

**14**

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2014-2015)**

**SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

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

**'DEMANDS FOR GRANS (2014-15)'**

**{Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/  
Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of  
the Committee on Agriculture (2014-2015)}**

**FOURTEENTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**August 2015/Shravana,1937 (Saka)**

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

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**(Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/  
Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of  
the Committee on Agriculture (2014-2015)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.08.2015

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 11.08.2015



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

August 2015/Shravana, 1937 (Saka)

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(2014-2015).

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## COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2014-15)

**Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav - Chairperson**

### **MEMBERS**

#### **LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Sanganna Amarappa
3. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
4. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
5. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
6. Shri C. Mahendran
7. Dr. Tapas Mandal
8. Shri Janardan Mishra
9. Shri Ajay Nishad
10. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
11. Shri Nityanand Rai
12. Shri Mukesh Rajput
13. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
14. Shri C.L. Ruala
15. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
16. Shri Satyapal Singh
17. Shri Virendra Singh
- \*18. Vacant
19. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav
20. Shri Dharmendra Yadav
21. Shri B. S. Yeddyurappa

#### **RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard
23. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
24. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
25. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
29. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
30. Shri Shankarbai N. Vegad
31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

(iii)

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\* Vice Shri Kadiyam Srihari who ceased to be the Member of the Committee on his resignation from Lok Sabha w.e.f. 11 June 2015 vide notification No. 21/1/2015/T(B) dated 15.06.2015.

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                     |   |                  |
|----|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Abhijit Kumar  | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. | Shri N.K. Pandey    | - | Director         |
| 3. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson, Committee on Agriculture (2014-15), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fourteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2014-15) on 'Demands For Grants (2014-15)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

2. The Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2014-15) on 'Demands For Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 22 December, 2014. The Action Taken Notes on the Report were received on 20 March, 2015.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 06<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in **Appendix**.

**NEW DELHI;**  
**6<sup>th</sup> August, 2015**  
**15 Shrawana, 1937 (Saka)**

**HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV**  
***Chairperson,***  
***Committee on Agriculture***

(v)

## **CHAPTER - I**

### **REPORT**

This Report of the Committee on Agriculture deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2014-15) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries) which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 22 December 2014 respectively.

1.2 The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries) have furnished Action Taken Replies in respect of all the 32 Observations / Recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as under:-

(i) Observations / Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:

Recommendation Para Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30 (Chapter II - Total 20)

(ii) Observations / Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply:

Recommendation Para No. NIL (Chapter III - NIL)

(iii) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which action taken replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Recommendation Para Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, 21, 26, 31 and 32



(Chapter IV - Total 08)

(iv) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Recommendation Para Nos. 8, 9, 13 and 15

(Chapter V - Total 04)

**1.3 The Committee trust that utmost importance would be given to implementation of the Observations/Recommendations accepted by the Government. In cases, where it is not possible for the Department to implement the Recommendations in letter and spirit for any reason, the matter should be reported to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee desire that further Action Taken Note on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Action Taken Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter-V of this Report be furnished to them within at an early date.**

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of the Recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

**BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 3 & 4)**

1.5 During the course of examination of Demands for Grants of the Department for the XIIth Plan period the Committee observed that there was a wide variance in the amount initially approved, that is, Rs. 14179 crore and the Budgeted allocation for the first three fiscals by the Planning Commission which was Rs. 6109 crore, thus leaving a gap of about Rs. 8070 crore. The Budget Estimate was further reduced at RE stage in 2012-13, 2013-14 and BE for the

year 2014-15 which added up to Rs. 5348 crore. This realignment of figures by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) bewilders the Committee. This being so as the Planning Commission after having undertaken a detailed exercise would have earmarked the funds for the Department at the start of the XIIth Plan. In spite of numerous recommendations made by the Committee for granting the Department their full Plan allocation, that too an equitable amount in proportion each year over the span of the Plan period as allocated by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance and to help them carry out their mandate successfully, no positive outcome has been witnessed. Keeping the importance of this sector in view of providing to the economically vulnerable farming community, the Committee desire the Government to have a fresh perspective on this aspect during the XIIth Plan and to ensure that full quota of allocated funds are actually provided to the Department in the remaining annual allocations of the XIIth Plan.

1.6 The Committee note with regret that inspite of repeated recommendations that Plan allocation of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries be increased so as to increase its share in comparison to the other two Departments of the Agriculture sector viz. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education, have not yielded any results and still the share of the Department remains much lower compared to its sister Departments. The Committee do not buy the argument of the Department that compared to the XIth Plan expenditure of Rs. 4870.54 crore, the allocation for the Department in the XIIth Plan has been increased to Rs.

14179.00 crore as it pales in comparison to the allocation for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education in actual and percentage terms for the current Plan period. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have also stated that the approved allocation for the XIIth Plan of Rs. 14179.00 crore is inadequate. Irrespective of the fact that though Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is the youngest constituent to share the Plan allocation it need not be the least, as is evident currently. The Committee empathize with the Department on this issue and once again urge the Government to quantitatively enhance the share of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the Plan allocation as this sector provides additional means of sustenance in terms of wealth/security and employment to the farming community mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers residing in the rural areas.

1.7 In their Action Taken Note the Department have stated that the Department agrees with the observations of the committee. Accordingly, the Department had requested Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for increase in allocation for remaining two years of the XIIth Plan and at least ensure the full quota of allocated funds are actually provided to the Department in the remaining annual allocations of the XIIth Plan for the effectively implementing schemes of livestock and fisheries sector for benefit of the animal rearers and fisherfolk mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers. However, keeping in mind the recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Ministry of

Finance has allocated an amount Rs.1491.14 crore for the year 2015-16, which is lower than 31.41% of allocation made for the year 2015-16.

**1.8 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government, as the issue of mismatch between proposed demand and actual allocation has not been addressed to. The mere agreement of the Department with the suggestion of the Committee will not bear any fruit in this regard, as no substantive reasons have been assigned for concurring with the view of the Committee and also for the reduced budgetary allocations to the Department and as to whether it would impact the implementation of the schemes and targets set under the schemes have also not been intimated. The Committee would also like to know as to what extent planning has suffered due to lesser allocation, whether any reasons have been assigned for reduction in the allocation and has the Government chalked out some alternative methods to ensure that planning process does not suffer from lesser allocation of funds. They, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that all agencies involved in the planning process arrive at a model which helps in bringing parity between the proposed/approved outlay and actual allocation, thereby making the planning process rational, realistic and meaningful.**

**FUND SURRENDERED**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 7)**

1.9 The Committee note that due to certain constraints beyond their control like delay in approval of schemes, non-approval of scheme/components of scheme by competent authority, less/no demand from implementing agencies, etc. due to which Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries surrendered Rs.174.00 crore and Rs.378.66 crore during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. The total surrender of funds amounts to Rs. 553.26 crore. Concerned at this alarming state of affairs they impress upon Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to take up these vital issues such as expeditious clearance and approval of the Schemes and timely demand from implementing agencies at the highest level with the concerned parties so that a timely and lasting solution is found for this nagging and perennial problem which hampers the functioning of the various schemes of the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sector.

1.10 In their Action Taken Note the Government stated that the Department has actually proposed allocation to the tune of Rs.3497.50 crore for 2012-13 and Rs.3025.00 crore for 2013-14, against which, Planning Commission has allocated an outlay of Rs.1910.00 crore and Rs.2025.00 crore for 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively at BE stage. The Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has curtailed down the outlays further to Rs.1800.00 crore for both the years though the Department has made request for much more funds. The Department is continuously taking up the matter with the concerned Ministries for expeditious clearance of schemes/programmes implemented by the Department

so as to fully utilise the funds provided under different schemes being implemented by the Department. All the schemes, except National Fisheries Development Board, have been approved by competent authority for its implementation during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**1.11 While the Committee empathize with the Department on the issue of mismatch between proposed allocation and actual allocation during the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan , they have also noted that the utilization of funds by the Department has not been upto the mark. This is evident from the fact that during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 the BE figures of Rs. 1910.00 crore and Rs.2025.00 crore have been revised downward at RE stage to Rs.1800.00 crore for both the years. This slow paced utilization of funds has been the primary reasons for mismatch between the demand and actual allocation. Taking into consideration the pivotal role of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sector in supplementing the income of our agriculturists, they desire that DAHDF impress upon all implementing agencies to furnish timely their utilization certificates of past allocations and fresh proposals so as to ensure a smooth flow of funds across all quarters of a financial year. Once this is ensured, mismatch between demand and allocation would be greatly reduced and request for enhanced allocation would receive an affirmative nod from the MOF in the future.**

**ALLOCATION TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 10)**

1.12 The Committee are aware that Animal Husbandry Sector play an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the Country, especially, in terms of supplementing family incomes and generating fruitful employment in rural sector. It provides economic and social security to the landless labourers, small & marginal farmers and women, besides providing nutritional food to them. However, the small/marginal farmers having less than four hectares of land holding own 87.7% of the livestock. The livestock is of immense support to these strata of our population in the context of declining agricultural landholdings and best form of insurance against the vagaries of nature like drought, famine and floods etc. The Committee are perturbed to note that the Animal Husbandry Sector is not getting its due in terms of monetary allocations and this is hampering the implementation of various important schemes of the Department. In the first two Fiscals of the XIIth Plan BE allocation figures of Rs. 1063.10 crore (2012-13) and Rs. 1051.49 crore (2013-14) were curtailed at RE stage to Rs. 909.43 crore and Rs. 932.85 crore respectively. The actual release has been to the tune of Rs. 880.80 crore (2012-13) and Rs. 916.16 crore (2013-14) which in percentage terms is 82.85% (2012-13) and 87.12% (2013-14) of BE respectively. This has hampered the implementation of the vital schemes of the sector in the first two years of the XIIth Plan period. The Committee, therefore, desire the planners and policy makers to provide fair allocation to this Sector not only as per the traditional significance of this sector, but also its importance in the changed scenario in terms of rising incomes,

change in dietary preferences, consumption of high value food and diversion towards animal based protein besides rising processed animal products. The situation of hampered implementation of the Schemes of this Sector year after year for want of funds is like strangling a very vital and growing area of our economy. They, therefore, strongly recommend that the yawning gap between the policy formulation and implementation be bridged by emphatically persuading the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance to enhance allocation to this sector. They further desire the Department to tone up their implementation apparatus so that they are in a better position to absorb the allocated funds resulting in attainment of set targets. The Committee also urge the Government to allocate the funds to the Department uniformly over the Plan period so that the funds are optimally utilized by the Department in their schemes and activities.

1.13 The Government in their Action Taken Note stated that the allocation of funds to the Animal Husbandry Sector are decreased due to higher allocation of funds for the schemes like Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, due to committed liabilities and National Dairy Plan Phase-I, which is world bank assisted programme and overall less allocation to the Department. Department agrees with the observations of the Committee and requested Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for enhancement of funds for the Department so as to allocate more funds for Animal Husbandry Sector. Despite the repeated requests made by the Department to Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission, the funds actually provided to the Department has not been improved and Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has allocated only



Rs.1800.00 crore for three consecutive year of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan at RE stages. The Department has once again requested Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for enhancement of outlay of the Department in the light of observations/recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture in its 5<sup>th</sup> Report. However, Ministry of Finance has allocated an amount of Rs.1491.14 crore only for 2015-16 against the proposed outlay of Rs.4527.79 crore, due to financial constraints on account of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's recommendations.

**1.14 From the reply of the Department, the Committee ascertain that the allocation for Animal Husbandry Sector has been decreased due to higher allocation of funds for schemes like Dairying Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, Committed Liabilities, National Dairy Plan, Phase-I and Financial constraints on account of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. It is incomprehensible and defies logic that higher allocation for schemes of the Dairy Sector has been resorted to by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) at the cost of the Animal Husbandry Sector. This re-appropriation of funds resorted to by the MOF shows the extant Planning Policy of the Government in a very poor light and also leads to the conclusion that schemes of the Dairy Sector are considered to be priority over schemes of the Animal Husbandry Sector. Strongly deprecating this action on part of the MOF, the Committee reiterate for enhancement of allocated funds and to refrain from their act of enhancing allocation for a particular scheme at the cost of another scheme.**

**INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR CREATING AWARENESS**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 20)**

1.15 The Committee find that in consonance with the significance and support of the livestock to the small and marginal farmers in terms of economic, social and food security besides providing employment avenues, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing very useful schemes in diverse fields in this sector. However, the Committee are also aware that the farmers who are the ultimate/beneficiaries are ignorant of these useful schemes of the Department leading to non-accomplishment of the objectives of these schemes. The Committee find that in this sector, there is no institutional mechanism, like ATMA/KVKs in Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research and Education to disseminate information and create awareness about the knowledge in research, technology, mechanization and schemes of the Government. In view of this, the well intentioned schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries does not reach the beneficiaries. The Committee also do not appreciate the dependence of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and tendency to pass the buck to the institutional set up of DAC/DARE so far as creating awareness is concerned. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that DAHDF, on the analogy of DAC/DARE should bring out immediately a clear cut mechanism/institutional arrangement for creating awareness about the research work, modern ways of using the animal products and synergic use of the modern and traditional good practices on a wide scale so

as to cover beneficiaries at every block/panchayat level. This systemic effort will definitely educate the farmers on hygiene, health and upkeep of healthy livestock as per the grants/aids/facilities provided by the Government and give higher returns from the animal products.

1.16 The Department in their Action Taken Note stated that ATMAs & KVKs are for the entire Agriculture Ministry including Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. However, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries have been launched National Livestock Mission (NLM) operationalized on 21.5.2014. Under NLM, there is a Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension. The Sub-Mission includes all the activities related to livestock extension, capacity building and training.

**1.17 The Committee express their satisfaction on being apprised that the National Livestock Mission (NLM), has been operationalised on 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2014, which includes a sub-mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Education, which would cater to all activities related to livestock extension, capacity building and leaning. They are pretty sanguine that if properly implemented the NLM would go a long way in creating awareness amongst farmers about the developments taking place in the animal husbandry sector and bring about synergy between modern technology and traditional good practises. Details of various activities conducted under sub-mission on skill development, technology transfer and education, till date may be forwarded to the Committee. Lastly they**

**also desire that functional synergy be brought about in the three constituent departments of the Ministry of Agriculture i.e. DAC, DARE and DAHDF so that they increase cooperation between each other via ATMA/KVK/NLM in the years to come.**

**DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY SECTOR**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 21)**

1.18 Dairy Sector has experienced a substantial growth over the years owing to prudent policy intervention by the government. This has resulted in India being the global leader in milk producing nations, with production of 138 million tonnes during the fiscal 2013-14. Also, dairying has become an important secondary source of income for women and marginal farmers. Lauding the efforts of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. The Committee urge the government to continually strive for the overall development of this vital section in terms of enhanced allocation that would help in proper and effective implementation of Schemes which would lead to increased production of milk year after year.

1.19 The Department in their Action Taken Note stated that based on the committed financial liabilities under approved projects under Dairy development scheme of the Department, Department have been proposing budgetary estimates accordingly. The financial allocation proposed and allocation received for the Dairy Development is as under:

Name of the scheme	Proposed 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan outlay	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
			Proposed BE	BE	Proposed BE	BE	Proposed BE	BE	Proposed BE	BE
<b>NPBB &amp; DD</b>	2500	600	500.00	100.00	100.00	85.00	125.00	105.00	145.00	74.00
<b>DEDS</b>	2500	1400	500.00	150.00	600.00	300.00	350.00	229.99	400.00	127.00
<b>NDP-I</b>	1742.24	1756	130.00	123.00	260.00	180.00	327.27	215.05	496.00	300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6742.24</b>	<b>3756</b>	<b>1130.00</b>	<b>373.00</b>	<b>960.00</b>	<b>565.00</b>	<b>802.27</b>	<b>550.04</b>	<b>1041.00</b>	<b>501.00</b>

Name of the scheme		NPBB & DD	DEDS	NDP-I	Total
<b>Proposed 12<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay</b>		2500	2500	1742	<b>6742.2</b>
<b>12<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay</b>		600	1400	1756	<b>3756</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	Proposed BE	500	500	130	<b>1130</b>
	BE	100	150	123	<b>373</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	Proposed BE	100	600	260	<b>960</b>
	BE	85	300	180	<b>565</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	Proposed BE	125	350	327.3	<b>802.27</b>
	BE	105	230	215.1	<b>550.04</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	Proposed BE	145	400	496	<b>1041</b>
	BE	74	127	300	<b>501</b>

It may be observed from the details of budgetary allocation during last three year that budgetary support is inadequate. Under BE 2015-16, an amount of Rs.501 crore has been tentatively allocated against proposed allocation of Rs.1041 crore.

**1.20 The rather candid admission of the Department that budgetary allocation during the last three years is inadequate as against demand of Rs.6742.24 crore, the approved outlay was only Rs.3756.00 crore, thus leading to a gap of Rs.2986.20 crore, really is a cause of serious concern to the Committee. What further anguishes the committee is that the erstwhile Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have allocated a BE of Rs.1989.04 crore out of the approved outlay of Rs.3756.00 crore. Thus, leaving an amount of Rs.1766.96 crore for the last fiscal of the Twelfth Five year Plan, i.e. 2016-17, which going by past record, the Committee are sure would not be allocated. This mismatch between the approved outlay and actual allocation for the Dairy Sector, that has experienced a substantial growth over the years, really perturbs the Committee, as it makes a mockery of the extant planning process. The Committee impress upon the Department to convey their concern on this issue to the Ministry of Finance and reiterate that the Government quickly evolve a mechanism that would ensure that approved allocation and actual allocation of funds have limited mismatch to the extent possible.**

**INCREASED BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FISHERIES SECTOR**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 26)**

1.21 India occupies the second position globally in fish production after China with a production of 9.04 million tonnes (provisional) during the year 2012-13. However, the Committee observe that a much remains to be done especially in the inland and deep sea fishing in order to stem the decline in marine fishery sector. For this, the Government needs to increase the allocation to the fisheries sector. But, the converse has been taking place in the fisheries sector, wherein out of the XIIth Plan Outlay of Rs. 2483.00 crore, the BE allocation for the first three fiscals amounts to Rs. 1193.16 crore. The BE figures were then reduced at RE stage to Rs. 644.49 crore for the first two fiscals. The variation between the Plan Outlay and actual allocation in the first two fiscals is Rs. 1838.51 crore. Concerned to note that though the fisheries sector exported 9,28,215 tonnes valued at Rs. 18,856.26 crore during 2012-13, which has increased almost three times from 2009-10 value of exports, is not getting its due encouragement from the Government, in terms of funding, the Committee recommend that the Government go for a quantum enhancement of funds, so as to boost the available resources for overall growth of this sector, at the earliest.

1.22 In their Action Taken Note the Government stated that details of funds allocated for fisheries from the overall allocation made to the Department during the past three financial year the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan are as below:

Year	Allocation to the Department		Allocation of Fisheries Division		Percentage of (5) in relation to (3)
	BE	RE	BE	RE	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2012-13	1900	1800	340.70	312.14	17.34%
2013-14	2025	1800	371.50	332.35	18.46%
2014-15	2174	1800	480.96	351.56	19.53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6099</b>	<b>5400</b>	<b>1193.16</b>	<b>996.05</b>	<b>18.44%</b>

It is mentioned that financial allocation to the Department is decided by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance depending upon the overall resources available. It may be seen from the above table that the Department while distributing the allocated amount to various sectors such as animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries, considers fisheries as one of the priority sectors. The fisheries sector share 18.44% of the budgetary allocation made to the Department.

**1.23 Notwithstanding the argument put forth by the Department that financial allocation is decided by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance depending upon the overall resources available and on its part Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHDF) have annually increased the percentage allocation to fisheries sector from 17.34% in 2012-13 to 19.53% in 2014-15, the Committee are of the firm opinion that this amount is meagre, considering the vast potential of this sector. Also noting the fact that though India occupies the record position in global fish production with 5.68%, yet we are way behind China and**



need a lot of catching up efforts. The Committee feel that in order to tap its vast and presently unharnessed potential, this sector is in need of desperate infusion of funds. They, therefore, reiterate that the department must take up the issue of enhanced fund allocation with the Ministry of Finance repeatedly at the highest level, till it is successful in this endeavour.

**ISSUANCE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY CARDS TO MARINE FISHERMEN**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 31)**

1.24 The Committee laud Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for having come up with the Central Sector Scheme on Issuance of Biometric Cards to marine Fishermen from 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2009. The primary reason that marine fishermen sometimes stray into foreign waters inadvertently due to lack of proper demarcation of marine boundaries. This has resulted in our fishermen being captured after having strayed into foreign waters. It creates diplomacy issues besides marine fishermen languishing in their jails. Further the Committee noted that out of the identified 18, 12, 011 marine fishermen, 11, 21, 814 cards have been issued till January, 2014. Keeping in view the sensitive nature of the task and also the safety and well being of our marine fishermen and its ramifications on our National Security, the Committee desire that all identified marine fishermen be issued biometric identity cards in a time bound manner. The Committee may be kept abreast of the progress and the timeline in this regard.

1.25 The Department in their Action Taken Note stated that Out of 19,60,488 fishermen identified by the State Government for issuance of biometric ID cards, data collection in respect all the fishermen have been completed. Out of these, capturing of biometric details in respect of 15,15,597 fishermen have been completed till 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2015. As on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2015, the consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings has produced a total of 12,35,804 ID cards and dispatched 12,30,323 cards to the States/UTs for distribution to the fishermen. At the request of the Department, the CPSUs have completed an average three rounds of Biometric capturing camps in all the States and UTs. Due to very poor response of fishermen in the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> rounds of camps, biometric details in respect of about 4.45 lakh fishers have not yet been captured by the CPSUs. The Department in consultation with the Coastal State Governments, UTs and consortium of CPSUs has been making efforts to complete issuance of ID cards to the identified fishers.

**1.26 The Committee are concerned to note that even after a lapse of almost six years, out of the identified 19,60,488 marine fishermen biometric identity cards have been produced for 12,35,804 fishermen and 12,30,323 despatched to States/UTs for distribution to fishermen, as on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2015. This still leaves a gap of 7,24,684 fishermen whose biometric identity cards are yet to be completed. What further concerns the Committee is the admittance of the fact that due to very poor response of fishermen in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> round of camps, biometric details in respect of about 4.45 lakhs fishermen have not yet been captured by CPSUs. Alarmed at this state of**

**affairs, the Committee are of the strong view that the Government address this vital issue at the earliest and with the alacrity it deserves keeping in view its ramifications. They, further, reiterate that the exercise of issuing biometric identify cards to marine fishermen be completed on a war footing and the Committee be apprised of the latest developments herein.**

**EXPANSION OF MARINE FISHERIES CENSUS**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 32)**

1.27 The Committee note that during the XI<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Government had approved a revised scheme for strengthening the data base and geographical information system for the fisheries sector. They find that census of marine fisheries is conducted every 5 years and the previous one was conducted in 2010. While they are satisfied with this initiative of mapping water bodies. However, they find this effort is too meagre and far between as presently it has been carried out only in 22 districts in three States. They insist that certain additional parameters including data on water bodies and resources therein have to be included in this kind of census and should be extended to more districts for instilling country wide GIS base fishery management system in order to analyse the development of fisheries.

1.28 The Government in their Action Taken Note stated that during Eleventh Five Year Plan, mapping of water bodies has been successfully attempted in all districts of West Bengal. During 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, mapping of water bodies has been undertaken in three more States namely Chhattisgarh, U.P and Bihar

with additional parameters like depth contours, fishery potential. The Scheme aims to cover all the States/UTs in a phased manner.

**1.29 The Committee note that the response of the Government on mapping water bodies with a view to extension of data based and Geographical Information Centre for fishery sector has been lukewarm. So far, only limited number of districts have been covered under the schemes despite of the fact that the revised scheme was approved in the XI<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Regarding inclusion of additional parameters in marine fisheries census, nothing has been said. The Committee view that these are important ingredients for development of fisheries in the country. Also, whether the mapping of water bodies in the States of Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with additional parameters like depth centre, fishery potential will come within the parameters of marine fishery is still to be established. The Committee welcome the idea of mapping of water bodies in other states but the relative priority of importance should also be an active factor in undertaking such an exercise. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that the identification/mapping of water bodies for development of marine fishery should be done in the country in a scientific and time bound manner to ensure that it facilitates the GIS based fishery management throughout the country.**

**CHAPTER-II**  
**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY  
THE GOVERNMENT**

**TAKING NOTE OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE WHILE  
IMPLEMENTING VARIOUS PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 1)**

The Committee take note that the Rule 331G of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha relating to examination of Demands for Grants by the Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) was suspended by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha to enable the House to pass the Demands for Grants for the year 2014-15 during the Second Session of Sixteenth Lok Sabha without the same being referred to the concerned DRSCs. The Demands were, however, referred to the Standing Committees for examining the same after their constitution and for presenting the Report to the House therein. The Committee, after their constitution on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2014 took up examination of the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2014-15. Since the Budget for the year 2014-15 has already been passed by the Parliament, the Committee endorse the same. The Committee would however, like the Ministry to take note of their recommendations while implementing various programmes/schemes, etc. within the approved budget.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The observations of the committee are noted for guidance.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

**IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 2)**

The Committee note that the Action Taken Replies regarding the action taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee were furnished by the Government within the stipulated three months and the Statement of the Minister under Direction 73-A was made before the stipulated six months period. An analysis of the action taken by the Government reveals that 95% Recommendations have been implemented and 5% of Recommendations are in various stages of implementation. While the Committee hope and trust that the scheduled time line, prescribed for submission of Action Taken Statement, under Direction 73-A would be adhered to in future, without fail, at the same time, they urge the

Government to take conclusive action in respect of recommendations commented upon in their Fifty-fourth Action Taken Report.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The observations of the committee are noted. Action has been taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in Fifty-fourth Action Taken Report and the Further Action Taken Notes on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of recommendations included in Chapter-V of the 54<sup>th</sup> Report of Committee on Agriculture (2013-14) on the action taken by the Government on the Forty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Agriculture was submitted to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 10.03.2014.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **INTER-SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS** **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 5)**

The Committee note that Agriculture/ Animal Husbandry, Livestock & Fisheries is a State Subject and to develop this sector cooperation of States is essential as all the Schemes of the Centre are to be implemented by States for conclusive results. The Committee, therefore, impress upon the Department to get their own house in order and address the issues immediately due to which States / UTs are not coming up to avail Central Funds. All these bottlenecks should be thrashed threadbare during the course of free and frank discussion wherein both parties put forth their views candidly and then arrive at a common ground. They are of the strong belief that if both Central and State Governments are truly interested in invigorating Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sector they would strive to work towards convergence of ideas which in the present scenario seems to be bordering on the divergence. The Committee are pretty sanguine that if the States / UTs are taken up as equal partners, then they would be motivated to avail Central Funds in increased quantities thereby furnishing fresh proposals as well as utilization certificates well in time thus taking care of unspent balances. This would also ensure unhindered flow of funds, so that the last in the chain i.e. the beneficiary is benefitted in the true sense. This will further lead to increased allocation, optimum utilization of allocated funds and ultimately spur this sector towards the growth it presently craves for. They desire to be apprised of the concrete steps taken in this direction.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The observations of the Committee are noted for guidance. The Department has taken the steps for allowing flexibility to the States for addressing the State specific issues through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department after its restructuring for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, so that States can come up with the proposal with emphasis on State Specific needs. These schemes are being implemented by the Department from the financial year 2014-15.

Department is hopeful that the restructured schemes will take care of the most of the issues of the States for the development of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors and States will thrive for availing the Central funds.

In most of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the central funds are being provided in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and State. However, due to fewer allocations for the Department during 2015-16, the Department is of the view of increasing State share, so that the total outlay (Centre and State) will be maintained under the schemes implemented by the Department.

Department is also monitoring the progress of implementation of Schemes in the States in terms of submission of proposals and utilisation Certificates for earlier releases and issues of the States are addressed through State Visits by the Senior Officers of the Department. Hon'ble Ministers are also conducting review meeting with the States for addressing the issues of the States for successful implementation of the schemes of the Department and thereby development of these critical sectors of the economy. The position of unspent balance under the schemes implemented by the Department is continuously monitored.

Department is of the view that with the measures taken by the Department, States will proactive in availing central funds for the benefit of the famers engaged in the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors in the country.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

## **UNDER UTILISATION OF FUNDS** **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 6)**

The Committee note that another area of concern for the Department is under utilization of allocated funds. The actual allocation (RE) for the first two fiscals is Rs. 3600 crore, out of which only Rs. 3485.68 crore has been utilized. This has been attributed to delay in submission of project proposals and

utilization certificates by the States/Implementing Agencies. Strongly deprecating this lackadaisical attitude on the part of the implementing agencies, the Committee desire that Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries impress upon the implementing agencies the need to timely furnish project proposals as well as utilization certificates of part allocation. This would ensure a smooth flow of funds throughout the year. Further, they impress upon the Department to issue unambiguous instructions at the highest level to all State Governments pointing out how the unspent balances, ultimately lead to the curtailing of their future funding and also to desist them from venturing into parking the funds allocated by the Department for other purposes. They therefore desire that effective steps be taken to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Department is continuously monitoring the position of unspent balances under different schemes implemented by the Department. Department through senior Officers Meeting is also monitoring the expenditure under various schemes of the Department on weekly basis.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS CONTROL PROGRAMME (PPR-CP) (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 11)**

The Committee note that Pests Des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP) was started in 2010 on 100% Central assistance basis to vaccinate susceptible sheep and goats against the viral disease Pests Des Petits Ruminants (PPR). Initially, it was to be implemented in the States/UTs of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Island and Puducherry. From the Fiscal 2013-14, it was proposed to be expanded to the remaining States/UTs, while the utilization of funds was slow-paced in the Fiscal 2012-13, the physical performance was 100% i.e. 38 million sheep/goats vaccinated against the target of 38 million. However, during the last Fiscal i.e. 2013-14, there was underutilization of allocated funds and under-achievement in the physical performance too. Against a target of 38 million vaccinations only 26 million vaccinations were achieved. This has been attributed to the fact that the revised scheme was finally cleared on 27 February, 2014. The Committee express their serious concern over the fact that this vicious cycle of delay in granting clearance to a scheme by various agencies negatively impacts the implementation of schemes as is evident in the instant case. Further taking note of the fact that sheep and goat rearing is primarily done by the small and



marginal farmer in order to supplement their meagre income, the delay in finalization of this scheme leaves this flock of sheep/goats vulnerable to PPR. They, therefore, impress upon all concerned agencies to ensure that the process of granting approvals to a scheme/modifications in a scheme be speedily cleared and concrete mechanism be arrived at to ensure that existing schemes that are being modified are insulated against bureaucratic delays so that their implementation is not hampered and the beneficiaries do not suffer on this account as well.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The recommendations of the Committee are noted. However, during 2014-15, out of the RE of Rs.10 crore under PPR-CP, funds to the tune of Rs.9.20 crore have been released to the States like Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Nagaland for implementation of PPR control programme.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **INDIGENOUS BREEDS** **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 12)**

The Committee find that small and marginal farmers i.e. whose operational holdings are less than 4 hectares own about 87.7% of the livestock for supplementing their meager income besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of people. Due to their economic vulnerability, small and marginal farmers prefer to own indigenous breed of cattle inspite of their low milk production and their suitability for draught animal power. Further, they are able to withstand the harsh nature of our climate and require minimal upkeep and maintenance cost. Out of the 199 million cattle in the Country, 166 million are indigenous. However, the Committee are concerned to note that 80% of indigenous cattle are non-descript and only 20% are recognized by National Bureau of Genetic Resources (NBAGR). Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries are also not clear on whether cattle and buffalo resource of the Country comprises of 37 indigenous breeds of cattle and 13 breeds of buffaloes or 24 indigenous breeds of cattle and 13 breeds of buffaloes. While the documents furnished to the Committee refer to the former figure, the figure referred to by the Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries points to the latter figure. The Committee are unhappy that not only the registered categories of indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes is low in either case but also the Department are not clear themselves about it. Strongly, deprecating this confusion over the number of indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes recognized by National Bureau of Genetic Resources, the Committee recommend that the Department clear this confusion at the earliest.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

At present there are 39 breeds of cattle and 13 breeds of buffaloes registered by NBAGR including 2 breed of cattle Gangatiri from UP and Belahi from Haryana registered by the institute during January, 2015.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

## **INCREASE THE SUCCESS RATE OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 14)**

The Committee are aware that major difficulties faced by the animal breeding and dairy sectors at ground level are genetic upgradation of cattle/buffalo, conservation of local breeds, production and distribution of breeding inputs, lack of trained human resources and incongruent institutional and policy framework. They are concerned with the sordid state of affairs wherein the focus of the Department is on increasing the number of Artificial Insemination without concern to its success rate. The Committee note that the Government is implementing a plethora of schemes aimed at development and conservation of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner. In this direction, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has also proposed establishment of two National Kamdhenu Centres as repository of germplasm of indigenous breeds in the Country. While noting the Department's initiative, the Committee recommend that efforts are also required to conserve indigenous livestock breeds which are superior in quality, resistant to diseases, able to withstand the vagaries of the local climate, such as Murrah, Ongole and Punganur etc. Further, efforts should also be fully made to use the best quality indigenous breeds, bulls etc. that are already acclimatized with the local conditions for upgrading the indigenous breeds and go for cross breeding in selected cases. With emphasis on genetical improvement of the indigenous varieties, the poor strata for farmers, who cannot afford the exotic breeds will also get an opportunity to sustain their livelihood with somewhat better breeds of livestock. The Committee also desire that focused attention needs to be given to Artificial Insemination qualitatively and proper scientific training to the technicians on field, so as to improve the rather low success rate of conception in cattle that are artificially inseminated. Lastly, professional training should be imparted to the technicians and inseminators regarding the methods of preservation, storage and transfer of semen to the field under expert scientific guides, so as to increase the success rate of the artificial insemination and provide relief to the farmers in terms of effort, time and money.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Looking towards the importance of indigenous breeds in national economy following initiatives has been taken by the Department:

- a) **“Rashtriya Gokul Mission”** an initiative under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development has been launched with the aim to conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds in a focused and scientific. All indigenous breeds are covered under the scheme.
- b) **National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres (NKBC)** are being established one in Andhra Pradesh and one in Madhya Pradesh. The NKBC will not only act as repository of indigenous germplasm will also be source of certified germplasm in the form of bulls, semen and embryos.
- c) **National Dairy Plan** covers development and conservation of 6 indigenous breeds of cattle (Sahiwal, Gir, Rathi, Kankrej, Tharparkar and Hariana) and 6 breeds of buffaloes (Murrah, Mehsani, Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni).

In order to produce disease free high genetic merit bulls of indigenous bulls, Department has finalized Minimum Standard Protocol and Standard Operating Procedure for:

- a) Pedigree selection and
- b) Production of bulls for natural service.

Following initiatives has been taken by the Department in order improve Artificial Insemination delivery system and success rate of AI:

- a) Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for AI technicians;
- b) Minimum Standard Protocol (MSP) and SOP for training of AI technicians;
- c) MSP and SOP for AI training institutes and
- d) Uniform syllabus/training module for AI training.

Department has constituted Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) for evaluation and accreditation of AI training institutes in the country. Funds are being released to States for extension of AI network through establishment of Multi Purpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) and strengthening of existing AI network.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **DEFICIENCY IN AVAILABILITY OF ANIMAL FODDER VIS-A-VIS DEMAND (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 16)**

The Committee note that there are a multitude of reasons leading to the huge shortfall in availability of fodder and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing two schemes, to overcome the shortage of fodder. These are: (i) Central Fodder Development Organization and (ii) Feed and Fodder Development Scheme. Being aware of the ground position, the committee desire that the Central Government ensure active participation of the State Governments and all the implementing agencies so as to ensure that the gap between demand and availability of fodder is bridged at the earliest.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has launched a National Livestock Mission (NLM) from the year 2014-15 with one Sub-Mission of Feed and Fodder Development. Grants are provided to the State Governments and UTs for various components of Feed and Fodder Development. The scheme is monitored by meetings with State Governments/ UTs officials, field visits, etc.. All the components will ensure that the gap between demand and availability of fodder is bridged.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FODDER (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 17)**

Being in agreement with the submission of the Ministry that nutritive value of feed and fodder has a significant bearing on productivity of livestock, the Committee urge Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to pay special attention to this vital aspect and seek the help of Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) in improving the nutritive value of dry fodder/green fodder and concentrate as it is directly linked to the productivity of livestock. The Committee desire that the Government conduct field studies in various parts, region wise, to evaluate the impact of feeding nutritionally balanced feed and fodder improve the productivity and metabolic profile of lactating cows and buffaloes and based on the outcome of the appraisal, chalk out a comprehensive programme to apprise the dairy farmer about the advantages of feeding nutritionally balanced feed to animals in order to increase their productivity. Further focussed attention should also be paid for making it cost effective, so that the small and marginal farmers are also able to get the most nutritive fodder for their livestock at an affordable price. The availability of such nutritive fodder to small and marginal farmers at reasonable prices should be ensured.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

A letter has been written to Additional Director General (Animal Nutrition), ICAR for improving the nutritive value of dry fodder/green fodder and concentrate as it is directly linked to the productivity of livestock. They have also been requested to conduct field studies in various parts of country, region wise, to evaluate the impact of feeding nutritionally balanced feed on improvement of productivity and metabolic profile of lactating cows and buffaloes. Based on the outcome of the appraisal, a comprehensive programme will be chalked out.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

## **INCREASING AREA UNDER FODDER CULTIVATION (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 18)**

One reason attributed for the shortfall in availability of fodder in the Country is that the area under fodder cultivation is only about 4% of the cropping area and the same has remained static for the last four decades. The Committee are also aware that with passage of time grazing areas in villages are diminishing due to degradation or encroachment and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in constantly deliberating this issue with the concerned States/UTs. Taking into consideration the gravity of the situation, the Committee exhort upon the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to take up the issue of encroachment of rural pastures/grazing land at the highest level so as to rid them of encroachment at the earliest. Once this task has been accomplished these pastures can be utilized for cultivating animal fodder. Further the Department should pursue, the State Governments/Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Urban Development and suggest alternative spots/unused lands which could be utilised for cultivating animal fodder. They also desire that alternative grasses/nutritive fodder should be grown in the areas where Parthaneium (weed) is growing at a rapid speed and reducing the cultivable area, thereby reducing space for growing fodder.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

1. The matter has been taken up with the State Governments and UTs in the past for removal of encroachment from time to time from pastures/ grazing lands. Letters have been written to draw the attention of all the Chief Secretary to all States/ UTs for intervening and to take effective recourse to protect and also retrieve community pasture lands. The Department is also intimating them the concern of Committee on Agriculture (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) about the removal of encroachment. They have also been requested to grow alternative

grasses/nutritive fodder in the areas where Parthaneium (weed) which is growing at a rapid speed and reducing the cultivable area, thereby reducing space for growing fodder (by clearing it).

2. The Department is implementing various components for pastures/ grazing lands Development i.e. Fodder Production from Non-Forest Wasteland/Rangeland/ Grassland/ Non-arable land, Fodder Production from Forest Land under Feed and Fodder Development sub-mission of NLM.

3. Earlier a letter was written to Chairman, Railway Board regarding allowing for growing of grass to be used as fodder for livestock feeding along the sides of Railway tracks. They have replied that it is not feasible due to safety of train operations.

4. Letters have been written to Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Urban Development regarding suggesting alternative spots/unused lands which could be utilized for cultivating animal fodder.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **INCREASING AREA UNDER FODDER CULTIVATION** **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 19)**

The Committee were informed that one of the reasons for shortage of fodder has been popularity of dwarf varieties of crop. They, however, pointed out that this foresight was expected of the scientists at the time of research on the dwarf varieties of crops. Further, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have admitted that 'Hybrid Napier' is emerging as a rather popular fodder choice amongst farmers. The Committee were also apprised that a sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder has been set up under which 8 stations exist where good quality seeds for fodder are produced. These seeds are then distributed free of cost or grant basis to the States, who are requested to multiply the same and distribute to the farmers. The Committee, however, advice the Department that the researchers /scientists, while bringing out new varieties of crops should keep a vigilant eye on the side effects of the new varieties such as diseases in humans and livestock, availability of fodder, besides the nutritive value of their remnants. The Committee recommend that new varieties of fodder be researched so as to provide nutritive feed to the cattle and livestock. They urge the Department to propogate the use of 'Hybrid Napier' extensively. Further, they also emphasize that more stations for producing good quality seeds under the submission on feed and fertilizers be opened to distribute the seeds for fodder to the States so that the coverage of such seeds is spread far and wide. The Department should ensure that such seeds for feed and fodder are available in abundance to the farmers for their livestock.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

This Department has intimated to ICAR regarding the concern of Committee on Agriculture (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) about the issue in consideration.

As has already been replied, Hybrid Napier is being promoted extensively by the Department both through Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development under NLM and through 8 Regional Fodder Stations.

The 8 Regional Fodder Stations are producing foundation/ certified seeds. Foundation seeds are further given to State Governments for multiplication. The programme is financed under Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development under NLM.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

## **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR CREATING AWARENESS (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 20)**

The Committee find that in consonance with the significance and support of the livestock to the small and marginal farmers in terms of economic, social and food security besides providing employment avenues, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing very useful schemes in diverse fields in this sector. However, the Committee are also aware that the farmers who are the ultimate/beneficiaries are ignorant of these useful schemes of the Department leading to non-accomplishment of the objectives of these schemes. The Committee find that in this sector, there is no institutional mechanism, like ATMA/KVKs in Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research and Education to disseminate information and create awareness about the knowledge in research, technology, mechanization and schemes of the Government. In view of this, the well intentioned schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries does not reach the beneficiaries. The Committee also do not appreciate the dependence of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and tendency to pass the buck to the institutional set up of DAC/DARE so far as creating awareness is concerned. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that DAHDF, on the analogy of DAC/DARE should bring out immediately a clear cut mechanism/institutional arrangement for creating awareness about the research work, modern ways of using the animal products and synergic use of the modern and traditional good practices on a wide scale so as to cover beneficiaries at every block/panchayat level. This systemic effort will definitely educate the farmers on hygiene, health and upkeep of healthy livestock

as per the grants/aids/facilities provided by the Government and give higher returns from the animal products.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

ATMAs & KVKs are for the entire Agriculture Ministry including Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. However, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries have been launched National Livestock Mission (NLM) operationalized on 21.5.2014. Under NLM, there is a Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension. The Sub-Mission includes all the activities related to livestock extension, capacity building and training.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.17 of Chapter I of this Report.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY SECTOR (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 22)**

The Committee also desire Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to fine tune their Schemes based on their consultations with the States/implementing agencies and addressing the issues which rake up during the implementation of these schemes, so as to ensure their active participation in optimum utilization of allocated funds and achievement of targets.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

During 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, this Department has restructured dairy development schemes namely National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD) and Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) after consultation with various stake holding agencies including State Governments. For this purpose, recommendations of evaluating agencies have also been taken into account. Thereafter, the above schemes have been recommended by Expenditure Finance Committee to Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for their approval. This Department has launched these two schemes after obtaining approval of CCEA.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]



**DECLINE IN MILK PROCURED BY DELHI MILK SCHEME (DMS)**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 23)**

The Committee are concerned to note that the quantity of milk procured by Delhi Milk Scheme in the Fiscal 2013-14 i.e. 485.32 lakh/kgs is way lower than the figure of 792.05 lakh/kgs for the year 2010-11. The categorical reply of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries that average daily demand of milk marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme as on date is 2.60 lakh litres/day and availability is a per demand flummoxes the Committee as they have been informed that the average procurement in a day is 1.33 lakh/kgs. Taking exception to this slip-up on the part of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Committee recommend that utmost care be taken before furnishing any data to the Committee so as to avoid confusion by means of conflicting data as has happened case. They expect that such oversight will not be repeated in the future.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Recommendation of the committee is noted for future compliance.

As regards the reason for decline in milk procured during- 2013-14, it is stated that the milk procurement policy of DMS was earlier linked and at par with the rate declared by Mother Dairy, Delhi. The milk procurement rates communicated by Mother Dairy were not the actual prices paid to milk supplier by Mother Dairy.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

**REVIVAL OF DELHI MILK SCHEME**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 24)**

The numerous reasons attributed to decline in milk procurement by Delhi Milk Scheme is a cause of concern to the Committee, as this has had a detrimental effect on the operations and profitability of Delhi Milk Scheme. What perturbs the Committee is that till date the Government have not been able to address this issue and this had negatively impacted the viability of Delhi Milk Scheme as an entity. If there is to be a turnaround in the fortunes of Delhi Milk Scheme, the Committee desire that the issue of procurement of milk from various sources be resolved at the earliest. Once this is resolved then Delhi Milk Scheme can concentrate on increasing its operations, achieve break even and then work towards profitability. The steps taken in this regard may be communicated to the Committee at the earliest. The Department should seriously consider to resolve the nagging issues in the mater so that Delhi Milk Scheme competes with Mother Dairy effectively.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Department had reviewed the milk procurement policy of DMS and delinked it from Mother Dairy in December, 2013. Now DMS is empowered to decide milk purchase price at its own level for procurement of milk as per daily requirement with minimum dependence on use of commodities like Skimmed Milk Powder & White Butter etc. Since then, DMS is able to procure milk from the State Dairy Federations and other sources as per its requirement. It is evident from the fact that DMS has been able to procure 2.32 lakh kg of milk on an average per day during the year 2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014) as compared to 1.2 lakh kg per day during same period in the year 2013-14.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

## **FUNCTIONAL AUTONOMY TO DELHI MILK SCHEME (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 25)**

Taking cue from the Ministry's candid admittance that in order to run Delhi Milk Scheme efficiently as a commercial entity and to make it financially viable, it needs to be provided autonomy, to enable it to take strategic decisions on commercial lines, they recommend that the Ministry put their statement into motion at the earliest so as to ensure that Delhi Milk Scheme is provided functional autonomy, so as to ensure that it is restored as a flourishing, viable and profit making entity like mother dairy and others. The Committee desire to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department towards providing functional autonomy to Delhi Milk Scheme at the earliest.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

As regards the issue of providing functional autonomy to DMS, the Department has delinked the pricing policy of DMS for procurement of milk from Mother Dairy and empowered DMS to decide the milk purchase price at its own level following due procedure. Further General Manager, DMS is authorized to take all commercial decisions following laid down procedures keeping in view of the economy measures in overall interest of DMS and to convert into a financially viable entity.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

**INCREASED BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FISHERIES SECTOR  
(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 27)**

Simultaneously, the Committee desire that Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to motivate all the implementing agencies to come forward and subscribe to the schemes being implemented by them by sending fresh proposals and timely furnishing utilization certificates of past allocations. This would not only ensure optimum utilization of funds but also lead to reduction of approved funds is confined to the bare minimum.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Department sensitize the State Governments and Union Territories through notification of Schemes, State Minister's/Secretary level conferences, zonal level meetings besides regular monitoring by the Department including field visits etc. for speedy implementation of the projects and utilization of funds to them.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

**DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES SECTOR  
(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 28)**

If India is to reach the pinnacle in fish production and increase its share of exports, the Governments needs to go in for major infrastructure enhancement in the realm of pre and post harvest operations. The Committee stress that the Department should focus on development of basic infrastructure and facilities including comprehensive policy for exploiting freshwater/brackish water/deep sea resources, adequate number of certified fish seeds; proper disease control protocol, fish feed, modernized boats/nets especially for deep sea fishing, deep sea fishing trawlers, upgrading of existing fish harbours/fish landing centres comparable to international standards; augmenting the number of fish lauding centres, modernized and hygienic domestic markets; adequate number of cold chains along coastal areas with irradiation centres; processing centres in close proximity to major fish producing areas. The Department should also ensure that there is synergy between traditional methods and modern scientific techniques and comprehensive professional training in this regard be imparted under the guidance of experts and through extension activities. For this the Government needs to really up the ante in terms of financial resources and long term planning. If these issues are taken care of the Committee are pretty sanguine that the day is not far when India would be at the pinnacle of fish production and its exports after having satisfied its domestic demand.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Development of infrastructure facilities for fisheries sector especially fishing harbours, fish landing centres and cold chain has been considered as one of the thrust areas. The Department under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations provides financial assistance to the Coastal State Governments and UTs for development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres including modernization/renovation of the existing one. During 11<sup>th</sup> plan period, about 70-75% of the annual budgetary allocation under this scheme has been utilized for creation of infrastructure facilities in the form of fishing harbours and fish landing centres.

Since inception of the scheme in 1964, 7 major fishing harbours, 82 minor fishing harbours and 209 fish landing centres have been taken up for construction. Out of these, 7 major fishing harbours, 51 minor fishing harbours and 180 fish landing centres have been completed/ commissioned.

Financial assistance is also provided under the CSS for development of post harvest/cold chain infrastructure facilities such as ice plants, cold storages, fish transport and marketing infrastructure facilities. During the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (till 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2015), a total of 34 projects comprising (i) 16 ice plants of 520 tonne ice plant capacity and 22 tonne cold storage capacity and (ii) instruction 31 insulated trucks of 6 tonne each capacity and 2 insulated trucks 3 tonne each were taken up under the CSS.

Besides, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) also provides assistance for implementation of production oriented and fisheries infrastructure schemes with an aim of enhancing fish production and productivity and for improving the fishery infrastructure facilities in the country. So far, NFDB has supported 143 whole sale fish markets; 72 retails fish markets; 12,150 mobile fish markets; 50 retail outlet; 22 fishing harbours; 47 fish landing centre; net mending factory; 4 fish feed mill; processing/ cold storage; Tuna processing centre; disease diagnostic laboratories etc.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

## **CHALLENGES OF FISHERIES SECTOR** **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 29)**

The Committee find that fisheries started as a purely traditional activity in early 1950s and has now transformed into significant commercial enterprise contributing to the employment generation, food nutritional security and foreign exchange earnings to a significant extent. Aquaculture is in practice both in fresh

and brackish water. This sector produces about 94.25 lakh tonnes of fishes comprising 57.20 lakh tonnes from inland sector and 33.2 lakh tonnes from marine sector. Fish Sector contributes 1% to the overall GDP and 4.6% of agricultural GDP. Further, the mariculture or sea farming and ornamental fish farming are opening up new avenues for contributing to the overall growth of fisheries sector. They, however, find that the challenges faced by the fisheries sector are related to inadequate availability of Specific Pathogen free shrimp seeds in aquaculture (which is hampering the production potential of the brackish water sector), inadequate staff for monitoring and surveillance for disease control and reluctance of insurance companies to cover shrimp crop due to high risk of crop losses. They find that the coastal regions, occupies prime position with regard to fish and prawn production in terms of both the quality and value. They also find that the quality of fish/prawn seeds is getting deteriorated due to factors like inbreeding leading to lesser growth of fish. The Committee are of the view that the active involvement and coordinated efforts of Marine Product Export Development Authority, Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture, Coastal Aquaculture Authority, ICAR and other central fisheries Institutes is required to address the aforesaid issues. The Committee recommend that the Department should involve these institutes/authorities to co-ordinate the pressed up issues together and iron out the difficulties in order to enhance the quality and value of production of fishes/prawns. Further, they desire that the Department should make concerted efforts to develop improved strains of captive brood bank to improve the quality and quantity of fish/prawn. They should also make available SPF shrimp seeds to the fish farmers and facilitate them to exploit the full production potential of brackish water sector. The Government should also work towards speedy resolving the issue of encroachment of water bodies so that these could be utilized integrated farming of fish and crops. The Committee emphasize that monitoring mechanism in this regard is may be put in place so as to regularly regulate and direct the activities in fisheries sector towards improvement.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- 1) **Inadequate availability of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) shrimp seeds in aquaculture:** Currently the Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) seed of *L. vannamei* is produced by the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) registered and approved hatcheries by using imported SPF broodstock from the recognized overseas facilities shortlisted by the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) as per the guidelines issued for this purpose. Guidelines have also been issued under CAA Act for seed production and culture of SPF *P. monodon*. Moreover, a set of guidelines for establishment and operation of SPF shrimp Broodstock Multiplication Centre (BMC) have also been developed by the Department. The same are being considered to be issued through an executive order of the Department.
- 2) **Inadequate staff for monitoring and surveillance for disease control:** In view of shortage of staff at the Ministry level and poor response from the

States on the aspects of disease monitoring and management, a National Surveillance Programme on Aquatic Animal Diseases has been initiated by the Department in the selected States. The programme is funded through National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and being coordinated by National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Lucknow. This programme involves participation of a number of various agencies including ICAR Fisheries Institutes, State Agriculture Universities/ Colleges of Fisheries and the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) etc.

- 3) **Quality of fish/prawn seed is deteriorated due to factors like inbreeding:** It is a fact that poor management in seed production and use of pond reared brood stock lead to increased disease risk, reduced growth rate, etc. on account of in-breeding. Surveys conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in different States indicate that presently, it is reported only in freshwater fishes and prawns.

**In order to provide quality seed for fish/shrimp/prawn culture, following steps have been taken:**

- (i) Genetically improved rohu 'Jayanti' disseminated to different states including Andhra Pradesh for quality improvement of hatchery stocks.
- (ii) Quality seed of Silver Pompano is being supplied to selected coastal pond farmers of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Quality seed of Golden Mahseer and Rainbow Trout is being supplied to the farmers and the State Government Fisheries Departments.
- (iv) Importation of SPF *Litopenaeus vannamei* with proper biosecurity measures and strict implementation of guidelines on its seed production by approved hatcheries have ensured supply of quality seed to the farmers in coastal States including Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) Quality seed material of cultivable carp species are being provided to the fish farmers and the State Government Fisheries Departments by several centres of the ICAR Mega Seed Projects over the years.

**There are other measures which have also been taken for development of improved strains of captive broodstock. These include:**

- (i) National Freshwater Fish Brood Bank (NFFBB) has been set up through National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) at Bhubaneswar to ensure availability of quality brood stock to hatcheries for production of good quality seed.
- (ii) A National Marine fin fish Brood Bank has been established by ICAR to improve the captive brood stock of Cobia and silver Pompano.
- (iii) Hungarian strains of common carp and scale carp have been imported and their brood stocks are being maintained for seed production and

grow out culture. The seed of the improved variety of Hungarian common carp was distributed for field demonstration in farmers' ponds in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

Introduction of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) brood stock through proper bio-security measures for seed production and culture of quality shrimp has been taken up to solve this problem.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **NATIONAL SCHEME FOR WELFARE OF FISHERMEN (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 30)**

The Committee are of the considered opinion that the Government needs to do a lot more for the welfare of the fishermen who are engaged in an occupation fraught with risks. Encouraged by the financial as well as physical performance of the Scheme during the Fiscal year 2013-14, they urge the Government to give this sector its due in terms of enhanced monetary support so as to mitigate the risks encountered by fishermen and thereby contribute towards enhancement of their overall well being. They further desire to be informed of the progress made in this direction.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has been giving more emphasis on the welfare of fishermen since past plan periods. The Department under the Central Sector National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen provides financial assistance for creation of basic amenities such as housing, drinking water and community halls for fishermen. Besides, the scheme also envisages insurance coverage to fishermen engaged actively in fishing, relief to fishermen during lean fishing season and training to fishers. The cost involved is shared equally between Central and State Governments. In case of Union Territories, the Central Government bear the entire cost. In case of North-Eastern States, the cost shared on 75:25 basis.

The scheme has been approved during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan with the following four components:

The Department has enhanced financial assistance during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period. The component-wise enhanced financial assistance and their achievements during financial year 2014-15 are presented below:

- i) **Development of Model Fishermen Villages:** Financial assistance under various amenities have been enhanced such as (a) construction of low cost fishermen houses from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.75,000/- per dwelling, (b) construction of community hall/common facility from Rs.1,75,000/- to Rs.2 lakh and (c) cost of installation of tubewell/drinking water facility from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.40,000/- (Rs.45,000/- for NER).
- During 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014), a total of 2,959 fishermen houses along with other amenities were approved for construction at a total financial assistance of Rs.921.80 lakh.
- ii) **Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen:** The insurance coverage has been enhanced such as (a) from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakh in the case of accidental death and (b) from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1 lakh in case of partial permanent disability. During financial year 2014-15 (up to 31.12..2014), a total of 45,63,350 fishers are insured under the scheme.
- iii) **Saving-cum Relief:** The relief amount during the three month fishing ban period has been increased from Rs.600/- per month to Rs.900/- each is contributed by fishermen, Central Government and the State Government totalling to Rs.2,700/- during the period of 9 months and is distributed to the fishermen during three months fishing ban period. A total of 4,18,754 fishers are covered during 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014).
- iv) **Training and Extension:** Assistance is provided for organizing of training, seminar and workshops for fishers on various fishery related activities. The assistance also covers travel requirement, training manual, resources person fees etc. During 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014), proposals to impart training to a total of 5,240 fishers have been approved.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]



**CHAPTER - III**

**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT  
DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

**- NIL -**

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE**

#### **BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 3)**

During the course of examination of Demands for Grants of the Department for the XIIth Plan period the Committee observed that there was a wide variance in the amount initially approved, that is, Rs. 14179 crore and the Budgeted allocation for the first three fiscals by the Planning Commission which was Rs. 6109 crore, thus leaving a gap of about Rs. 8070 crore. The Budget Estimate was further reduced at RE stage in 2012-13, 2013-14 and BE for the year 2014-15 which added up to Rs. 5348 crore. This realignment of figures by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) bewilders the Committee. This being so as the Planning Commission after having undertaken a detailed exercise would have earmarked the funds for the Department at the start of the XIIth Plan. In spite of numerous recommendations made by the Committee for granting the Department their full Plan allocation, that too an equitable amount in proportion each year over the span of the Plan period as allocated by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance and to help them carry out their mandate successfully, no positive outcome has been witnessed. Keeping the importance of this sector in view of providing to the economically vulnerable farming community, the Committee desire the Government to have a fresh perspective on this aspect during the XIIth Plan and to ensure that full quota of allocated funds are actually provided to the Department in the remaining annual allocations of the XIIth Plan.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Department agrees with the observations of the committee. Accordingly, the Department had requested Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for increase in allocation for remaining two years of the XIIth Plan and at least ensure the full quota of allocated funds are actually provided to the Department in the remaining annual allocations of the XIIth Plan for the effectively implementing schemes of livestock and fisheries sector for benefit of the animal rearers and fisherfolk mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers.

However, keeping in mind the recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Ministry of Finance has allocated an amount Rs.1491.14 crore for

the year 2015-16, which is lower than 31.41% of allocation made for the year 2015-16.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.8 of Chapter I of this Report.

### **INTER-SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 4)**

The Committee note with regret that insptie of repeated recommendations that Plan allocation of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries be increased so as to increase its share in comparison to the other two Departments of the Agriculture sector viz. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education, have not yielded any results and still the share of the Department remains much lower compared to its sister Departments. The Committee do not buy the argument of the Department that compared to the XIth Plan expenditure of Rs. 4870.54 crore, the allocation for the Department in the XIIth Plan has been increased to Rs. 14179.00 crore as it pales in comparison to the allocation for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education in actual and percentage terms for the current Plan period. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have also stated that the approved allocation for the XIIth Plan of Rs. 14179.00 crore is inadequate. Irrespective of the fact that though Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is the youngest constituent to share the Plan allocation it need not be the least, as is evident currently. The Committee empathize with the Department on this issue and once again urge the Government to quantitatively enhance the share of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the Plan allocation as this sector provides additional means of sustenance in terms of wealth/security and employment to the farming community mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers residing in the rural areas.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Department has requested Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for quantitatively enhance the share of Department in the Plan allocation for supplementing the efforts of States for providing the additional means of sustenance in terms of wealth/security and employment to the farming

community mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers residing in the rural areas.

However, the allocation for the year 2015-16 has been lowered by about 31.41% due to financial constraints on account 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's recommendations.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.8 of Chapter I of this Report.

### **FUND SURRENDERED (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 7)**

The Committee note that due to certain constraints beyond their control like delay in approval of schemes, non-approval of scheme/components of scheme by competent authority, less/no demand from implementing agencies, etc. due to which Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries surrendered Rs.174.00 crore and Rs.378.66 crore during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. The total surrender of funds amounts to Rs. 553.26 crore. Concerned at this alarming state of affairs they impress upon Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to take up these vital issues such as expeditious clearance and approval of the Schemes and timely demand from implementing agencies at the highest level with the concerned parties so that a timely and lasting solution is found for this nagging and perennial problem which hampers the functioning of the various schemes of the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sector.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Department has actually proposed allocation to the tune of Rs.3497.50 crore for 2012-13 and Rs.3025.00 crore for 2013-14, against which, Planning Commission has allocated an outlay of Rs.1910.00 crore and Rs.2025.00 crore for 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively at BE stage. The Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has curtailed down the outlays further to Rs.1800.00 crore for both the years though the Department has made request for much more funds.

The Department is continuously taking up the matter with the concerned Ministries for expeditious clearance of schemes/programmes implemented by the Department so as to fully utilise the funds provided under different schemes being implemented by the Department. All the schemes, except National

Fisheries Development Board, have been approved by competent authority for its implementation during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.11 of Chapter I of this Report.

### **ALLOCATION TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 10)**

The Committee are aware that Animal Husbandry Sector play an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the Country, especially, in terms of supplementing family incomes and generating fruitful employment in rural sector. It provides economic and social security to the landless labourers, small/marginal farmers and women, besides providing nutritional food to them. However, the small marginal farmers having less than four hectares of land holding own 87.7% of the livestock. The livestock is of immense support to these strata of our population in the context of declining agricultural landholdings and best form of insurance against the vagaries of nature like drought, famine and floods etc. The Committee are perturbed to note that the Animal Husbandry Sector is not getting its due in terms of monetary allocations and this is hampering the implementation of various important schemes of the Department. In the first two Fiscals of the XIIth Plan BE allocation figures of Rs. 1063.10 crore (2012-13) and Rs. 1051.49 crore (2013-14) were curtailed at RE stage to Rs. 909.43 crore and Rs. 932.85 crore respectively. The actual release has been to the tune of Rs. 880.80 crore (2012-13) and Rs. 916.16 crore (2013-14) which in percentage terms is 82.85% (2012-13) and 87.12% (2013-14) of BE respectively. This has hampered the implementation of the vital schemes of the sector in the first two years of the XIIth Plan period. The Committee, therefore, desire the planners and policy makers to provide fair allocation to this Sector not only as per the traditional significance of this sector, but also its importance in the changed scenario in terms of rising incomes, change in dietary preferences, consumption of high value food and diversion towards animal based protein besides rising processed animal products. The situation of hampered implementation of the Schemes of this Sector year after year for want of funds is like strangling a very vital and growing area of our economy. They, therefore, strongly recommend that the yawning gap between the policy formulation and implementation be bridged by emphatically persuading the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance to enhance allocation to this

sector. They further desire the Department to tone up their implementation apparatus so that they are in a better position to absorb the allocated funds resulting in attainment of set targets. The Committee also urge the Government to allocate the funds to the Department uniformly over the Plan period so that the funds are optimally utilized by the Department in their schemes and activities.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The allocation of funds to the Animal Husbandry Sector are decreased due to higher allocation of funds for the schemes like Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, due to committed liabilities and National Dairy Plan Phase-I, which is world bank assisted programme and overall less allocation to the Department.

Department agrees with the observations of the Committee and requested Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for enhancement of funds for the Department so as to allocate more funds for Animal Husbandry Sector. Despite the repeated requests made by the Department to Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission, the funds actually provided to the Department has not been improved and Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has allocated only Rs.1800.00 crore for three consecutive year of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan at RE stages. The Department has once again requested Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for enhancement of outlay of the Department in the light of observations/recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture in its 5<sup>th</sup> Report.

However, Ministry of Finance has allocated an amount of Rs.1491.14 crore only for 2015-16 against the proposed outlay of Rs.4527.79 crore, due to financial constraints on account of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's recommendations.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.14 of Chapter I of this Report.

**DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY SECTOR**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 21)**

Dairy Sector has experienced a substantial growth over the years owing to prudent policy intervention by the government. This has resulted in India being the global leader in milk producing nations, with production of 138 million tonnes during the fiscal 2013-14. Also, dairying has become an important secondary source of income for women and marginal farmers. Lauding the efforts of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. The Committee urge the government to continually strive for the overall development of this vital section in terms of enhanced allocation that would help in proper and effective implementation of Schemes which would lead to increased production of milk year after year.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Based on the committed financial liabilities under approved projects under Dairy development scheme of the Department, Department have been proposing budgetary estimates accordingly. The financial allocation proposed and allocation received for the Dairy Development is as under:

Name of the scheme	Proposed 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan outlay	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
			Proposed BE	BE	Proposed BE	BE	Proposed BE	BE	Proposed BE	BE
<b>NPBB&amp; DD</b>	2500	600	500.00	100.00	100.00	85.00	125.00	105.00	145.00	74.00
<b>DEDS</b>	2500	1400	500.00	150.00	600.00	300.00	350.00	229.99	400.00	127.00
<b>NDP-I</b>	1742.24	1756	130.00	123.00	260.00	180.00	327.27	215.05	496.00	300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6742.24</b>	<b>3756</b>	<b>1130.00</b>	<b>373.00</b>	<b>960.00</b>	<b>565.00</b>	<b>802.27</b>	<b>550.04</b>	<b>1041.00</b>	<b>501.00</b>

Name of the scheme		NPBB & DD	DEDS	NDP-I	Total
<b>Proposed 12<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay</b>		2500	2500	1742	<b>6742.2</b>
<b>12<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay</b>		600	1400	1756	<b>3756</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	Proposed BE	500	500	130	<b>1130</b>
	BE	100	150	123	<b>373</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	Proposed BE	100	600	260	<b>960</b>
	BE	85	300	180	<b>565</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	Proposed BE	125	350	327.3	<b>802.27</b>
	BE	105	230	215.1	<b>550.04</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	Proposed BE	145	400	496	<b>1041</b>
	BE	74	127	300	<b>501</b>

It may be observed from the details of budgetary allocation during last three year that budgetary support is inadequate. Under BE 2015-16, an amount of Rs.501 crore has been tentatively allocated against proposed allocation of Rs.1041 crore.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.20 of Chapter I of this Report.

### **INCREASED BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FISHERIES SECTOR (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 26)**

India occupies the second position globally in fish production after China with a production of 9.04 million tonnes (provisional) during the year 2012-13. However, the Committee observe that a much remains to be done especially in



the inland and deep sea fishing in order to stem the decline in marine fishery sector. For this, the Government needs to increase the allocation to the fisheries sector. But, the converse has been taking place in the fisheries sector, wherein out of the XIIth Plan Outlay of Rs. 2483.00 crore, the BE allocation for the first three fiscals amounts to Rs. 1193.16 crore. The BE figures were then reduced at RE stage to Rs. 644.49 crore for the first two fiscals. The variation between the Plan Outlay and actual allocation in the first two fiscals is Rs. 1838.51 crore. Concerned to note that though the fisheries sector exported 9,28,215 tonnes valued at Rs. 18,856.26 crore during 2012-13, which has increased almost three times from 2009-10 value of exports, is not getting its due encouragement from the Government, in terms of funding, the Committee recommend that the Government go for a quantum enhancement of funds, so as to boost the available resources for overall growth of this sector, at the earliest.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Details of funds allocated for fisheries from the overall allocation made to the Department during the past three financial year the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan are as below:

Year	Allocation to the Department		Allocation of Fisheries Division		Percentage of (5) in relation to (3)
	BE	RE	BE	RE	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2012-13	1900	1800	340.70	312.14	17.34%
2013-14	2025	1800	371.50	332.35	18.46%
2014-15	2174	1800	480.96	351.56	19.53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6099</b>	<b>5400</b>	<b>1193.16</b>	<b>996.05</b>	<b>18.44%</b>

It is mentioned that financial allocation to the Department is decided by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance depending upon the overall resources available. It may be seen from the above table that the Department while distributing the allocated amount to various sectors such as animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries, considers fisheries as one of the priority sectors. The fisheries sector share 18.44% of the budgetary allocation made to the Department.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.23 of Chapter I of this Report.

## **ISSUANCE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY CARDS TO MARINE FISHERMEN (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 31)**

The Committee laud Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for having come up with the Central Sector Scheme on Issuance of Biometric Cards to marine Fishermen from 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2009. The primary reason that marine fishermen sometimes stray into foreign waters inadvertently due to lack of proper demarcation of marine boundaries. This has resulted in our fishermen being captured after having strayed into foreign waters. It creates diplomacy issues besides marine fishermen languishing in their jails. Further the Committee noted that out of the identified 18, 12, 011 marine fishermen, 11, 21, 814 cards have been issued till January, 2014. Keeping in view the sensitive nature of the task and also the safety and well being of our marine fishermen and its ramifications on our National Security, the Committee desire that all identified marine fishermen be issued biometric identity cards in a time bound manner. The Committee may be kept abreast of the progress and the timeline in this regard.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- (i) Out of 19,60,488 fishermen identified by the State Government for issuance of biometric ID cards, data collection in respect all the fishermen have been completed. Out of these, capturing of biometric details in respect of 15,15,597 fishermen have been completed till 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2015. As on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2015, the consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings has produced a total of 12,35,804 ID cards and dispatched 12,30,323 cards to the States/UTs for distribution to the fishermen.
- (ii) At the request of the Department, the CPSUs have completed an average three rounds of Biometric capturing camps in all the States and UTs. Due to very poor response of fishermen in the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> rounds of camps, biometric details in respect of about 4.45 lakh fishers have not yet been captured by the CPSUs. The Department in consultation with the Coastal State Governments, UTs and consortium of CPSUs has been making efforts to complete issuance of ID cards to the identified fishers.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

## **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.26 of Chapter I of this Report.

### **EXPANSION OF MARINE FISHERIES CENSUS (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 32)**

The Committee note that during the XI<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Government had approved a revised scheme for strengthening the data base and geographical information system for the fisheries sector. They find that census of marine fisheries is conducted every 5 years and the previous one was conducted in 2010. While they are satisfied with this initiative of mapping water bodies. However, they find this effort is too meagre and far between as presently it has been carried out only in 22 districts in three States. They insist that certain additional parameters including data on water bodies and resources therein have to be included in this kind of census and should be extended to more districts for instilling country wide GIS base fishery management system in order to analyse the development of fisheries.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

During Eleventh Five Year Plan, mapping of water bodies has been successfully attempted in all districts of West Bengal. During 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, mapping of water bodies has been undertaken in three more States namely Chhattisgarh, U.P and Bihar with additional parameters like depth contours, fishery potential. The Scheme aims to cover all the States/UTs in a phased manner.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.29 of Chapter I of this Report.

## **CHAPTER - V**

### **OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

#### **FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES (RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 8)**

A singular case of financial irregularity pertaining to the Financial Year 2005-06 in the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP Phase I), approved at a cost of Rs.1260.76 lakh during 1994-95, for which an amount of Rs. 909.51 lakh was released to Government of Assam till 2004-05. The State Government in the year 2005 had reported an embezzlement at their level for the remaining amount of Rs. 276.44 lakh as utilization certificates for an amount of Rs.613.79 lakhs was furnished and an amount of Rs.19.28 lakhs is lying unspent. The Committee note that Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have not received the outcome of the CID enquiry ordered by the State Government even after a lapse of almost nine years. The Committee while expressing their bewilderment over this sordid state of affairs recommend that the Central Government persuade the State Government to bring this matter to its logical conclusion at the earliest. They also recommend that responsibility be fixed, amount be recovered and those responsible be penalized. They further desire that effective monitoring mechanisms be put in place to ensure that such instances are not repeated.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Department, vide its letters dated 28.5.2008 and 11.11.2008 (copy enclosed) had taken up the matter with the State Government of Assam on more than one occasion since May,2008, requesting for early settlement of embezzlement of und and refund to Government of India. On the directions of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture given in its Fifth Report, Department, vide its last letter dated 31.12.2014, has once again requested State government of Assam to expedite necessary action to fix responsibilities, penalize the guilty, recover the money and refund the fund to Government of India.

As regard effective monitoring mechanisms, Department has put in place a monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of dairy development projects approved under IDDP. The guidelines of the scheme provides for constitution of Technical Monitoring Committee (TMC) under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary(AH) with the representative of Government of India and line departments of the State Government under the projects approved for implementation. TMC meetings are convened periodically. Now IDDP has been subsumed in the new scheme "National Programme for Bovine Breeding and

Dairy Development (NPBB&DD)” under which, following provision has been made for improving the monitoring of the project.

Participating State/Implementing agencies will submit Quarterly progress report (QPR) Annual Report, Audit Report along with Utilisation Certificate. The funds released under the project will be subject to AG Audit of concerned State Government.

Technical Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary in charge of dairy development of the State, shall be constituted with membership from the Departments of Planning, Finance, Veterinary, dairy development, State Dairy federation/District Milk Union, Project Director of DRDA of the respective State Government. There shall be one member from DADF, GoI representing the scheme in TMC. Minimum of five members from the above shall constitute the quorum of TMC. TMC shall be organized after every six months (September and March) to review progress of technical, physical and financial parameters and remove bottlenecks quickly.

Annual Workshop for Monitoring: Audit Report shall be discussed in Annual Workshop involving participating agencies and experts.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

**RESULTS FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (RFD)**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 9)**

While applauding Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for their high composite score during the Fiscal 2012-13 i.e. 95.48 in comparison to 80.27% for the year 2011-12, the Committee desire that the Department be informed of its composite Results Framework Document (RFD) score for the year 2013-14 at the earliest as it would help in introspection of its performance and work upon shortcomings, so as to increase the viability of all Schemes being implemented by them and at the same time motivate the concerned on achievements.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Cabinet Secretariat has not informed the Final Composite Result Framework Document (RFD) Score for the year 2013-14. However, the provisional performance evaluation report downloaded from the website of

RFMS, Cabinet Secretariat, as per which, the composite Result Framework Document (RFD) S core is 91.97% for the year 2013-14 for this Department.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

**INDIGENOUS BREEDS**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 13)**

Alarmed to be informed that 80% of the indigenous cattle are non-descript, as they have not been recognized by National Bureau of Genetic Resources (NBAGR) and strongly deprecating this state of affairs, the Committee exhort upon Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to take up this issue with NBAGR with the alacrity it deserves to ensure that the remaining 80% of indigenous cattle that are non-descript are included in the list of breeds recognized by NBAGR after a thorough study before the end of the XIIth Plan period. They would also like to be apprised of the reasons given by NBAGR for classifying 80% of indigenous cattle as non-descript.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

National Bureau of Animal genetic Resources (NBAGR) has classified 20% of the bovine population and remaining 80% bovine population is yet to be classified. NBAGR is making efforts to classify remaining bovine population. In order to make States aware about the process of breed registration, Department has organised workshop on "Breed Registration Process" at Karnal on 28.01.2015. During the meeting, States were requested to apply for breed registration for classification of remaining unclassified bovine population.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

**DEFICIENCY IN AVAILABILITY OF ANIMAL FODDER VIS-À-VIS DEMAND**  
**(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 15)**

During the course of their examination of Demands for Grants 2014-15 of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Committee note that there is acute shortage of green and dry fodder in the Country. The Committee were apprised that while the demand for dry green, fodder and concentrate is 416 MT, 222 MT and 53 MT, the supply for these is only 253 MT, 143 MT and 23 MT respectively. This clearly reflects a huge gap of 40%, 36% and 57% in dry and green fodder and concentrate respectively. The Secretary,

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries himself admitted that there is 35% shortage of fodder. What perturbs the Committee is the lack of latest data on availability of fodder vis-à-vis demand and the admission of the same by the Ministry. The figures quoted by the Department pertains to data furnished by NABCONS for the year 2007. The Committee are of the opinion that if the figures are not available with the Ministry, there would be no focus on taking steps for bridging the gap between demand and supply. They deplore this callous and casual approach of the Department. Appalled at this sordid state of affairs the Committee recommend that firstly, authentic data on demand/availability of fodder be collected by the Department at the earliest. Once, this crucial data is available, only then can the Department further work upon bridging the gap between demand and availability. The progress achieved in this regard be communicated to the Committee at the earliest. They would also like to be apprised of the commissioning of the comparative study to clearly reflect comparison of the fodder production with grain crops.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The matter was taken up with Ministry of Statistic and Programme Implementation through Animal Husbandry Statistic Division of this Department vide letters dated 12.07.2012 and 17.07.2012 to include collection of data regarding green fodder, dry fodder concentrate and fodder seeds. A detailed and exhaustive and mutually exclusive classification was also provided. Through them the information was supplied to Ministry of Statistic and PI for the use of NSS 70<sup>th</sup> round. They have now mentioned that they have incorporated separate and additional column in the revised schedule of Integrated Sample Survey for collecting the data on production of green fodder only. However, they are being requested to collect the data as was originally envisaged. Therefore, it is submitted that the Department is trying hard to institutionalize the data collection of various types of fodder since 12.07.2012.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), L.No.25-5(1)/2014-AHD (Coord) dated 20th March, 2015]

**NEW DELHI;**  
**6<sup>th</sup> August, 2015**  
**15 Shravana, 1937 (Saka)**

**HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV**  
***Chairperson,***  
***Committee on Agriculture***

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**(2014-15)**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTY FIRST SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

**\*\*\*\*\***

The Committee met on Thursday, the 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 from 1000 hrs. to 1040 hrs. in Room No. 138 (Third Floor), Chamber of the Chairperson, Parliament House, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Sanganna Amarappa
3. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
4. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
5. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
6. Shri C. Mahendran
7. Dr. Tapas Mandal
8. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
9. Shri Mukesh Rajput
10. Shri Satyapal Singh

**RAJYA SABHA**

11. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
12. Mohd. Ali Khan
13. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav



## SECRETARIAT

- |    |                    |   |                  |
|----|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Abhijit Kumar | – | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. | Shri N.K. Pandey   | - | Director         |
| 3. | Shri C.Vanlalruata | – | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Sumesh Kumar  | – | Under Secretary  |

2. At the outset the Chairperson welcomed the members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee, then, took up the following draft Reports:

\*I.                xxxx                xxxx                xxxx                xxxx.

II.                Memorandum No. 8 pertaining to the Draft Action Taken Report on recommendations/observations contained in the 5<sup>th</sup> Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2014-15) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries).

\*III.                xxxx                xxxx                xxxx                xxxx.

\*IV.                xxxx                xxxx                xxxx                xxxx.

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Reports without any amendments and authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports and present the same to Parliament.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

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\*Matter not related to this Report.

## APPENDIX

(Vide Para 4 of Introduction of the Report)

### ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE FIFTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2014-15) ON 'DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2014-15)' OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DAIRYING AND FISHERIES)

(i)	Total number of Recommendations	32
(ii)	Recommendations/Observations which have been Accepted by the Government	
	Para Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30	
	Total	20
	Percentage	62.50 %
(iii)	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee Do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	
	Para No. Nil	
	Total	NIL
	Percentage	0 %
(iv)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	
	Para Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, 21, 26, 31 and 32	
	Total	08
	Percentage	25.00%
(v)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Final replies of the Government are still awaited	
	Para Nos. 8, 9, 13 and 15	
	Total	04
	Percentage	12.50%