milestone to be reached. The entire expenditure under the scheme is being incurred for achieving 'Freedom from Infection' status for the country through the activities of the scheme."

*(iv) The Systematic Control of Livestock Disease of National Importance*

2.39 This scheme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan to undertake the programme on systematic manner to control certain livestock disease of national importance namely; Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, canine rabies, Swine fever, Pullorum disease and also establishment of Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratories and Creation of Disease Free Zones in specific areas. During the Eighth Plan period the component of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia was dropped and the same was incorporated into the National Programme on Rinderpest Eradication. However, new components like control of infertility, sterility and abortion, strengthening of State Veterinary Biological Production Centres and control of emerging/exotic disease have been included. Assistance is provided on 50:50 basis.

2.40 Committee noted that one of the component of this scheme was for establishment of Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratories and creation of Disease Free Zones at specific areas and wanted to know about the places where these laboratories were set up. The Department stated in their reply as follows:—

"Central assistance for the component of 'Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance' under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Assistance to States of Control of Animal Diseases' is extended to all the States and Union Territories. Establishment/strengthening of Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratories is a sub-component of the above mentioned component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. All the States have developed facilities for diagnosis of poultry diseases at various levels and locations, and at least one such laboratory is located in each State. However, Kerala has 2, and Haryana have 10 such laboratories. The Laboratories in Kerala are located one each at Thiruvalla and Kannur. The laboratories in Haryana are located at Ambala, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahindergarh, Rohtak, Sirsa and Sonapat."

2.41 Regarding the physical targets and achievements of this scheme, the Department stated:

"The component of Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance is not target oriented. It is a demand-driven scheme and funds are made available as per the demand of the States."

2.42 The Department furnished following allocations and expenditure for this scheme:

"The 9th Plan outlay for this component is Rs. 55.00 crores."

The year-wise actual allocations made and expenditure incurred during the 9th Plan are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation		Expenditure incurred
	BE	RE	
1997-98	7.00	3.70	4.19
1998-99	6.00	5.00	3.64
1999-2000	8.00	4.00	4.00
2000-2001	6.00	4.00	4.00

(anticipated)

2.43 The Committee desired to know whether all the States were taking the 50% grants regularly. The Department in their reply stated as under:—

"All the States are submitting their proposals for release/revalidation of central grants under this component regularly based on the availability of State matching share for this component."

2.44 The Committee felt that the creation of Disease free zones in specific areas was duplication of efforts and expenditure and this activity could be taken under creation of Disease free zones. Similarly, other activities were also duplication of programme under Animal Health. In this connection, the Committee wanted to know as to



whether all these schemes could be merged together. The Department explained:—

“Under ‘Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance’, there are sub-components namely control of tuberculosis & brucellosis, canine rabies, swine fever, pullorum disease, exotic & emerging diseases, infertility, sterility & abortion, strengthening of poultry disease diagnostic laboratories and cell culture viral vaccine laboratories. Besides these, a pilot project on Disease Free Zone (DFZ) as a sub-component also exists. Initiative on a limited scale was taken by the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala to implement the DFZ programme in four districts (one in Tamil Nadu and three in Kerala).

Based on the above experience and in the backdrop of WTOs, SPS agreement, and in view of the potential of production and export of livestock and livestock products, and the need to make available safer food of animal origin, it has been proposed to create three Disease Free Zones covering the States of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Western Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The Scheme is proposed to be implemented on 100% grant basis with the relevant components *viz.* identification of animals, setting up of check posts, vaccination, sero-surveillance, development of cold chain facilities etc. The main thrust in the proposed scheme will be given to control Foot and Mouth Disease which causes enormous economic loss to the country.

In view of the reasons explained above, project on creation of separate DFZs involving above States having animals with high productivity needs to be initiated. This will also greatly help in improving quality livestock and livestock products. As the parameters and the magnitude of the two schemes differ greatly, there is hardly any duplication.”

*(v) Control of Foot and Mouth Disease*

2.45 The main objective of this programme is to protect valuable high yielding indigenous/crossbred and exotic livestock belonging to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, by proper vaccination, for which the cost of vaccine is subsidized. Funds are released on 50:50 basis to States and on 100% to UTs. The cost of the

vaccine is borne by the Centre, State and beneficiary in the ratio of 25:25:50. The vaccination is done twice a year using polyvalent vaccine. In certain specific outbreaks, where the strains are identified, monovalent vaccine of that particular identified strain, is used for vaccinating the animals.

“The year-wise allocation and expenditure on this component during 9th Plan are as under:

Year	Allocation		Expenditure (Rs in crores)
	BE	RE	
1997-98	3.00	2.75	2.89
1998-99	6.00	3.00	2.44
1999-2000	7.00	3.00	2.94
2000-2001	5.50	3.00	3.00 (anticipated)
2001-2002	4.50	—	—

2.46 Physical targets and achievements for this scheme Foot and Mouth Disease are as under:—

The Ninth Plan target for vaccination is 130 million.

Year	(in million)	
	Target	Achievement
1997-98	22	20
1998-99	22	20
1999-2000	24	21
2000-01	26	15
2001-02	20	....

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee in their 20th Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) and keeping in view the importance of Foot and Mouth Disease Control programmes in protecting the valuable high yielding cattle belonging to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers,

the Department had requested the Planning Commission to accord approval to implementing the scheme on 100% grant basis against the existing pattern of 25:25:50 between Central Government and State Government and beneficiary. The Planning Commission *vide* letter dated 24.8.89 had approved the proposal and advised formulation of a scheme for complete eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease on the lines of National Project on Rinderpest Eradication within the outlay sanctioned to the Department.

2.47 The Committee found that the scheme was still implemented on old pattern. When asked about its reasons, the Department in their written reply stated:—

“As per recommendations of the Planning Commission to implement the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme on 100% grant basis, the Department modified the relevant portion of the existing EFC Memorandum. Since the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme is one of the components of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme ‘Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases’ the EFC Memorandum for the whole Scheme has to be modified and redrafted. Accordingly, the Department is modifying the existing EFC Memorandum for the whole Scheme where after the same would be processed for its approval.”

2.48 In this connection, during evidence the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying informed the Committee as under:—

“In order to improve the Animal Health status, we are resorting to improvement of our vaccines and we are trying to ensure programmes for creating this control of foot and mouth disease. A concern has also been expressed by the hon. Members about this. The only limitation that we have is the shortage of money.”

2.49 The Committee pointed out that the disease was very dangerous and big and rich farmers could go to the doctor and save the rest of their animals. The poor farmers would be able to go to the doctor for treatment only in four or five days by that time they would have incurred heavy losses of animals. Therefore, last year the Committee had recommended that this scheme should be 100% funded. Admitting that the economic losses due to the foot and mouth disease

was very large, the representatives of the Department assured the Committee as under:—

“We will go through the whole matter and we will do it as soon as possible.”

2.50 The Committee were further informed:

“On 100% grant basis, with the approved outlay of Rs. 4.50 crores for 2001-2002, a total of about 6.5 million vaccinations can be carried out. In case of implementation of the scheme in the existing funding pattern (25:25:50 to be shared by the Centre:State:Beneficiary), the estimated number of vaccinations would be about 26 million during 2001-2002. The target for 2000-2001 was 24 million vaccinations.”

#### **Assistance to States for Polutry/Duck Farms**

2.51 An amount of Rs. 30 crores was initially allocated to the Department for assisting two poultry duck farms in each State of the country. The approval for implementation of this scheme was received from Planning Commission that the scheme will be implemented in North Eastern States only on pilot basis. This scheme is one of the core schemes of SAP.

The allocations for 9th Plan to this scheme years-wise is as under:

The total 9th Plan allocations is Rs. 16.20 crores, the year-wise details are given below:—

Year	BE	Expenditure
1997-98	0.10	0.00
1998-99	5.94	0.00
1999-2000	8.00	4.50
2000-2001	3.00	2.70
2001-2002	2.70	2.70*
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.74</b>	<b>9.90</b>

\*anticipated

2.52 The Committee desired to know about the States which have been assisted and also the terms of assistance. The Department in a written note:

“All the 8 States of North Eastern Region viz. Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland , Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Sikkim have been assisted under the scheme.

The major terms of assistance are as follows:

- The concerned State Government should ensure adequate health coverage while effectively implementing the Scheme.
- The breeding stock to be maintained should be strictly of low input technology, which can survive at the small farmer's door.
- The target group should be as far as possible limited to only marginal farmers, landless labourers, women in groups only and other socially backward sector of the society.
- (a) One time financial assistance will be provided to at least two selected State Poultry/Duck Farms to suitably strengthen them.
- (b) A provision has also been made of Rs. 15 lakhs as a revolving fund for purchase of hatching eggs, day old parent chicks, feed, medicine and transportation etc. It will be the responsibility of the State Government to ensure that this revolving fund should be affectively utilized and recouped to be used on recurrent basis from year to year to make this operation as self sustaining.
- The scheme will be implemented through the State Governments by providing suitable staff for such identified farms in consultation with this Department.
- A nodal officer should be identified by the State Government who should be delegated sufficient financial and administrative powers to effectively implement this scheme.”

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

2.53 Under this ongoing scheme, central assistance is provided to State Governments on 50:50 basis for strengthening sheep/goat/rabbit farms and state wool boards and to assist them in improving genetic potential of small ruminants. Efforts under this scheme are concentrated on organisation of integrated sheep, goat and rabbit development activities in States, and the promotion of cooperative and voluntary efforts for the rapid development of the Sector.

Out of the total Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 21.05 for this scheme, the expenditure is only Rs. 6.72 crores which is only 34.8% of the total outlay. The following is the details of expenditure year-wise:

Year	(Rs. in crores) Expenditure
1997-98	2.55
1998-99	1.17
1999-2000	0.50
2000-2001	1.25
2001-2002	1.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.72</b>

On low utilization of funds the Department informed the Committee as follows:

“Government of India under this scheme provide grants-in-aid on 50:50 basis for the development of infrastructure and purchase of livestock. State Governments have to meet additional burden of recurring expenses on salary, wages office expenses, feed, fodder in addition to infrastructure development. Hence States find it difficult to provide matching contribution in time on 50:50 basis due to their poor resources resulting in delay in utilization of funds & submission of utilization certificates and hence the shortfall.”

The Committee were further informed:

"Six Goat, twenty-six Sheep & eight Rabbit Breeding farms have been assisted during 9th Five Year Plan. Wool Boards of three States have been assisted. Chattisgarh & MP State have been assisted for Goat Breeding programme on cooperative basis."

2.54 The following table provides years wise target and achievements of wool production during 9th Plan.

Year	Production (in million kgs.) of wool		Annual growth rate(%)
	Target	Achievement	
1997-98	44.5	44.5	2.77
1998-99	45.5	45.5	2.25
1999-2000	46.5	46.5	2.20
2000-2001	47.4	47.4	1.94
2001-2002	48.6	—	—

2.55 The Committee felt that growth of wool which has declined from 2.77 per cent in 1997-98 to 1.94 in 2001-02 and asked the reasons for shortfall. The representatives of the Department during evidence stated :-

"Over a period of time, the pasture lands and grazing land have gone down and I must admit that even though the population of sheep is remaining static, their body weight is not satisfactory. It is going down because of non-availability of sufficient input. We have to find out some method to increase their body weight so that more wool would be produced. By and large, sheep population is not increasing at the rate which we expect. The slaughter rate is basically the same. It might have increased."

#### Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar

2.56 Out of 6477 acres land provided to Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar the Government of Haryana in May 1997 had taken back 4028 acres land. According to the Department on this account, the farm may find it difficult to achieve the targets. During 1999-2000 only 686 rams could be supplied to States. Farm stability at existing location is yet to be finalized with State Government of Haryana for extension of lease period and revision of lease rent hence developmental activities are being held up.

2.57 On a query for identifying other alternative spots for this purpose the Department during evidence stated:

"The Committee had basically recommended that we should look for an alternative site. We went to a place in UP and the suggestion of the Committee for identifying another place was examined. The Department had also constituted a High Powered Committee to look into the functioning of this. It involved dislocating more than six thousand sheep and 380 farm families, plus the staff. The location which is now being made available is another 40 kms. away from the main town. Looking at the investment that we have made, we are going back to the State Government to request them to kindly reduce the lease rent."

2.58 The Committee further enquired about the progress made in one year in this regard. The representatives stated that: "We have gone back to the CM, Haryana".

2.59 It has been stated in the Performance Budget that as against the target of 750 rams during the year 2000-2001 only 160 farm bred rams (up to Nov.2000) have been supplied to Punjab. And the farm was expected to achieve this target as demand from Karnataka, HP and J&K has been received.

2.60 The Committee wanted to know as to whether the target was not achieved due to lack of demand or due to shortage of space. The Department stated in a note :-

"The decrease in target is not due to lack of demand but due to shortage of space. Due to reduction of land holding from 6477 acres to 2449 acres the target has been reduced from 950 rams to 750 rams per year.

The target of 750 ram laid down during the year 2000-2001 would be achieved. Since 1.08.88, the State Government of Haryana is extending lease for short durations of 3 years. Recently Government of Haryana offered to extend lease for 10 years at a lease rent of Rs. 1600 per acre per annum with 10% increase per year in lease rent. Government of India has requested Government of Haryana to fix lease rent at Rs. 1000/- per acre per annum for a period of 30 years."



## Piggery Development

### *Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development*

2.61 Piggery is an important activity among weaker sections of the society. It is one of the major animal husbandry activities in North Eastern region, where pork is used as staple food. It can also play an important role in improving the socio-economic status of the weaker rural community. Traditional pig breeders do not possess the technical know-how of pig production on improved lines and need assistance from State Governments. These farms are supplying piglets on reasonable prices to farmers, and also providing free training of 7-15 days duration to farmers and new entrepreneurs.

2.62 Exotic breeds of pigs viz. Large white Yorkshire, Hampshire, Berkshire and Landrace are being maintained at 158 Government Pig Breeding Farms. In India, there is not a single breed which can be reared for commercial pig during 1989 for Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture imported 89 pigs during 1989 for Government Pig Breeding Farms. But due to inbreeding their stock has been deteriorated. During 1999-2000 DAHD imported 280 pigs from USA for Government Pig Breeding Farms.

2.63 The Centrally sponsored scheme, "Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development" is being implemented by this Department since 1991-92. Under this scheme 100% Grants-in-aid is given for development of piggery.

Following are the physical achievements:

Year	Target (No. of farms assisted)	Achievement	BE	Amount released
1997-98	20	34	400.00	400.00
1998-99	25	25	500.00	400.00
1999-2000	30	15	600.00	250.00
2000-2001	25	5 as on 30.11.2000	300.00 as on 30.11.2000	60.25 as on 30.11.2000

2.64 There are 158 Government Pig Breeding Farms. The Committee felt that the activity has highly useful but the BE and the amount released has decreased. Asked to explain the reasons, the Department stated:

"The reason for decrease in amounts of BE and amounts released is that only a few proposals were received from the States. In view of the limited proposals being received an allocation of Rs. 3.00 crores was made in BE for 2000-01, which was reduced to 2.0 crores at RE stage."

2.65 The Committee wanted to know the number of pigs imported and cost of each pig and imported during 1999-2000. The Department informed the Committee in their written reply :

"The rate of each imported pig during 1999-2000 is US \$ 583,600 and 620 F.O.R. Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata, respectively. Of the 280 piglets imported, 9 piglets died due to injuries/ stress during unloading and post import quarantine period. The exotic pigs are placed at State Pig Breeding Farms and multiplied through breeding."

2.66 The Committee further desired to know as to whether all the States were coming forth for the assistance. The Department stated in a note as under:

"Since inception of the scheme, most of the States have availed of assistance except Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J & K and NCT of Delhi. Absence of Government Pig Breeding Farms in these States suggest that pig production does not find higher focus."

**CHAPTER III**  
**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

3.1 The Ninth Plan allocations and expenditure under Dairy Development are as under :-

Sl. No.	Particulars	9th Plan allocation	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2000-01	
			BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	RE	BE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
<b>III. Dairy Development</b>												
<b>Action Plan Schemes</b>												
22.	Int. Dairy Development Project	250.00	25.00	23.65	25.60	21.26	45.00	10.71	20.00	19.50	19.50	19.50
23.	Assistance to Cooperatives	150.00	2.00	0.00	13.00	0.51	16.00	3.80	25.00	17.00	17.00	15.00
24.	New Dairy Cooperatives	20.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>420.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>23.65</b>	<b>42.60</b>	<b>21.77</b>	<b>65.40</b>	<b>14.51</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>34.50</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	<b>Other schemes</b>											
25.	Milk & Milk Products Order	5.00	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
26.	Delhi Milk Scheme	5.52	1.00	0.76	1.00	0.85	1.00	1.09	1.00	1.95	1.95	1.95
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.95</b>
	<b>Schemes completed</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>6.50</b>					
	<b>Total (DD Sector)</b>	<b>469.52</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>29.24</b>	<b>50.60</b>	<b>23.97</b>	<b>73.90</b>	<b>16.45</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>39.45</b>	<b>37.45</b>	

## Individual Assessment of Some Schemes

### (i) Assistance to Co-operatives

3.2 The scheme Assistance to cooperatives has been approved in January, 2000 for providing assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of loss-making dairy cooperatives/district level unions, as well as to State Level Federations. The scheme envisages the sharing of the rehabilitation assistance to the co-operative by the Government of India and the concerned State Government, on 50:50 sharing basis. The scheme is expected to assist in the rehabilitation of around 70 sick unions, located in different parts of the country and will provide a further fillip to milk production in the country.

3.3 Ninth Plan outlay for Assistance to Dairy Co-operatives has been stepped up from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 150 crores under SAP.

Following are the allocations and expenditure made during 9th Plan :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1997-98	2.00	0.00
1998-99	13.00	0.51
1999-2000	16.00	3.80
2000-2001	25.00	17.00 RE
2001-2002	15.00	15.00*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>36.31</b>

\*Anticipated.

3.4 Regarding the reasons for the low pace of utilization of funds the Department informed during Demands for Grants 2000-2001 that the scheme "Assistance to Cooperatives" was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 6.01.2000. The minutes of the meeting were received on 13.1.2000. The Department issued Administrative Approval for implementation of the scheme on 17.01.2000. National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) was

simultaneously requested to prepare rehabilitation project proposals for various sick cooperative milk unions. Six proposals submitted by NDDDB for the Co-operative Milk Unions of Ajmer, Bhilwara and Jaipur in Rajasthan, Dharwad in Karnataka and Gwalior and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh were considered by the Standing Finance Committee of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in its meeting held under the chairmanship of Secretary (AH&D) on 22.3.2000. Proposals relating to Gwalior and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh with a total rehabilitation cost of Rs. 1440.00 lakh and Rs. 480.00 lakh respectively have been approved. The cost would be shared between Government of India and Government of Madhya Pradesh on 50:50 basis. Rs. 3.8 crores was released to NDDDB for these two schemes in financial year 1999-2000 out of the RE provision of Rs. 4.00 crores.

3.5 The Committee observed that the budgetary allocations have been declining during RE 2000-2001 and BE 2001-2002. In this context, the Department explained the reasons in a note as under:—

“Against the demand of Rs. 25.00 crores in RE, only Rs. 17.00 crores were allocated due to the overall reduction in the Budget allocation by the Ministry of Finance at the RE stage. While proposing Budget Estimate for the year 2001-02 the Dairy Division had proposed a sum of Rs. 50.00 crore for Assistance to Co-operatives, however only a sum of Rs.15.00 crore has been provided for BE-2001-02 under this scheme. It is felt that these funds may not be sufficient to rehabilitate the sick unions. However, subject to the availability of more funds at a later stage, the rehabilitation of as many unions as possible will be taken up.”

3.6 The Committee enquired as to whether the Special Action Plan had any relevance within the framework of the allocation and utilization of funds and if there could be any new direction to the scheme. The Department explained as follows :—

“This is one of the schemes in the Special Action Plan for doubling of food production by 2007-08. Since the scheme commenced only in January, 2000, it is felt that no new direction is required to be given at this stage.”

*(ii) Delhi Milk Scheme*

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

3.8 The Committee note from the Performance Budget that due to administrative reasons, the Supreme Court's judgements in connection with non-construction of any type of structure unless the same is approved by the civil bodies, the work will be taken up if the same is approved by the Delhi Administration. The Department is approaching Civil Bodies/Delhi Administration to approve the sites for the construction of Milk Booths and as such have incorporated the funds in the Revised Estimates 2000-01 and Budget Estimates 2001-02.

Year	Plan	Non-Plan
BE 2000-01	100.00	8000.00*
RE 2000-01	195.00	12831.00
BE 2001-2002	100.00	13600.00

\*April' 2000 to September'2000.

3.9 The Committee wanted to know how the Department was taking action to get the approval of Delhi Administration/Govts. Bodies, so, that funds allocated might be utilised in time for the specific purpose. The Department informed:—

“A sum of Rs.95.00 lakhs was allocated for construction of new booths for bulk vending system in Revised Estimates 2000-2001. The matter of transfer of DMS to the Government of NCT of Delhi is under consideration and the matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Government of NCT of Delhi is getting a study done through NDDB for the modernisation of DMS before the transfer. The proposal has, therefore, been deferred for the time being in view of the technical advice from NDDB.”

3.10 The Committee have been informed that the DMS is constantly replacing the outdated/old machines on regular basis and the expenditure towards the raw material is made from Non-plan expenditure. Allocations for Non-Plan is Rs. 12831.00 lakh during 2001-2002 and Rs. 13600 lakh during 2001-2002.

3.11 The Committee desired to know about the activities which were to be undertaken by the Department and whose expenditure would be incurred from Non-Plan allocations during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. The Department stated as under :-

“Outdated/old machines are replaced from time to time and the expenditure towards this replacement is made from Plan allocation. Non-Plan expenditure is incurred for purchase of raw material, utilities, maintenance of plant and salaries. Around 80% of the Non-Plan expenditure allocation is/will be incurred on purchase of raw material. Balance 20% of Non-Plan expenditure is/will be incurred for utilities, maintenance and salaries etc.”

3.12 Regarding the details of profit earned/loss incurred by DMS year wise during 9th Plan the Department furnished the information as under :-

“The loss figures have been given below. The figures indicated also include the amount of interest, depreciation and pension/gratuity of staff in addition to actual revenue losses:—

Year	Amount (In Rs./lakh) (Provisional loss)
1996-97	5134.70
1997-98	5922.32
1998-99	7300.23
1999-2000	7819.89
2000-2001	1389.00
	(Estimated)

3.13 The Department have stated during Demands for Grants 1999-2000 that the Mother Dairy was selling milk at the rate of Rs. 13/- per litre against the selling rate of Rs. 7/- per litre for the same type



of milk by DMS. If DMS was allowed to sell milk at the same rate as Mother Dairy, it would turn into a profit making organisation. In this connection, the Committee noted that the selling price of milk has been increased from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 14/- w.e.f. 1.3.2000 even then the estimated loss to DMS in 2000-2001 would be Rs. 13.89 crores and in 2001-2002 Rs. 11.61 crores. Regarding the reasons for continuing heavy losses to DMS despite doubling of the price of Milk, the Department explained as follows:—

“Mother Dairy is selling bulk of its milk through the bulk vending system. Total supply of milk by DMS before price increase was 4 LLPD. After the price hike, the sale of milk have come down to 2.15 LLPD. Losses after prices hike have come down from Rs.7819.89 lakhs in 1999-2000 to Rs.1389 lakhs (Estimated) in 2000-2001. Fixed expenditure like salary, office expenses, water, electricity, transport, maintenance etc., remaining the same, DMS could not make profit due to reduced sale of milk. However, once the sale of DMS milk picks up, it may earn profit.”

3.14 The raw material cost, processing cost, transport cost and other data for 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is as under :-

Year	Raw material cost	Processing cost	Tpt. Cost	Admn. cost	Other cost	Total
1999-2000	1066.96	126.31	63.77	38.69	46.92	1342.65
2000-2001	1091.74	198.33	149.21	67.38	66.73	1573.39
2001-2002	1091.74	179.98	137.10	59.20	59.34	1527.16

3.15 The Committee observed in the statement that the Processing cost, transport cost, admn. cost and other costs have risen sharply and have almost doubled from 1999-2000 to 2000-2001 whereas the material cost remained the same (approx.) The Committee desired to know whether the Department could cut the flab as was being done by the Govt. The Department informed the Committee as under :-

“The cost given in above table is in Rupees per 100 ltrs. of Milk produced. Cost of raw material remained the same per 100 ltrs., of milk produced. However, processing, distribution, Admn. and other costs being fixed costs have doubled per 100 ltrs., because sale of milk has reduced by almost 50%. DMS has already taken a number of steps to cut costs like reduction in manpower, outsourcing transportation and other works.”

## CHAPTER IV

### FISHERIES

#### Individual Assessment of some Schemes

##### (i) Fishing Harbour Facilities at Major & Minor Ports

4.1 The scheme on fishing harbour facilities at Major and Minor Ports is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide infrastructure facilities for safe landing and berthing to various type of fishing vessels operating along the coast of the country, thereby increase the fish production. Further, the scheme generates employment to the skilled and unskilled personnel in fishing operation as well as shore-based fish processing and marketing establishment etc.

4.2 Following are the details of budgetary allocations and expenditure for establishment of fishing harbours during 9th Plan.

Ninth Plan allocation is Rs. 150.17 crores, the year-wise details are given as under :—

Year	BE	(Rs. in crores)
		Expenditure
1997-98	30.00	18.13
1998-99	20.00	10.69
1999-2000	25.00	9.84
2000-2001	21.00	14.00
2001-2002	14.00	14.00*
Total	110.00	66.66

\*anticipated.

4.3 Out of the total Ninth Plan allocation of Rs. 110.00 crores the expenditure is Rs. 66.66 crores, which is 60% only. The Committee pointed out that the allocations for the year 2001-2002 was the lowest in the 5 years of 9th Plan. The Department explained as under :—

“Based on the funds utilised in the previous financial years and proposals in the pipeline, an allocation of Rs. 14.00 crores during the financial year 2001-2002 has been made at the BE stage.”

4.4 Regarding the reasons for low utilization of funds, the Department furnished the reasons as under :—

“The reasons for low utilisation of funds are as follows:

- (a) Non-submission/delay in submission of complete proposals by the State Governments, Union Territories and Port Trusts.
- (b) Slow progress made by the State Governments/UTs in implementing the sanctioned fishing harbours and landing centres. This is attributed mainly to delay in land acquisition and delay in obtaining environmental clearance, etc.”

4.5 The Committee noted that out of total allocation of Rs. 150.17 crores the Department could utilise Rs. 110/- crores only leaving behind unspent amount of Rs. 40.17 crores and desired to know as to whether this amount would be surrendered by the Department. In reply, the Department in a note explained :

“Against the allocation of Rs. 150.17 crores envisaged at the beginning of the Ninth Plan, the actual allocation to the Department in the five years was of the order of Rs. 110.00 crores only. Therefore, surrenders have to be seen with reference to the actual allocation.

As State Governments, UTs and Port Trusts are expected to come up with more proposals for assistance under this Scheme, there is a possibility of the allocation for 2001-02 being restored to the BE level for 2001-02, in which case the total amount of funds not utilised in the 5 year period for this scheme would be to the tune of Rs. 33.17 crores.”

4.6 The Committee wanted to know the approximate expenditure incurred on each of the Major Fishing Harbours, Minor Fishing Harbour and Fish landing centres.

4.7 The Department furnished the information in Table I and Table II as given below:-

**Table I**  
**Present Status of Ongoing Fishing Harbours**

Name of the State	Name of fishing harbours	Date of sanction	Sanctioned cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Likely date of completion	Present status
Kerala	Vizhinjam Stage-III	2/87	704.00	3/2002	Under construction (90% work completed)
	2. Thangassery	10/88	1980.00	3/2002	Under construction (84% work completed)
	3. Kayamkulam	8/94	624.00	3/2002	Under construction (13 % work completed)
	4. Muthalapozyh	3/2000	1366.00	3/2004	Under construction
Karnataka	1. Mangalore Stage II	2/96	75.00	9/2003	Under construction
	2. Malpe Stage-II	2/96	1196.70	2/2002	Under construction (65% work completed)
	3. Karwar	3/98	130.00	3/2002	Under construction
	4. Gangolli	3/2000	832.00	3/2003	Under construction
Gujarat	1. Jakhau	5/93	1144.60	3/1997	Under construction (92.38% work completed)
Maharashtra	1. Agrao	3/98	1414.00	3/2002	Under construction
Andhra Pradesh	1. Machilipatnam	3/96	470.88	3/2002	Under construction (33% work completed)
West Bengal	1. Sultanpur (Diamond Harbour)	3/2002	473.47	3/2003	Under construction
	2. Harwood Point	3/2001	1350.00	5/2004	Work is yet to start
Orissa	1. Dhamra Stage-II	3/98	640.00	3/2002	Under construction (50% work completed)
Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	4/91	423.00	3/2002	Under construction (53% work completed)
Tamil Nadu	1. Chinamuttom	10/89	684.00	3/2002	Almost completed

**Table II****Details Of The Ongoing Fish Landing Centres**

Name of State	Name of fish Landing Centre	Date of Sanction	Sanction Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Likely date of completion	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1. Mangipudi	10/85	17.00	3/2002	Under construction
Karnataka	2. Alvekodi	3/95	89.53	3/2001	Under construction
	3. Belikeri	8/97	67.40	3/2002	Under construction
	4. Kodibengra	3/93	55.50	3/2002	Under construction
	5. Hejmodikodi	1/95	95.00	3/2002	Under construction
	6. Talasari	3/97	98.24	3/2002	Under construction
Orissa	7. Kirtania	12/96	84.00	3/2002	Under construction
	8. Penthakata	3/97	80.20	3/2002	Under construction
	9. Gopalpur on sea	3/97	96.00	3/2002	Under construction
	10. Hata Baradi	3/99	62.00	3/2002	Under construction
	11. Nairy Stage III	3/2000	38.86	3/2002	Under construction
Maharashtra	12. Sarjekota	3/90	30.00	3/2002	Under construction
	13. Alibagh Koliwada	12/97	32.53	3/2002	Under construction
	14. Ekdara Koliwada	12/97	38.66	3/2002	Under construction
	15. Tarkarli	1/98	53.44	3/2002	Under construction
	16. Achara Peerwada	3/98	55.16	3/2002	Under construction
	17. Taramumbri	3/98	97.02	3/2002	Under construction
	18. Rajpuri Koliwada	3/98	73.96	3/2002	Under construction
	19. Kattoor Pollathai	12/93	55.50	12/2002	Under construction
Kerala	20. Kanhangad	3/99	28.42	3/2002	Under construction
	21. Thikkodi	3/99	49.25	3/2002	Under construction
	22. Oovar	3/99	26.99	3/2003	Under construction
	23. Kadapra	3/99	18.52	3/2003	Under construction
	24. Moylali Kaddappuram	1/98	85.20	1/2002	Under construction

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	25. Malim	3/97	89.25	3/2002	Under construction
	26. Cutbona	3/2000	89.20	3/2002	Under construction
	27. Cortalim	3/2000	89.31	3/2002	Under construction
Gujarat	28. Navabunder	3/2001	163.30	5/2003	Under construction
	29. Dhamlej	3/2000	31.00	3/2002	Under construction
Daman & Diu	30. Ghogla	1/98	52.12	3/2002	Under construction
	31. Vanakbara	1/98	43.80	3/2003	Under construction
Tamil Nadu	32. Arcottuthurai	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	33. Veerapandianpattinam	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	34. Pulicat	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	35. Punnakayal	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	36. Thengapattinam	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	37. Mudasalodi	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	38. Pamban	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	39. Jagathapattinam	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	40. Anumanthai	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction
	41. Sethupavasatram	3/2000	132.32	3/2002	Under construction

4.8 The Committee noted that the work on 6 major fishing harbours, 33 minor fishing harbours and 130 fish landing centres have been completed and wanted to know the approximate expenditure incurred on each of the major fishing harbour, minor fishing harbour and fish landing centre. The Department furnished the details as under :—

“The approximate expenditure incurred on each of the major fishing harbours, and State-wise consolidated approximate

expenditure incurred on 33 minor fishing harbours and 130 fish landing centres are given below:

**Approximate expenditure incurred on each major fishing harbour**

Name of the fishing harbour	Location	Year of sanction	Total cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Roychowk	Calcutta Port Trust	January, 1971	370.00
Cochin	Cochin Port Trust	May, 1971	594.00
Chennai	Chennai Port Trust	August, 1973	2147.00
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	February, 1975	2138.00
Sassoon Dock	Mumbai Port Trust	March, 1977	1099.00
Paradip	Paradip Port Trust	February, 1990	3807.00
Total			10155.00

**Approximate expenditure incurred for development of minor fishing harbours and fish landing centres in various States**

Name of State	No. of fishing harbour	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of fish landing centres	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	3	1470.830	1	60.350	1531.180
Gujarat	4	2077.000	20	406.710	2483.710
Karnataka	5	568.590	9	7.280	575.870
Kerala	7	4331.200	22	4248.348	8579.548
Maharashtra	1	1840.500	29	45.122	1885.622
Tamil Nadu	6	535.560	11	114.360	649.920
Orissa	3	1382.300	21	877.870	2260.170
West Bengal	3	1371.320	12	89.88	1461.200
Goa	—	—	1	0.510	0.510
Andaman & Nicobar	1	67.00	—	—	67.00
Pondicherry	—	—	1	0.040	0.040
Lakshadweep	—	—	3	31.520	31.520
Total	33	13644.300	130	5881.990	19526.29

*(ii) Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin*

4.9 The Integrated Fisheries Project, the unique Institute under Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying as one of its Central Scheme is engaged in the Development of Technologies for harvesting and post harvesting of marine fish resources. It has a well established Fishery Complex consisting of a fishing fleet, a modern mechanical workshop and slipway to slip vessels upto a displacement weight of 250 tonnes, an ice-cum-freezing Plant, a well equipped processing unit for processing and marketing of diversified value added fish products, a research and development laboratory to carry out quality analysis of raw fish, finished products handled by IFP Cochin and testing and developing suitable packages for different value added products and Life Raft Servicing Station. The project is also engaged in imparting institutional training in disciplines like Fish Processing Technology, Marine refrigeration and apprenticeship training in fish quality control, marine engineering and fish and navigation.

4.10 The following are the budgetary allocation and expenditure during 9th Plan:

The Ninth Plan approved outlays is Rs. 24.54 crores and the year-wise details are as under:

Year	(Rs. in crores)	
	BE	Expenditure
1997-98	6.64	3.39
1998-99	6.00	2.48
1999-2000	7.00	1.80
2000-2001	5.00	3.10
2001-2002	2.70	—
	27.34	10.77



4.11 Giving reasons for poor utilization of funds the Department clarified as under :-

"The Budget allocation against Plan expenditure has been projected mainly to cater for the requirement of funds for the construction/functioning of IFP, Vizag Unit, Major Works at Cochin/ Vizag to be carried out through CPWD, expenditure towards purchase of fish from open market, HSD oil for vessels. The reason for declining trend in utilisation of funds is due to the delay in commissioning the plant at IFP, Vizag resulting in non-utilisation of funds earmarked for purchase of machinery & equipments. Further, non-utilisation of funds has also resulted due to low purchase of fish, HSD oil etc. Funds placed at the disposal of CPWD for ongoing construction works at Cochin and Vizag have not been fully utilised by them during these years."

4.12 On the same subject, the representatives of the Department during oral evidence further stated as under :-

"The administrative portion of the building is ready but the processing plant or the cold storage which was supposed to be built has not been fully installed. The doors have not been installed. And without the doors, the cold storage cannot even be used. The inside walls have not been completed. There are many machinery which have to be installed. So, the equipment portion of this is not complete and most of the cost is on the equipment portion which is there in the project."

He further added :

"IFP is stationed and its headquarters in Cochin. There was a scheme made for the utilization of trash fish which exists in Vizag area. A separate plant was to be set up there in the early 1980's and this recommendation was made. Unfortunately, it took ten years to start implementing it. In 1990, we started implementing it. Now we have a problem there. What used to be called the trash fish 20 years ago is now of high value and that fish is also very difficult to be found now. We are finding it difficult to get it at Vizag. When the problem was examined there were two issues before us. One is getting the completion of the project physically and the second portion of the problem was that after this is complete, from where we will get the fish."

"The purpose of the IFP was to develop the processes for utilization of low quality fish. As part of that process, the Cochin unit developed a number of processes for utilization of low quality fish. When this report was given about Vizag, it was early 1980s. Now, during the last couple of years, the private parties which were not there earlier have started utilizing that fish now. We have to concentrate on process of utilization and we will be getting into the method of selling these processes like the CFTRI is doing my Mysore and strengthening the IFP, and see if they make these process available to the units who want to do this work on a commercial basis. So, the focus which was there earlier was to simply do all the work in house. It has to be changed now. Instead of being the catcher of the fish and also a processor, IFP's role would be to become the agency for technology dissemination. Another problem is that they have to develop processes to utilise very low value fish. The process will have to go to the industry which will take over this work. The whole role has to change now."

4.13 Following are the physical targets and achievements during 9th Plan period:-

year	Ninth Plan Target is 1806 tonnes		Ninth Plan Target is 1051 tonnes	
	Fish processing in tonnes		Fish marketing in tonnes	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1997-98	416	174	268	126
1998-99	325	167	181	80
1999-2000	345	181	184	101
2000-2001	350	290	175	180
2001-2002	350	350*	180	180*
Total	1786	1162	987	667

\*anticipated

4.14 The Committee noted from the above table that against the 9th Plan target for fish processing which was 1806 tonnes, the Department could process only 1162 tonnes which was only 64.34% of the target. Regarding marketing of fish products out of a target of

1051 tonnes, the Department could market only 667 tonnes which was 64.46% of the target. Thus the achievement of the target was only to the tune of 65% and wanted to know as to how the rest of 35% of the product was utilised by the Institute. The Department furnished the information as under :

“Targets for processing, product development and marketing are fixed on the expected fish landing by the vessels of IFP. The low achievement of targets for processing and marketing unit was due to poor landing by these vessels. Against a total fish processing of 1162 tonnes, fish marketing is 667 tonnes, which comes to 57% in relation to total fish processing. During processing there is a processing loss of approximately 45% of raw fish which gives a net product of around 55%.”

4.15 The 9th Plan period targets for the Project are as under:-

Year	9th Plan Target Fish processing in tonnes		9th Plan Target Fish marketing in tonnes	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1997-98	400	104.800	255	125.000
1998-99	300	160.560	165	79.000
1999-2000	320	172.260	186	106.000
2000-2001	290	80.100	180	71.260
2001-2002	275	275.000*	196	196.000*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>792.720</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>577.260</b>

\*Anticipated

4.16 The Committee also desired to know as to whether the Institute has been able to export any of its finished products and the revenue earned therefrom during the 9th Plan period. The Department stated as under :-

“The Project did not export any of the processed products during the 9th Five Year Plan period.”

(iii) Fisheries Training and Extension

4.17 Following are the allocations made during 9th Plan for this scheme:

Ninth Plan outlay is Rs. 9.66 crores

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	BE	Expenditure
1997-98	0.50	0.68
1998-99	0.70	0.40
1999-2000	0.75	1.09
2000-2001	1.30	1.30
2001-2002	1.32	1.32*
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.79</b>

\*anticipated

4.18 The Committee noted from the above table that out of Rs. 9.66 crores the department was able to utilise only Rs. 4.79 crores i.e. 50% and wanted to know whether the low utilization of funds have affected the training and extension services. The Department stated in a note as under:-

"Though the ninth plan allocation was Rs. 9.66 crores, the allocation in BE for 5 years amounts to Rs. 4.57 crore and the total expenditure including anticipated expenditure for 2001-02 will be Rs. 4.79 crores, which is more than cent percent of the total Budget Estimate (BE)."

4.19 The following are the physical targets/allocations

Sl. No.	Items	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002
		Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Likely achiev.	Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Human Resource Development (NOS)	2345	970	4690	4690	6555

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Establishment of Fish Farmers Training Centres Publication of Handbooks	12	12	14	14	15
3.	Extension Manuals workshops/symposium Seminar/evaluation	38	38	57	57	57
4.	Studies/meeting documentary film on	39	39	52	52	60
5.	Fisheries Establishment of	4	4	5	5	9
6.	Awareness centres	6	6	8	8	9

4.20 One of the component of this schemes is Human Research Development. Against the target of 2345 number, the Department could achieve only 970 number during 1999-2000, whereas expected achievement in 2000-2001 was likely to be 100%. The Committee desired to know the reasons for shortfall during 1999-2000 in this regard and remedial measures are being taken by the Department to achieve 100% performance under this scheme. The Department explained as under :-

"The target of 2345 numbers for 1999-2000 under Human Resource Development was based on the proposal of funds for the scheme of Rs. 273.00 lakh in the 1999-2000. However the BE 1999-2000 of the scheme was only Rs. 75.00 lakh, and hence the target has to be proportionately reduced. Attention is being paid to open more fish farmers' training centres and awareness centres in different States in order to improve the output of Human Resource Development."

#### **Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore**

4.21 This Institute has to identify suitable sites for the development of fishery harbours and shrimp culture farms and prepare techno-economic feasibility reports for suitable sites after conducting necessary detailed engineering and economic investigations. The Institute monitors the progress of construction of ongoing fishery harbours and World Bank Assisted Shrimp Culture Project besides assists the State Governments on technical matters. This Institute has prepared Master Plan reports for development of fishery harbours/fish landing centers in the country.

4.22 It has been stated in the Performance Budget that the construction of compound for the office building of this institute has been completed by CPWD, Bangalore. Necessary approval for construction of office building and expenditure sanction for Rs. 169.6 lakhs has been obtained from the Ministry in January, 2001.

4.23 The Committee desired to know whether the work on construction of office building has started. The Department stated in written note:-

"The construction of office building has been started by CPWD, Bangalore with the foundation stone laying ceremony performed on 10th September 2000 and the work is under progress. The anticipated schedule of completion of office building is middle of 2002. A sum of Rs. 99 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the CPWD during the current financial year. CPWD reported their failure to utilise this amount and ultimately reported that they will be able to utilise a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs only during the current financial year *i.e.*, up to 31.3.2001. CPWD Authorities are being asked to submit a revised schedule for completion of the Project in view of the low utilisation of funds by them."

4.24 Following are the allocations for the above Institute:

Year	(Rs. in crores)	
	Plan	Non-plan
BE 2000-2001	115.00	82.00
RE 2000-2001	56.00	78.25
BE 2001-2002	118.00	83.70

4.25 The Committee noted that the allocations have been scaled down at RE stage of 2000-2001 both in plan and non-plan and again stepping up in BE 2001-2002. Regarding the reasons the Department explained as under :-

"During the year 2000-2001 a sum of Rs. 115 lakhs has been allocated to this Institute (Plan). This included a sum of Rs. 99 lakhs towards construction of office building under the Major Head 4405-Major Works based on the requirement given by CPWD. A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs was allocated towards running of

the establishment (Plan). Before submission of RE, 2000-2001 this Institute contacted the CPWD, Bangalore to indicate the likely requirement of funds for the construction of office building. In response, the CPWD had indicated Rs. 40 lakhs for civil and 5 lakhs towards electrical works for continuing the construction of office building. This has resulted in scaling down the funds at RE stage from Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs for the construction of office building based on CPWD requirements.

During the year 2001-2002 (BE) allocation of Rs. 118 has been made to cover the spill over of funds 2000-2001 for the construction of office building and running of the establishment under Salaries, TE, OE, etc.

#### **Non-Plan**

Against Rs. 82 lakhs under BE 2000-2001, Rs. 78.25 lakhs has been allocated under RE 2000-2001. The factor responsible for scaling down of funds under Non-Plan is due to 10% cut in non-salary item in TE, OE & Rent.

The increased allocation of Rs. 83.7 lakhs has been made in BE 2001-2002 for running of Non-Plan establishment under Salaries Office Expenses, Travel Expenses, etc.”

4.26 The Committee further desired to know as to how the Department proposed to utilise full allocations during 2001-2002. The Department stated :

“The Annual Action Plan of the Institute for the year 2001-2002 is to conduct engineering and economic investigation at 3 sites and preparation of techno-economic feasibility report for 3 sites for development of fishery harbour. Besides the Institute will monitor the progress of ongoing of fishery harbour under construction and preparation of Master Plan for the development of fishery harbour under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The fund allocated under Plan & Non-Plan schemes of CICEF during the year 2001-2002 is likely to be utilised.”

### Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training

4.27 The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET) established at Cochin in 1963 by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, is the only institution of its kind in the country, for conducting technical training courses for officers and staff required for manning the fishing vessels statutorily as per Merchant Shipping Act and for manning shore based fisheries establishments. Subsequently to meet the increased demand of technically trained manpower, two units of the Institute were set up one at Chennai in 1968 and the other at Visakhapatnam in 1981.

#### Fishery Training Vessels

4.28 CIFNET has well equipped fishery training vessel for providing on board practical training to (i) candidates undergoing institutional training in the core courses viz. Mate Fishing Vessel Course and Engine Driver Fishing Vessel Course and (ii) post institutional trainees who have to earn qualifying sea service as per Merchant Shipping Examination Rules. The vessel Prashikshani is attached to the HQ at Kochi. The other vessels Skipper II and Skipper III are based at Chennai Unit and Vizag Unit respectively.

4.29 The Committee wanted information regarding the age of these training vessels i.e. when they were commissioned, were they docked in any year and for how many days, whether the equipments loaded on vessels were updated from time to time and also the expenditure incurred on the repair of these vessels. The Department furnished the information as under:-

"(1) Prashikshani.

Year of Built: 1980 (21 years old)

Docking period: Approximately 2 months during each dry-docking

Period	Repair Cost
1994-95	Rs. 65,36,429
1995-96	Nil
1996-97	Rs.44,79,370
1997-98	Nil
1998-99	Rs.69,09,809
1999-2000	Nil
2000-2001	Rs.1,15,12,793



(2) Skipper II.

Year of built: 1979 (22 years old)

Docking period: Approximately 2 months during each dry docking

Period	Repair Cost
30.11.90 to 18.2.91	Rs. 17,69,932
8.3.93 to 29.4.93	Rs. 25,02,567
29.12.94 to 12.3.95	Rs. 44,49,055
8.10.96 to 13.12.96	Rs. 45,09,457
29.4.98 to 4.7.98	Rs. 44,24,570
2000-2001	Rs. 88,30,880

(3) Skipper III.

Year of built:1979 (22 years old)

Docking period: Approximately 2 months during each dry docking

Period	Repair Cost
1994-95	Rs.43,37,320
1995-96	Nil
1996-97	Rs.69,21,492
1997-98	Nil
1998-99	Rs.50,78,665

The equipment installed on the vessels are updated from time to time to make them suitable for latest training techniques."

The Committee further observed that the number of days at sea, the fishing days and total catch was decreasing year after year. Regarding the reasons the Department in their written reply explained as under :-

"The number of days out at sea for all the 3 vessels are given below for the period from 98-99 to 2000-2001 for all vessels:-

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001 (Target)
Prashikshan			
Skipper II	382	456	390
Skipper III			

The number of days out at sea for these vessels is fluctuating from 382 to 456 days. The fluctuations are mainly due to old age of the vessels, difficulty for getting spares and difficulty for getting dry dock facilities when required in the public sector yards like M/s. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin and M/s. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam, (The priority of these shipyards is for dry docking larger commercial vessels). The decrease in number of days at sea of vessels is also due to dry-docking of 2 vessels out of 3 vessels in a year."

4.30 The Committee wanted to know about the earnings to the institute from the catch. The Department furnished the information as under :

Earning to the Institute from the sale of fish catch is as under:-

	1996-97 (Rs.)	1997-98 (Rs.)	1998-99 (Rs.)	1999-2000 (Rs.)
Prashikshan	39,938.50	69,137.00	97,242.50	83,072.00
Skipper II	39,914.00	66,397.00	50,348.00	21,168.00
Skipper III	29,282.83	29,318.86	4,245.00	52,997.52

## PART II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

#### *Recommendation (Sl. No. 1)*

##### *Under Utilisation of Funds*

The Committee note that there is low utilization of funds year after year during 9th Plan which leads to the Department not achieving its targets. The Committee have observed that the plan allocation was stepped up to Rs. 2345.64 crores in pursuance of Govt.'s strategy of doubling the food production and making India hunger free in next ten years. In the last year of the 9th Plan the Committee find that actual allocation for Ninth Plan is Rs. 1682.95 and expenditure is Rs. 1117.35 assuming the expenditure to be 300.00 crore for 2001-2002 which is approximately 48% of Rs. 2345.64 crore. During evidence the Committee expressed its great concern over low utilization of plan funds and asked the Department for its plans for the future. The Department informed that although the picture of utilization of funds was not bright but whatever efforts have been made have yielded good results in poultry and milk production. For other schemes they have started a new method. Earlier the money was released to the State Finance Department which would then release it to the State Animal Husbandry Department, which was very time consuming. According to the Department, now the money will be released directly to the State Implementing Agency which will improve the utilization of funds.

The Committee are happy with this effort of the Department and wish them all success in their new approach. Results from this approach may take some years to be assessed. However, in the meanwhile the Committee recommend that the Department should take concrete steps to refurbish the approach and achieve higher targets in utilization and production in the final year of the 9th Plan.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 2)*

*Share of allocation of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying*

The Committee note that the livestock provides essential protein for human diet. Its contribution to the total agricultural output is 28%. At the beginning of the Ninth Plan the Government had earmarked an allocation of 0.48% of the Central Plan outlay to Animal Husbandry and Dairying. However, as the years passed by from 1997-98 to 2001-2002 the budgetary provision went slowly down from 0.35% to 0.26% in 2000-2001 and 0.23% in 2001-2002.

The budgetary support as provided to the Central, State and UT Plans by the Government for the year 2001-2002 has seen an increase of 16% over the year 2000-2001 but the Department on the contrary have seen negative growth. The Committee attributes this negative growth to lack of vision, Planning, management on the part of the Department as the life of an animal is as important as anyone in this world.

The Committee recommend that the Department should keep pace with the changing times and modify and reassess their programmes (e.g. the National Project for Cattle and Buffaloes, Eradication of Rinderpest etc. are good initiatives) and make maximum utilization of their money. Programmes like the Establishment of Sheep/Goat Development Board, Formation of New Dairy Cooperatives, Vidya Dairies which were intended to become operative in the 9th Plan and could not take off as the Department did not consider it worth implementing.

The Committee feel that the Department does not exert itself sufficiently in its analysis, therefore, schemes tend to be pathetic. They, therefore, recommend that the Department should induct more technically sound persons who are conversant of the technicalities & finesse of the projects so that better and sincere efforts can be put in. This will help in better targeted utilization and ultimately the performance of the Department as a whole.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 3)*

*Veterinary Service and Animal Health*

The Ninth Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 284.00 crores. The Department during the first three years allocated Rs. 157.00 crores and the actual expenditure is Rs. 45.67 crores only which is 29.08% of the allocation for the period. The Committee note that the Revised Estimates during the 2000-2001 has again as in the past been scaled down from Rs. 35.76 crore to Rs. 27.61 crore at RE stage. Looking into the low pace of utilization of funds during the first four years of 9th Plan the Committee are surprised at the enhanced budgetary provision of Rs. 68.00 crores during the last year of the 9th Plan.

The Committee feel that there should be a quick analysis of this slow pace of implementation of the schemes. The Department should also take remedial measures so that funds allocated for 2001-2002 are fully utilised to achieve the basic objectives of the Animal Health Schemes for successfully implementing the development programmes to obtain maximum benefit from these animals. The Committee also recommend that the Budget allocation for animal health should also be enhanced in the coming years of the 10th Plan in view of the large livestock population. They find that there has been a trend of low utilization in each of the components of this scheme. One common reason put forth is the inability of States to put in their matching contribution. The second aspect is that provision is made but goes unutilized because of non-clearance of the scheme/project.

According to the Committee, Cross breeding and scientific developments have led to livestock being more, susceptible to various diseases including infectious and non-infectious diseases. Any inaction on the part of the Government in implementation of livestock health schemes may lead to morbidity and high rate of mortality.

The Committee have repeatedly shown concern on Animal Health but despite of the fact that funds were made available, they were not fruitfully utilised. No other sector is so important as animal health. The Committee, therefore, recommend that some incentives e.g. subsidy, state tax benefits etc. should be considered by the Government so that States are able to contribute and make use of the money. The Committee urge upon the Government to clear proposals pertaining to animal health expeditiously giving them top priority.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 4)*

*Supply of Bull by Central Cattle Breeding Farms*

The Central Cattle Breeding Farms located in different agro-climatic regions of the country are producing high pedigree bull calves of indigenous and exotic breeds of cattle and buffaloes for distribution to States for use in the cattle and buffalo development programme. The Govt. target for 1999-2000 to 2000-2001 was 560 bulls. Since 50% of 560 are actually used for production the rest 280 bull calves should have been supplied. It is noted that 162 bull calves were supplied because States did not pick up their demand for lack of money. So, the balance of 118 bull calves were auctioned to breeders and the breeding farms earned a reasonable amount on their sale.

The Committee feel that these farms are producing more than the demand in the country. The demand is less because States are starved of money and cannot pay for an elite bull calf. In this situation the breeding farms which were set up for national development are now turning into commercial organisations using valuable plan funds of the Government.

The Committee feel that in view of the revenue generation these farms can do, they should become self-sufficient in terms of funds to some extent. They, therefore, desire that the Department should set up a committee to actually study these aspects and recommend the percentage cut of Plan Budget which can be imposed so that these funds could be utilised in other needy programmes of the Department.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 5)*

*National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding*

The Committee have been informed that the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) has been approved during October, 2000 by merging the ongoing schemes on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding namely "Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme" and "National Bull Production Programme". Out of total Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 402.20 crore the Budgetary allocation has been Rs. 209.40 crore which is 49.62% of the Plan outlay and the funds utilised are

Rs. 97.30 crore *i.e.* 46.46% of the budgetary allocations. They have been further informed that the expenditure under the earlier components was stopped in October, 2000, when the new project was approved and hence the low utilization. The vital part of information placed before the Committee was that in a newly organized scheme the money will be given direct to the State implementing agencies, so that they are able to utilise the money in one go. This would greatly help in improving the utilization of funds in time and get utilization certification. The Committee are sure that the re-organised scheme will focus attention on indigenous breeds and will have a better conception rate through 'Artificial Insemination'. The Committee now hope that the funds will be utilised effectively and targets met.

The Committee, however, would like to alert the Department to put in place an effective monitoring mechanism to monitor and supervise the functions of the implementing agencies. They feel this mechanism is all the more important because it is apprehended that previously it was the State Governments who were misutilising the funds now the third party *i.e.* the implementing agency may in collaboration with the State Government misutilise the funds.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 6)*

*National Ram/Buck Production Programme*

The Committee are constrained to note that the rate of growth of wool production has declined from 2.77% in 1997-98 to 1.94% in 2001-2002. The Committee have been informed that the body weight of the sheep was not satisfactory and some method has to be found out to increase their body weight. The population of sheep was not increasing at the expected rate. The Committee, therefore, desire that for improvement in wool production, some action plan should be formulated in order to upgrade the health status nutrition and management of these animals. The Committee are also of the view that the project like Goat and Sheep should again be taken up by the Centre to develop technology for development of sheep and goat as a model farm. Subsequently, the concerned State Governments can follow suite.

Government of India provides for grants-in-aid on 50:50 basis for development of infrastructure and purchase of livestock. But the bulk of the regular outflow of many takes place in salary, wages, office expenses, feed, fodder etc. which has to be incurred by the State. Hence, States due to their poor resources either do not take the scheme or are unable to provide matching contribution. This is the reason for 34.8% utilization in this scheme of the Ninth Plan. On the other hand, pasture lands and grazing grounds are going down thereby directly affecting the body weight of the sheep and production of wool. These reasons are sufficient to convince the Committee that things will not change if they remain in the same order. The Committee, are of the opinion that the Department should evolve a procedure wherein States feel a lesser pinch on their exchequer and are able to provide matching grants. This may be in the form of a lesser percentage of sharing or by sharing the burden of infrastructure building.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should evolve a new strategy and put up a blue print before the Committee so that the scheme is made more effective. The Committee also desire that the Department should take the help of Research Institutions like the ICAR who have the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute and an AICRP on Sheep to look into the health of sheep.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 7)*

*Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar*

The Committee are constrained to note that the initial target of 950 rams per year was reduced to 750 rams per year by the Department for CSBF, Hissar on account of shortage of space. They were also able to utilise only 56.74% of their 9th Plan outlay during the first four years of the Plan. Further, some dispute regarding lease rent is also yet to be resolved with the Govt. of Haryana. The Committee, thus feel that the situation in CSBF, Hissar is that of a little uncertainty about its future on account of which it is not able to achieve its full targets.

The Committee had earlier given a suggestion to find an alternate site for the Farm but the Department felt that the financial budget and logistic feasibility of shifting 6000 sheep and 380 families and staff together with office/farm, equipment, machinery, furniture etc. was not justifiable *vis-a-vis* the development needs of the country.



The Committee are pained to see the state of indecision of the Department year after year for the last 3 years. They feel there is much more than what meets the eye in regard to the explanation given by the Department and are not at all convinced by the arguments put forth by the Department. The Committee, therefore, desire that a high level committee headed by an independent authority may be set up in this regard and asked to furnish its findings within 3 months of presentation of the report to the House.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 8)*

*Creation of Disease Free Zones*

The Committee find that an EFC memorandum with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 48.00 crores as budgeted for the 9th Plan period has been prepared for implementing the scheme creation of Disease Free Zones in three zones, viz. Zone-I (Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Western UP), Zone-II (Gujarat) and Zone-III (Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh). The scheme will be implemented only after the approval of EFC memorandum. In anticipation of the clearance of the EFC memo an allocation of Rs. 27.00 crore has been provided for during 2001-2002, to be spent towards identification of animals, establishment of check posts, development of cold chain facilities, sero-surveillance and vaccination.

In the opinion of the Committee as the EFC memos take considerable time in getting it approved and the 9th Plan is in its last year this scheme will prove to be a non-starter. Even if the approval is obtained at the fag end of the plan, it would not be possible for the Department to spend entire amount of Rs. 27.00 crores in such a short span of time.

The Committee therefore, recommend that serious steps should be initiated by the Department to get the scheme cleared by the appraisal agencies at the earliest so as to initiate such an important programme in the current financial year. They also desire that extent of budget allocation should be enhanced at revised estimate stage, if possible, and also in the coming years in order to provide protection to the large livestock population of the country.

The Committee also recommend that the allocation may be re-appropriated at RE stage if the EFC memo does not come through. They also caution that the Department should not go indiscriminately on spending spree at the end of the financial year or declare it as surplus.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 9)*

*Control of Foot and Mouth Disease*

The Committee have observed in all the national papers recently that the Foot and Mouth Disease has affected the Great Britain, France and some other countries also. This disease has also affected animals of our country also. It has badly affected Haryana and other parts of the country. The Committee had observed that due to non-availability of matching allocation from the States and the beneficiary, the Department was not able to utilise the entire allocated amount or achieve targets. The Committee in this context had in their earlier report on Demands for Grants 1999-2000 recommended that the Union Govt. should bear 100% cost of vaccine by suitably enhancing the budget allocation.

The Committee are informed that the scheme is still being implemented on the old pattern *i.e.* 25:25:50 sharing between Central Govt. and State Govt. and beneficiary because the EFC memo on the whole scheme has to be modified and redrafted. Furthermore, with 100% funding, the Department have cut down its targets from 26 million vaccinations for 2001-2002 to 6.5 million vaccinations due to shortage of funds.

The Committee are surprised that on the one hand the Department is utilizing only 66.39% of its actual budgetary allocations and not able to utilise rest 1/3rd of the allocations due to various reasons, on the other hand it is cutting down on the number of vaccination due to shortage of funds.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that once the EFC memo is cleared and 100% funding is to be made by the Centre on this scheme, the allocation to the scheme should be suitably enhanced adequately so that it covers a total of 26 million vaccination in a year.

The Committee also recommend that since the scheme pertains to animal health which has a direct relationship with the poor and marginal farmers and also with the revenue earnings of the country, it should be given topmost priority by getting the EFC memo cleared at the earliest.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 10)*

*National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre*

The National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre is a Central scheme approved during Sixth Five Year Plan. However, it had not been able to take shape till date. The Committee have been informed that an Expert Committee visited the proposed site at Ludhiana in May, 2000 and recommended the suitability of the existing 'thelera vaccine laboratory' building belonging to Punjab Agriculture University at Ludhiana for setting up of the National Biological Quality Control Centre. This Expert Committee had also stated that for this purpose, considerable alterations and modifications, including new constructions, have to be made in the building and premises after acquiring the whole site/campus of 10 acres. They have also stated that short-term and long-term measures should be taken immediately for setting up of the Centre at Ludhiana.

The Committee are informed that it has been decided to set up the Centre at Ludhiana and that the State Government of Punjab has been requested to arrange for handing over the land and the existing building to the Department so that further steps to set up the Centre could be initiated.

The Committee are happy to note that this centre is beginning to take some shape. They, therefore, strongly recommend that concrete steps should be initiated by the Department for taking over the land and existing building from Government of Punjab at the earliest, so that modification, alteration etc. can be undertaken on the Campus at an early date. The Committee would like to have a quarterly progress report in this regard for their information.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 11)*

*National Project on Rinderpest Eradication*

The Committee note that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in their action taken reply to the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Committee for DFG (2000-2001) had assured that allocation of Rs. 15.00 crore made for 2000-2001 would be fully utilised for the purchase of vehicles, sophisticated equipments, procurement of State Diagnostic Kits etc. This budgetary provision for the year 2000-2001 has been scaled down from Rs. 15.00 crore to Rs. 13.00 crore at RE stage. The actual expenditure upto 31.3.2001 is Rs. 9.84 crore, leaving a balance of Rs. 3.16 crores to be spent in remaining 9 days of the financial year 2000-2001.

The Committee note that whereas vehicles, computer software, for machines etc. have been purchased but the most important part i.e. diagnostic kits which shall detect the rinderpest have not been purchased and a sum of Rs. 3.16 crores will remain unspent.

The Committee are shocked with the way of functioning of the Department which lacks professionalism and precise financial management.

The Committee, therefore, wish that a better example of management will be exhibited by the Department in future expenditures enabling it to get OIE certification of 'Freedom from Infection' within this plan period itself.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 12)*

*Scheme of Assistance to Sick Cooperatives*

The Committee note that the scheme 'Assistance to Cooperatives' was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in January, 2000 with a Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 150 crores for providing assistance in the form of grants for Rehabilitation of loss making Dairy Cooperatives/Districts Level Unions, as well as the State Level Federations. The scheme envisages the sharing of the rehabilitation assistance to the cooperative by the Government of India and the concerned State Governments on 50:50 sharing basis. The scheme is expected to assist in the rehabilitation of around 70 sick unions, located in different parts of the country and will provide a fillip to milk production in the country. National Dairy Development Board had submitted 6 proposals for the rehabilitation of Cooperative Milk Unions namely Ajmer, Bhilwara and Jaipur in Rajasthan and Dharwad in Karnataka and Gwalior and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. The Department has since approved rehabilitation proposals for these sick milk unions with a total outlay of Rs. 53.51 crores. Out of 50% of Government of India share of Rs. 26.26 crores, an amount of Rs. 17.31 crores has been released so far. In this connection, the Committee note that the budgetary allocations at the revised estimates stage during 2000-2001 have been scaled down from Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 17 crores. As everybody is aware that India has attained the position of single largest milk producer (74.7 million tonnes) in the world with the active cooperation of Dairy Cooperatives covering 376 districts throughout the country.

Keeping in view, the important role played by Dairy Cooperatives in boosting the milk production in the country, the Committee feel that sick cooperatives milk unions should be given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves with the assistance from the Central and State Governments. The Committee, therefore, recommend that scaling down of allocations under the scheme at RE stage will prove to be counter productive and should not be resorted to. They feel that this scheme should be given more impetus and thrust by providing adequate funds in order to rehabilitate the remaining sick cooperative milk unions and federations etc.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 13)*

*Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF) Bangalore*

The Committee find that the construction of the office building of the CICEF at Bangalore was started in September, 2000 with the anticipated schedule of completion in the middle of 2002. Out of an allocation of Rs. 115 lakhs Rs. 99 lakhs were placed at the disposal of CPWD but it could spend only Rs. 35 lakhs only in 2000-2001. Again in 2001-2002, Rs. 118 lakhs have been provided, but based on the past experience with works placed at the disposal of CPWD by various government departments, the Committee apprehend that not even 50% of funds will be utilised. In this connection, the Committee are not worried about the non-utilisation of funds but are afraid of the time and cost overrun of the project.

The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department should have a penalty clause included in the contract with the CPWD, if already not there, that in case of time overrun of the project, there will be no liability on the part of the Department to pay escalation costs. Also in case CPWD refuses to complete or backs out in the middle of the project it shall have to pay all expenses incurred till date alongwith commercial rate of interest. However, the usual rate of inflation of costs upto 10% may be allowed.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 14)*

*Integrated Fisheries Project Cochin*

The Committee are constrained to note that out of a fishing fleet of 5 fishing vessels of IFP, Cochin only 4 are in operation. As per laid down targets, these vessels ought to have been 700 day out

in sea during 2000-2001 but they were actually only 181 days out. Also, as against a target of 250 tonnes of fish catch, they could achieve only 48.66 tonnes. The processing performance of the fish was also very dismal, out of 290 tonnes of fish, the IFP, Cochin could process only 75.90 tonnes. According to the Committee, this shows the project in very poor light.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should go into the working of the Project in detail and find out the reasons for its poor performance and apprise the Committee of their findings within 3 months of the presentation of this report to Parliament.

*Recommendation (Sl. No. 15)*

*Setting up of the Indian Council of Veterinary Research*

The Committee have been repeatedly recommending in their earlier reports on Demands for Grants 1997-98, 1998-99 and 2000-2001 for setting up of the Indian Council of Veterinary Research.

The Department during examination of Demands for Grants 2000-2001 informed the Committee that the issue for setting up of the Indian Council of Veterinary Research will be taken up by the new Government.

The Committee are disappointed to note that no progress has since been made in the matter. The new government is in position since 1999, but there seems to be no proposal till date.

There being no governing body for Veterinary Research, all round progress is very low and the entire working of Veterinary Research requires a complete review. The Committee are of the view that with the setting up of the Indian Council of Veterinary Research the research activities in the field of Veterinary Science would go a long way. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their recommendation and desire that the Department should vigorously pursue the matter with the Government to get their approval for the setting up of this Council in this last year of the 9th Plan positively.

NEW DELHI;  
11 April, 2001  
21 Chaitra, 1923 (Saka)

S.S. PALANIMANICKAM,  
Chairman,  
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

## APPENDIX-I

### MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH MARCH, 2001 IN COMMITTEE ROOM "E", PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs.

Shri S.S. Palanimanickam—*Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

##### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhari
3. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
4. Shri Ramdas Rupala Gavit
5. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
6. Shri Raghunath Jha
7. Shri Y.G. Mahajan
8. Shri M. Master Mathan
9. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
10. Shri Tarachand Shivaji Patel
11. Shri Pyare Lal Sankhwar
12. Shri Chattrapal Singh
13. Shri Rampal Singh
14. Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav
15. Shri Mahaboob Zahedi

##### *Rajya Sabha*

16. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
17. Shri M. Rajashekhara Mūrthy
18. Shri Yadlapati Venkat Rao
19. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq
20. Shri Devi Prasad Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. (Smt.) Paramjit Kaur Sandhu — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri K.L. Arora — *Under Secretary*

WITNESSES

1. Shri D.K. Biswas — *Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry*
2. Dr. V.K. Taneja — *Animal Husbandry Commissioner*

At the outset Hon'ble Chairman (AC) welcomed the representative of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and requested the Secretary to introduce his colleagues.

2. After the introduction the Committee expressed their serious concern over the slow pace of utilization of funds during the Ninth Plan the spread of the Foot & Mouth Disease and sought clarification on many ongoing schemes like National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding, creation of Disease free zones, Projects like Goat and Sheep, Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar, Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin etc. The Secretary explained difficulties of obtaining matching grants from States; slow pace of EFC clearance, non-viability of schemes etc. as reasons of low utilization and clarified points raised on other Projects/ Schemes. He also apprised the Committee of trying out "a new method of giving money directly to the State implementing Agencies, instead of routing it through the State Finance Department."

3. A copy of the Verbatim Proceedings has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned to meet again on  
29th March at 1100 A.M.*



## APPENDIX-II

### MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH APRIL, 2001 IN COMMITTEE ROOM "E", PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. and 1425 hrs. to 1530 hrs.

Shri S.S. Palarimanickam—*Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

##### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhari
3. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
4. Shri Raghunath Jha
5. Shri Shivaji Vithalrao Kamble
6. Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale
7. Shri Jagannath Mallick
8. Shri Tarachand Shivaji Patel
9. Shri G. Sukender Reddy
10. Shri N.R.K. Reddy
11. Shri Pyare Lal Sankhwar
12. Shri Chattrapal Singh
13. Shri Lakshman Singh
14. Shri Rampal Singh
15. Shri Tejveer Singh
16. Shri Mahaboob Zahedi

##### *Rajya Sabha*

17. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
18. Shri Khagen Das
19. Shri Oscar Fernandes
20. Dr. A.R. Kidwai
21. Shri R. Margabandhu
22. Shri M. Rajashekhara Murthy
23. Shri Yadlapati Venkat Rao
24. Shri Sharief-Ud-Din Shariq
25. Shri Devi Prasad Singh

SECRETARIAT

- |                             |   |                         |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Smt.) Paramjit Kaur | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>  |
| 2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma  | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 3. Smt. Anita Jain          | — | <i>Under Secretary</i>  |
| 4. Shri K.L. Arora          | — | <i>Under Secretary</i>  |

At the outset, Chairman (AC) welcomed the Members. Thereafter, Hon'ble Chairman read out the condolence Resolution on the demise of Shri Devi Lal, an Hon'ble Member of this Committee. Then, the Committee took up for consideration the Draft Reports on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the following Ministries/Departments one by one:

**1. Ministry of Agriculture**

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (i) Department of Agriculture & Co-operation           | 18th Report |
| (ii) Department of Agricultural Research and Education | 19th Report |
| (iii) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying      | 20th Report |
| (iv) Department of Food Processing Industries          | 21st Report |
2. Ministry of Water Resources 22nd Report

The Committee considered the Draft Reports and adopted the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Reports with minor additions and modifications.

The Committee, then authorised the Chairman to present the above mentioned five Reports on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) to the House on a date and time convenient to him.

*The Committee then adjourned.*