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STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2015-2016)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2016-2017)

TWENTY FOURTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

MAY, 2016/VAISHAKHA, 1938 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 02.05.2016
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 02.05.2016



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

MAY, 2016/VAISHAKHA, 1938 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2015-16)

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

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

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard
23. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
- #24. Vacant
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 Shankarbhai N. Vegad
31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

*Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 13.04.2016 vice Prof. Richard Hay who ceased to be the Member of the Committee w.e.f. 13.04.2016.

#Vice Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa who ceased to be the Member of the Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 09.04.2016

(iii)

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri U.B.S. Negi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Arun K. Kaushik - Director
3. Shri C. Vanlalruata - Deputy Secretary
4. Miss Divya Rai - Executive Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty Fourth Report on the Demands for Grants (2016-2017) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

2. The Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure considered the Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which were laid on the table of the House on 11.03.2016. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries at their Sitting held on 28 March, 2016. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 28 April, 2016.

3. For facility of reference and convenience, the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department.

5. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
28 April, 2016
08 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Committee on Agriculture

(v)

ABBREVIATIONS

AE	-	Actual Expenditure
BE	-	Budget Estimate
CCEA	-	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CMFRI	-	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
CPDOs	-	Central Poultry Development Organizations
DAHDF	-	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
EFC	-	Expenditure Finance Committee
EIAs	-	End Implementing Agencies
ESVHD	-	Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries
FSI	-	Fishery Survey of India
FY	-	Financial Year
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
HSD	-	High Speed Diesel
IEBR	-	Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources
IVC	-	Indian Veterinary Council
NDDDB	-	National Dairy Development Board
NLM	-	National Livestock Mission
NREGA	-	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NSS	-	National Sample Survey
NSSO	-	National Sample Survey Organization
O&M	-	Operations and Management
RE	-	Revised Estimate
SCSP	-	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
VCI	-	Veterinary Council of India

REPORT

PART - I

CHAPTER – I

Implementation of recommendations of the Committee

The Eleventh Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) was presented to the Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 27th April, 2015, respectively.

1.2 On the basis of Action Taken Notes received from the Department in respect of the above Report on 8th August, 2015, the Committee presented their Twenty First Report to the Lok Sabha and laid it on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 16th December, 2015. Out of the 26 Recommendations of the Committee, 17 have been accepted by the Government. Replies to six Recommendations viz. Para Nos. 6,8,11,13,18 and 23 were of interim nature. The Committee commented upon the Action Taken Notes furnished by the Government in respect of Recommendations viz. Para Nos. 2,7 and 9.

1.3 In terms of Directions 73 A of Directions by the Speaker, the Statement to be made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Framers Welfare on the status of implementations of various Recommendations made by the Committee in their Eleventh Report was due on 27th October, 2015. However, till date the said Statement has not been made by the Minister concerned.

CHAPTER II

Introductory

2.1 The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries under Ministry of Agriculture, came into existence on February 1, 1991 by merger of two divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation viz. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and part of Ministry of Food Processing Industries was later transferred to this Department, on October 10, 1997. Livestock Census Unit was transferred to this Department from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in June, 2002.

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

The Department advises the State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries. The main focus of the activities is on development of requisite infrastructure in States/UTs for (a) improving animal productivity; (b) preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care; (c) strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to States; (e) expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackish water, welfare of fisheries etc.

2.3 Animal husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities along with agriculture, continue to be an integral part of human life since the process of civilization started. These activities have contributed not only to the food basket and draught animal power but also by maintaining ecological balance. owing to conducive climate and topography, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors have played prominent socio-economic role in India. Traditional, Cultural and religious beliefs have also been contributing in the continuance of these activities. They further play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap and nutritious food to the millions of people.

Animal husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors play an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the country.

2.4 Livestock sector is an important sub-sector of the agriculture of Indian economy. It forms an important livelihood activity for most of the farmers, supporting agriculture in the form of critical inputs, contributing to the health and nutrition of the household, supplementing incomes, offering employment opportunities, and finally being a dependable "bank on hooves" in times of need. it acts as a supplementary and complementary enterprise.

2.5 According to NSSO 66th Round Survey (July 2009 – June 2010), on Employment and Unemployment, 15.60 million workers as per usual status (principal status plus subsidiaries status) were engaged in farming of animals, mixed farming and fishing. Whereas as per estimate of NSS 68th Round (July 2011-June 2012) survey on Employment and Unemployment, 16.44 million workers as per usual status (Principal status plus subsidiaries status) were engaged in the activities of farming of animals, mixed farming, fishing and aquaculture.

2.6 India has vast resource of livestock and poultry, which play a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of rural masses. There are about 300.00 million bovines, 65.07 million sheep, 135.2 million goats and about 10.3 million pigs as per 19th Livestock Census in the country. The species wise population of animals in Livestock and Poultry population during the last three Censuses is given as under:

Livestock and Poultry Population

S. No.	Species	Livestock Census 2003 (no. in millions)	Livestock Census 2007 (no. in millions)	Livestock Census 2012 (no. in millions)	Growth Rate (%) 2007-12
1.	Cattle	185.2	199.1	190.9	-4.10
2.	Buffalo	97.9	105.3	108.7	3.19
3.	Yaks	0.1	0.1	0.1	-7.64
4.	Mithuns	0.3	0.3	0.3	12.88
5.	Total Bovines	283.4	304.8	300.0	-1.57
6.	Sheep	61.5	71.6	65.07	-9.07
7.	Goat	124.4	140.5	135.2	-3.82
8.	Pigs	13.5	11.1	10.3	-7.54
9.	Other animals	2.2	1.7	1.48	-12.94
	Total Livestock	485	529.7	512.05	-3.33
	Poultry	489	648.8	729.2	12.39

Livestock Production

2.7 Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other, and both crucial for overall food security. According to estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Value of output from the livestock sector at current prices was about Rs. 7,33,054 crore during 2014-15 which is about 28.7% of the Value of output from agricultural and allied sector. At constant prices the value of output from livestock is about 27.8% of the output from total agriculture and allied sector.

Milk Production

2.8 India continues to be the largest producer of milk in world. Several measures have been initiated by the Government to increase the productivity of livestock, which has resulted in increasing the milk production significantly from the level of 102.6 million tonnes at the end of the Tenth Plan (2006-07) to 127.9 million tonnes at the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Milk production during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is 137.7 million tonnes and 146.3 million tonnes respectively with an annual growth rate of 3.97% and 6.27 % respectively. The per capita availability of milk is around 322 grams per day in 2014-15.

Egg Production

2.9 Poultry production in India has taken a quantum leap in the last four decades, emerging from an unscientific farming practice to commercial production system with state-of-the-art technological interventions. Egg production at the end of the Tenth Plan (2006- 07) was 50.7 billion numbers as compared to 66.45 billion at the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Currently the total Poultry population in our country is 729.21 million numbers (as per 19th Livestock Census) and egg production is around 78.48 billion numbers during 2014- 15. The current per capita availability (2014-15) of egg is around 63 eggs per year. The poultry meat production is estimated to be 3.05 million tonnes.

Wool Production

2.10 Wool production declined marginally at the end of 11th Plan (2011-12) to 44.7 million kg from 45.1 million kg in the end of 10th Plan (2005-07). Wool production in the beginning of 12th Plan (2012-13) is 46.05 million kgs which has been further increased to 48.1 million kgs in 2014-15. The annual growth rate for production of wool is 0.48% in 2014-15.

Meat Production

2.11 The Meat production has registered a healthy growth from 2.3 million tonnes at the end of Tenth Five Year Plan (2006- 07) to 5.5 million tonnes at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12). Meat production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 5.95 million tonnes which has been further increased to 6.7 million tonnes in 2014-15.

Fisheries Production

2.12 The Country has vast potential for fisheries in view of our long coastline of about 8,118 kms apart from the inland water resources. As per the estimates of CSO, the Gross Value Added from fisheries sector at current prices during 2014-15 was Rs. 122,775 crore which is about 4.8% of the Value of output Added from Agricultural and allied sector at current prices.

2.13 India is the second largest producer of fish and also second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. Fish production has increased from 41.57 lakh tonnes (24.47 lakh tonnes for marine and 17.10 lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 1991-92 to 101.6 lakh tonnes (35 lakh tonnes for marine and 66 lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 2014-15 (Privisional). During the first two quarters of 2015-16, the fish production is estimated at 7.54 million tonnes (P).

Government Initiatives and Assistance to States

2.14 As Agriculture, including Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is a State subject; the emphasis of the Department has been on supplementing efforts of the State Governments in the development of these sectors. The Department has been providing assistance to the State Governments for the control of animal diseases, scientific management and up gradation of genetic resources, increasing availability of nutritious feed and fodder sustainable development of processing and marketing facilities and enhancement of production and profitability of livestock and fisheries enterprises.

CHAPTER –III

Overview of Demands

12th Five Year Plan

3.1 The Department has received in-principle approval of an allocation of Rs. 14,179.00 crore from the Planning Commission (including Rs. 1,584.00 crore as External Aid) for 12th Five Year Plan. This includes an amount of Rs. 7,628 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 4,976.00 crore for Dairy Development and Rs. 2,483.00 crore for the Fisheries sector, Rs. 35.00 crore for Secretariat and Economic Services and Rs. 51.00 crore for Special Package for Development of Kuttanad Eco-System and Mitigation of Agrarian Distress in Idukki district in Kerala.

3.2 Livestock sector which recorded a growth in value of output about 4.8 percent per annum in 11th Five Year Plan has excellent potential for higher growth in 12th Five Year Plan. The increased demand for protein foods in the country is the main driver for such growth, which is also more inclusive since small holders and landless farmers account for major share in ownership of livestock. Similarly, the fisheries sub-sector, which has recorded a growth of about 5 percent per annum previously, can grow at more than 6 percent per annum during 12th Five Year Plan.

3.3 Major challenges of animal husbandry sectors are effective control of animal diseases, shortage of feed and fodder, breed improvement while preserving diverse genetic resources and dissemination of technology, skills and quality services to farmers for improving productivity, which need to be addressed.

3.4 As against the outlay of Rs. 14,179 crore provided to this Department for the 12th Five Year Plan, year-wise financial achievements are given in the table below:

(Rs in crore)

Year	Approved BE	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Exp.	% of Utilization w.r.t. RE	% of Utilization w.r.t. BE
12 th Plan (2012-17)	14179.00				
2012-13	1910.00	1800.00	1736.37	96.47	90.91
2013-14	2025.00	1800.00	1748.80	97.16	86.36
2014-15	2174.00	1800.00	1738.07	96.56	79.94
2015-16	1491.14	1491.14	1096.69*	73.54	73.54
Total for 1 st four years	7600.14	6891.14	6319.93		

* upto 31.12.2015

3.5 Demand No.3 which relates to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture was laid in the Lok Sabha on 17 March, 2015. The Demand Provides for Implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes both for Plan and Non-Plan activities. The Details of revenue as well as Capital Expenditure Under the Plan and Non-Plan sides of Demand No.3 are given hereunder :-

(Rs. in crore)

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue			
Voted	1575.00	820.45	2395.45
Charged	-	-	-
Capital			
Voted	25.00	11.05	36.05
Charged	-	-	-
Grand Total	1600.00	831.50	2431.50

The sector-wise Annual Plan allocations for Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries and Secretariat & Economic Services are as follows:

S. No.	Sector	Total (Rs. In crore)
1	Dairy	578.00
2	Fisheries	450.00
3	Livestock Health	252.00
4	National Livestock Mission	298.00
5	Statistics	22.00
	Total	1600.00

3.6 The restructured schemes with allocation, as per the budget proposal 2016-17 are as under:

S. No	Schemes of the Department	Funds allocated for 2016-17(Rs. in Crore)
1.	White Revolution- Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana	
A	Central Plan	
1.01	National Dairy Plan & National Programme for Dairy Development	294.00
1.02	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	140.00
1.03	Assistance to Cattle Institute	4.00
1.04	Indigenous Breeds	60.00
1.05	National Programme for Bovine Breeding	40.00
1.06	Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations	40.00
1.07	Assistance to Animal Husbandry Institute	8.00
1.08	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	22.00
B	State Plan	
1.09	National Livestock Mission	292.00
1.10	Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)	250.00

2.	Blue Revolution- Integrated Development & Management of Fisheries	
2.1	National Fisheries Development Board	192.11
2.2	Assistance to Fisheries Institute	15.00
2.3	Inland Fisheries	242.89
	Total	1600.00

3.7 The comparison of the Revised Estimates for the year 2015-16 and Budget Estimates for 2016-17 is given in the table below :

(Rs. in crore)

	RE 2015-16		BE 2016-17	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Revenue	1474.36	530.66	1575.00	820.45
Capital	16.77	0.86	25.00	11.05
Total	1491.13	531.52	1600.00	831.50
Grand Total	2022.65		2431.50	

Comparative Plan Outlay

3.8 During 12th Five Year Plan, the Central Plan Outlay Stands at Rs.43,33,739 crore. Out of this, the approved outlay of the Department for 12th Fivv Year Plan is Rs.14179 crore, which is about 0.33 % of Central Plan Outlay. The share of the Department in Central Plan Outlay has been decreased in 12th Plan. A compatative statement of the Plan allocation of this Department vis-à-vis other important Departments are given in the Table below.

(Rs. in crore)

	Particulars	10 th Plan	11 th Plan	12 th Plan
Central Plan Outlay of Government of India	Budgetary Resources	4,05,735	10,96,860	27,10,840
	IEBR	4,87,448	10,59,711	16,22,899
	Total	8,93,183	21,56,571	43,33,739
Departments		10th Plan	11th Plan	12th Plan
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Amount	2,500	8,174	14,179
	% of total Outlay	0.28%	0.38%	0.33%
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Amount	13,200	66,577	71,500
	% of total Outlay	1.48%	3.09%	1.65%
Department of Agriculture Research and Education	Amount	5,368	12,589	25,553
	% of total Outlay	0.60%	0.58%	0.59%
Department of Consumer Affairs	Amount	55	1,083	1,260
	% of total Outlay	0.01%	0.05%	0.04%
Department of Food	Amount	250	694	2,194

and Public Distribution	% of total Outlay	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
Department of Health and Family Welfare	Amount	36,378	1,36,147	2,68,551
	% of total Outlay	4.07%	6.31%	6.20%
Department of School Education and Literacy	Amount	43,825	1,84,930	3,43,028
	% of total Outlay	4.91%	8.58%	7.92%
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation	Amount	14,200	506	98,015
	% of total Outlay	1.59%	0.02%	2.26%
Department of Land Resources	Amount	6,526	19,459	30,296
	% of total Outlay	0.73%	0.90%	0.70%
Department of Rural Development	Amount	56,748	1,94,933	4,12,965
	% of total Outlay	6.35%	9.04%	9.53%
Department of Women and Child Development	Amount	13,780	54,765	1,17,707
	% of total Outlay	1.54%	2.54%	2.72%

3.9 From the above table, it may be seen that the percentage share of DAHDF with respect to the total Central Plan Outlay has decreased from 0.38% in the 11th Plan to 0.33% in the 12th Plan. On being asked to furnish the reasons for the reduction in the share of DAHDF in the total Central Plan Outlay for the twelfth Plan and whether the Department had taken up this issue with the Ministry of Finance for increase in their share, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“The Ministry of Finance allocates funds to different departments keeping in view the overall resource position, inter-se priorities amongst various sectors and the absorptive capacity measured from the past expenditure. The Department admitted to have taken up the issue of enhanced allocation with the Ministry of Finance repeatedly.

Annual Plan Allocation

3.10 The Plan allocation during different years of 12th Plan vis-à-vis funds demanded by the Department is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds demanded by Department	Funds allocated by Planning Commission/ Ministry of Finance	Expenditure made by the Department
12th Plan (2012-2017)	25,639.24	14,179	3485.68
2012-13	3497.50	1910.00	1736.88

2013-14	3025.00	2025.00	1748.80
2014-15	3535.00	2174.00	1731.17
2015-16	4527.79	1491.14	1211.85*
2016-17	3231.43	1600.00	

* Till 18.02.2016.

3.11 Sector-wise details of BE, RE and Expenditure during different years of the 12th Plan are given as under:

Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	(Rs. in crore)												
		2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp*	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dairy	5127	601.89	690.63	665.61	740.01	676.55	656.07	843.99	710.97	640.83	613.76	616.34	576.96	578
Fisheries	2483	340.7	312.14	298.61	371.5	332.35	316.20	480.96	351.56	353.3	476.95	455.86	269.96	450
Livestock Health	3264	433.53	342.19	340.27	484.02	418.24	409.43	476.10	396.19	391.38	257.27	259.31	233.73	252.00
National Livestock Mission	2835	263.19	247.28	237.28	314.48	279.86	281.06	312	310.28	315.28	123.05	139.52	114.93	298.00
Statistics	419	163.5	178.77	167.03	100.00	85	78.03	60.95	31	30.38	20.11	20.11	16.27	22
Special Package	51	35	28.43	28.06	15	8	8							
Externally Aided Projects		72.20	0.04	0.02										
Total	14179.00	1910.00	1800.00	1736.88	2025.00	1800.00	1748.79	2174.00	1800.00	1731.17	1491.14	1491.14	1211.85	1600.00

*Expenditure till 18.02.2016

3.12 When the Committee inquired about the reasons for the total BE of the five fiscals from 2012-13 to 2016-17 of the Twelfth Plan period being a mere 64.88% of the approved 12th Plan Outlay, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

" The 12th Five Year Plan allocation to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries was Rs.14179 crore which is indicative. However, every financial year, Ministry of Finance allocates funds to the Department based on the overall funds available to the government, prioritization of different sectors and trend of expenditure during the previous years, etc.. Accordingly, Rs.9200.16crore was allocated to Department of animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries during FY2012-13 to 2016-17 on the basis of above mention criteria. "

3.13 On being asked as to how the Department would spend the remaining amount of Rs.4978.84 crore in the last fiscal of the current plan period, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

" The 12th Five year plan allocation of Rs.14179 crore to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & fisheries is only indicative in nature. Actual allocation on a yearly basis is decided by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Department keeping in view the overall resource position, inter-se priorities of various sectors and the past pattern of expenditure. As such, there is no possibility of allocation of the remaining amount of Rs.4978.84crore in the last fiscal of current five year plan period. "

3.14 In response to a question as to whether the reduction in expenditure has not hampered the implementation of the schemes of the Department in the 12th Plan period and as to how reduction in budget affect the physical targets of the schemes, the Department in this written reply stated as under:

"yes, Department has been consistently requesting Ministry of Finance for higher allocation of resources. The physical targets are commensurate with the funds provided for each scheme."

3.15 On being asked by the Committee as to how the Department plan to meet their physical targets keeping in view the negative growth in BE as compared to the last fiscal, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

" From the year 2015-16, the pattern of funding of two ongoing schemes of the Department namely National Livestock Mission(NLM) and Livestock Health and Disease Control(LH & DC) was changed from the earlier 100% central funding to 60:40 sharing basis between Centre and States. Further, on account of finalization of the Report of the 14th Finance Commission, higher devolution of funds have been made to the State Governments with corresponding reduction in the Central Budget. The shortfall in physical targets due to the reduction in central plan budget is expected to be more than offset by the increased share in allocation of the State Government."

3.16 When the Committee asked as to how the division of National Livestock Mission plan to utilise the additional amount as a result of increase of 142.17% in BE for the year 2016-17, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"It appears as a substantial increase in the BE compared to 2015-16 but it may be noted that the absolute amount is actually slightly lesser than in 2014-15, the launch year of National Livestock Mission and that the annual outlay as approved by EFC is Rs. 2800 crore for four years i.e. on an average Rs. 700 crore per year. The second year i.e. 2015-16 allocation was reduced to nearly one-third but there was a restoration of the BE in 2016-17 to the 2014-15 level (though originally approved for Rs. 817.63 crore in the EFC note for 2015-16).

Therefore there should not be any constraint in achieving the expenditure and it is planned to first meet the committed expenditures under many proposals and then take up new proposals. Prioritization of components is also done to have a more focused approach."

3.17 On being questioned by the Committee about the reasons behind the gaps between the funds demanded by the Department and the funds allocated to them by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance and whether it has affected the working of the Department and the various schemes/programmes undertaken by them, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The allocation to the Department depends upon then overall financial resources, competing demands for other sectors and the absorption capacity of the allocated fund. Besides, additional Central Assistance was also available to State for development of the sector through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and National Mission on Protein Supplements (NMPS)."

3.18 When the Committee pointed out that out of Rs. 14179 crore allotted to the Department, only Rs. 3485.68 has been spent, which works out only 24.58% of the funds allocated to them by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance, which only goes to show that the fund demanded by the Department of Rs.25639.24 crore was not realistic, the Department in its written reply explained as under:

"Proposed outlays were based on the plan projections and proposed physical target for the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and fisheries Sectors for the Twelfth Plan. The Department had projected an allocation of Rs.25639.26 crore for this Plan, however, the then Planning Commission finalized plan allocation of Rs.14179.00 crore for the Twelfth Plan. The Department are making all efforts to absorb the allocated funds for achieving the desired objectives within the current Plan period. The Department have utilized 96.47%, 97.16% & 96.56% out of the allocated fund for the FY 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 respectively. In the

financial year of 2015-16, 93.91% of the funds allocated to the Department have been utilized."

3.19 When the Committee asked as how the Department plan to spend the remaining amount of Rs. 10,693.32 crore in the last fiscal of the 12th Plan, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"During Financial Year 2016-17, the Department have been allocated an amount of Rs.1600.00 crore for plan schemes by the Ministry of Finance. The Department will make all out efforts to utilize the allocated funds fully. There is no proposal to allocate Rs.10693.32crore in the last fiscal of Twelfth Plan period."

Allocation and Utilization of Funds

3.20 The BE, RE and Expenditure during the last four years of 12th Plan is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure	Percentage Utilization of BE
2012-13	1910.00	1800.00	1736.88	90.93
2013-14	2025.00	1800.00	1748.79	86.36
2014-15	2174.00	1800.00	1731.17	79.63
2015-16	1491.14	1491.14	1211.85*	81.27
2016-17	1600.00	-	-	-
Total	9200.14	6891.14	6428.69	-

*Expenditure till 18.02.2016

3.21 During the course of evidence, on the relevance of funds demanded and expenditure incurred, the Secretary of the Department explained as under :

"..... I would like to provide clarifications on the issue of year-wise allocation and expenditure being raised by the Committee. In this regard, I would like to convey that the allocation which the Department have received since the year 2012-13 till date, has been quite different from the demand made by the Department and the allocation was further reduced later. The Department received Rs.1910 crore for the year 2012-13, however, this was reduced to Rs. 1800 crore at the RE level. From this, the expenditure made was Rs. 1736.88 crore, which amounts to 97% percent of the RE. Similarly, for 2013-14 the Department demanded Rs. 3025 crore for which it was allocated Rs. 2025 crore. This was also brought down to Rs. 1800 crore at the RE level. The expenditure against this amount was Rs. 1748.80 crore, which also makes 97% of the RE. For the year 2014-15, the Department were allocated an amount for Rs. 2174 crore against the demand of Rs. 3535 crore, which was further brought down to Rs. 1800 crore at RE level against which

the Department expended Rs. 1731.17 crore. The Committee said that the Department have under-utilized the funds but, in keeping with the RE, the Department have spent an average of 97-98% of the fund.

Sir, this year, against a demand of Rs. 3231.43 crore, the Department were allocated Rs. 1600 crore which is nearly half of the funds demanded. The Department benefitted in terms of funds allocated, due to the recommendations made by the Committee last year. Unlike previous years, the funds allocated to the Department last year were not downsized as the Committee strongly advocated against this. The Department have received Rs. 1491.14 crore this year for which we do not have the exact figures of expenditure made, however, 88% of this has been expended so far. The Department will provide the exact figure in the month of April. The Department desire that the Committee give recommendations to the Ministry of Finance just like they did last year, so that the Department receive the funds demanded. It is a worrying fact that the Department have received Rs.200 crore less for the National Disease Control Programme. The Foot and Mouth Disease is very dangerous for the cattle and it can affect the production of milk. The health of our cattle has a direct bearing on the production of milk and the productivity of the cattle, however, the Department face a liability of Rs. 100 crore for this year and will require an additional amount of Rs.300 crore for the same. The Committee is aware that a livestock census is held every five years. The next Livestock Census is scheduled to be held in the year 2017. The Department will have to start making preparations from now itself. The Department have already undertaken a few activities in this direction. The year 2016 will require us to take necessary steps and make preparations in this regard. For this, the Department demanded a total of Rs. 387 crore against which we have been received a very meagre sum. Preliminary activities for the impending Livestock Census will have to be undertaken this year and for this the Department requires an additional amount of Rs. 54 crore, without which, such a thing is impossible. The Department have, through our Hon'ble Minister, sent a letter to the Hon'ble Finance Minister informing that this is a compulsory activity without which the Census cannot be completed. Therefore, an additional amount of Rs. 54 crore may be granted to them this year.

Mid-term Appraisal for 12th Plan

3.22 When the Committee asked as to whether any mid term appraisal of the Plan has been undertaken by them, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The Department has not undertaken any mid-term appraisal of 12th Plan for any of the scheme. However NITI Aayog had decided to carry out the mid term appraisal of 12th Plan and requested for note in this regard and the same has been provided."

3.23 On being asked about the reasons for not undertaking mid-term appraisal for the Twelfth Plan, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The mid-term appraisal for the Twelfth Plan ought to have been undertaken by the then Planning Commission and not by the Department. The reasons for not undertaking the mid-term appraisal is not known to the Department."

Results Framework Document (RFD)

3.24 Ever since the introduction of the concept of RFD in the year 2009, to measure the performance of Ministries/Departments of Government of India, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is preparing RFDs every year and placdeing them on its website for greater transparency and public scrutiny. The year-wise performance of the Department against the target set to fulfil the objectives from 2010-11 to 2014-15 with total composite scores awarded/to be awarded by High Powered Committee (HPC) headed by the Cabinet Secretary is given below:-

Year	Total Composite Score (%)
2010-11	92.91%
2011-12	80.27%
2012-13	95.48%
2013-14	91.97%
2014-15 (Provisional)	67.41%

3.25 On being questioned about the reasons for a decline in the composite score of the Department and the measures proposed/taken to increase the same in future, the Department in its written reply explained as under:

"It may be mentioned that the DAHDF drops in composite score from a high of 95.48% in 2012-13 to 91.97% in 2013-14. There is a shortfall to achieve targets over and above the set targets to get excellent score of 100% in RFD due to reduction in budgetary allocation at RE stage from Rs.2025 crore to Rs.1800 crore during 2013-14.

As regard the composite score for the year 2014-15, the final achievement against the RFD targets are uploaded within a time frame prescribed by the

Cabinet Secretariat. The composite score for the year 2014-15 has not been communicated by the Cabinet Secretariat, till date.

The Department took up the matter seeking additional fund with Ministry of Finance at RE Stage 2015-16. But no enhancement of allocation was made at RE Stage."

Utilization Certificates (UCs)

3.26 The status of pending utilization certificates is as under:

(Rs.in Crore)

No. of UC's received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received	No. of UCs as on 31.12.2015	Amount Involved in respect of UCs outstanding
1	2	3	4
190	207.54	190	207.54

3.27 When the Committee enquired about the non-liquidation of UCs and the steps being taken by the Department to clear this backlog, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Liquidation of UCs is a continuous process and Department are pursuing with the State Governments and Implementing agencies for timely submission and liquidation of pending utilization certificates.

CHAPTER-IV

SECTORAL AND SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS

I. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

4.1 The Department has been operating 18 Central Livestock Organizations and allied institutions for production and distribution of superior germplasm to the State Governments for cross-breeding and genetic upgradation of the stocks. Besides, the Department is implementing various central sector and centrally sponsored schemes for the development of requisite infrastructure and supplementing efforts of the State Governments in achieving accelerated growth of animal husbandry sector.

4.2 Central Cattle Development Organizations - These organizations include seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBF), one Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP & TI) and four Central Herd Registration (CHRS) Units established in different regions of the country to produce genetically superior breeds of bull calves, good quality frozen semen and for identification of superior germplasm of cattle and buffaloes, so as to meet the requirement of bull and frozen semen in the country.

A. Central Cattle Development Organizations/Assistance to Cattle Institutes

4.3 The Central Cattle Development Organizations (CCDO) consists of three Central Sector Schemes (CSS):

- A. Central Cattle Breeding Farms.
- B. Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute.
- C. Central Herd Registration Scheme.

i. Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs):

There are seven CCBFs located one each in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and two in Orissa. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- a. Production of high genetic merit disease free bull calves and their distribution to states, NGOs, Breeding Agencies and Gram Panchayats for genetic upgradation
- b. Exposure visits to the farmers for awareness in latest practices & management of the Dairy Farm.

ii. **Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI), Hessarghatta, Bangalore:**

CFSP&TI aims at:

- a. Production of frozen semen doses of indigenous, exotic, crossbred cattle and Murrah buffalo bulls for use in Artificial Insemination (AI).
- b. Training in semen technology to technical officers of the state Government/universities.
- c. Testing of the indigenously manufactured AI Equipments and disposable.

iii. **Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS):**

The Central Herd Registration Scheme is for registration of elite cows and buffalo breeds of national importance and provides incentive for rearing of elite cows and male calves. The main objectives of the scheme are identification & location of superior germplasm, using the data for production of superior germplasm, preservation of indigenous germplasm and milk recording of cattle and buffaloes for improving dairy farming. There are four CHRS Units under this scheme located at Rohtak, Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Ongole. The Milk Recording Centers located in the States of Gujarat, Maharsashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are functioning for recording the milk yield of indigenous breeds of Gir, Kankrej, Haryana and Ongole of Cattle and Murrah, Jaffrabadi, Surti and Mehsana breeds of buffalo for confirmation of their phenotypic breed characteristic and milk production level. The primary registration of 11,424 number of cows & buffaloes was done during 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)

The BE, RE and AE for this Scheme during the Twelfth Plan period is as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	AE
2012-13	6.50	5.81	5.27
2013-14	5.00	5.50	5.26
2014-15	4.27	5.71	4.74
2015-16	6.00	6.13	4.12*
2016-17	0.00	-	-
Total	21.77	23.15	19.39

*up to 18.02.2016

B. National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development(NPBB&DD)

4.4 The National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) has been formulated with an integrated, holistic scientific approach: to improve and upgrade genetic makeup of bovines with the aim of enhancing their production and productivity; dairy infrastructure for improved procurement and processing and marketing. The programme aims to attain higher levels of milk production so as to meet the increasing demand and provide remunerative prices to farmers; while developing, preserving and conserving elite germplasm.

The Scheme has two components

(a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and

(b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD).

4.4.1 NPBB, will focus on extension of Field AI Net work through “MAITRI-Multi-purpose AI Technician in Rural India”, monitoring of AI programme, development and conservation of indigenous breeds, streamlining storage and supply of Liquid Nitrogen, procurement of disease free high genetic merit bulls for AI, supply of breeding bulls of high genetic merit for natural service, strengthening bull mother farms, and establishment of Breeders’ Associations and Societies to encourage conservation and development of recognized indigenous breeds of the country.

The National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) a component of NPBBDD scheme has been designed to develop infrastructure from the grass root level by providing financial and technical assistance for dairy development. NPDD focuses on creating infrastructure related to production, procurement, processing and marketing by Milk Unions/Federations and also extension activities including training of farmers.

(a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB)

4.4.2 National Programme on Bovine Breeding envisages 100 per cent grant in aid to implementing agencies and has the major objectives of a) arrange quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers’ doorstep; b) bring all breedable females under organised breeding through Artificial Insemination or natural service using germplasm of high genetic merits. c) conservation, development and proliferation of selected indigenous bovine breeds of high socio-economic importance d) to provide quality breeding inputs in breeding tracts of important indigenous breeds so as to prevent the breeds from deterioration and extinction.

4.4.3 NPBBDD has an allocation of Rs 1,800 crores during the 12th Five Year Plan Period. Out of this Rs 1200 crore has been allocated for the breeding component-

NPBB. The NPBB will also set in motion specific action to conserve genetic diversity among the cattle and buffalo in the country. The NPBB will put in place the policy-strategy- programme framework to transform breeding into an economic activity. 31 indigenous breeds of cattle and 7 breeds of buffaloes will be conserved and developed under NPBBDD.

(b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

4.4.4 The National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) component of NPBB&DD scheme has been designed to develop infrastructure from the grass root level to the point of consumption by providing financial and technical assistance for dairy development. NPDD will focus on creating infrastructure related to production, procurement, processing and marketing by Milk Unions/Federations and also extension activities including training of farmers. The objective of NPDD is as follows:

- a) To create and strengthen infrastructure for production of quality milk including cold chain infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer
- b) To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk;
- c) To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers;
- d) To strengthen dairy cooperative societies/producers Companies at village level;
- e) To increase milk production by providing technical input services like cattle-feed, and mineral mixture etc;
- f) To assist in rehabilitation of potentially viable milk federations/unions;

4.4.5 Proposal for release of committed liability of already approved projects upto 31.3.2014 for Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production scheme (SIQ-CMP) and Assistance to Cooperative (A to C) is to be continued to be considered under National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development (NPBBDD).

C. Development and conservation of indigenous Breeds

4.5 Indigenous bovine breeds of India are robust and possess the genetic potential to play a crucial role in the national economy. In the absence of a specific programme on development and conservation of indigenous breeds, their population has been declining and their performance is below the potential at present. Hence there is an urgent need to take up a scientific programme for their development and conservation of indigenous cattle and buffalo breeds, the following initiatives have been taken up by the Government.

i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

'Rashtriya Gokul Mission' has been initiated by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries as a part of National Programme for Bovine Breeding in December 2014 with the aim to conserve and develop indigenous breeds in a scientific and holistic manner by setting aside Rs 500 crores out of Rs 1200.00 crores allocated under NPBB.

The mission also envisages establishment of integrated cattle development centres "Gokul Grams" to develop indigenous breeds including upto 40% nondescript breeds.

ii) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre:

"National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres" for development, conservation and preservation of Indigenous Breeds are being set up one each in north and south India, as a Centre of Excellence to develop and conserve Indigenous Breeds in a holistic and scientific manner. A Nucleus Herd of all the Indigenous Bovine Breeds (37 Cattle and 13 Buffaloes), Mithun and Yak will be conserved and developed with the aim of enhancing their productivity and upgrading genetic merit. An allocation of Rs 50.00 crore has been made available under the scheme.

The National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre, besides being a repository of indigenous germplasm, will also be a source of certified germplasm in the Country. Elite certified germplasm - in the form of bulls for artificial insemination and natural service, heifers, male and female calves, semen doses and embryos-will be made available to Farmers, Breeders, breeding organizations maintaining Indigenous Breeds.

Amount of Rs 25.00 crore each has been released to State Government of Madhya Pradesh and State Government of Andhra Pradesh respectively for establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre in north and southern regions respectively.

D. National Livestock Mission (NLM)

4.6 The National Livestock Mission launched during 2014-15 was formulated for development of livestock sector with the objectives to enhance the level of nutrition and standard of living of livestock keepers and farmers especially small holders, value

chain actors and communities through sustainable, safe and equitable livestock development.

4.6.1 The farmers are benefitted through various components like Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation, Livestock Insurance, fodder development and capacity building through various skill development programs. It has following four **Sub-Missions**:

- i. Livestock Development,
- ii. Pig Development in North-eastern Region,
- iii. Fodder and Feed Development,
- iv. Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.

4.6.2 It may be pertinent to mention that the Mission was originally envisaged at around Rs.7,500 crores for five years that is nearly Rs. 1,500 crore per year. However, due to paucity of fund it was restricted to Rs. 2,800 crore for five years. In pursuance of the cabinet approval for an allocation of Rs.700crore was proposed for 2014-15. However, the allocation made for the Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16 together was pegged at Rs. 420 crores. An allocation of Rs.298.00 crore has been made for NLM in the financial year 2016-17.

I. The Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development :

Address the problems of scarcity of animal feed resources, in order to give a push to the livestock sector making it a competitive enterprise for India, and also to harness its export potential. The major objective is to reduce the deficit to nil.

II. The Sub-Mission on Livestock Development:

There are provisions for productivity enhancement, entrepreneurship development and employment generation (bankable projects), strengthening of infrastructure of state farms with respect to modernization, automation and biosecurity, conservation of threatened breeds, minor livestock development, rural slaughter houses, fallen animals and livestock insurance.

III. The Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region:

There has been persistent demand from the North Eastern States seeking support for all round development of piggery in the region. For the first time, under NLM a Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region is provided wherein Government of India would support the State Piggery Farms, and

importation of germplasm so that eventually the masses get the benefit as it is linked to livelihood and contributes in providing protein-rich food in 8 NER States.

IV. Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension:-

The extension machinery at field level for livestock activities is very weak. As a result, farmers are not able to adopt the technologies developed by research institutions. The emergence of new technologies and practices require linkages between stakeholders and this sub-mission will enable a wider outreach to the farmers.

All the States, including NER States may avail the benefits of the multiple components and the flexibility of choosing them under NLM for a sustainable livestock development. The detailed operational guidelines are available on www.dadf.gov.in.

E. Assistance to Animal Husbandry Institutes

4.7 Besides, there are 14 Central Stations under NLM as under:

- i. **One Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar (Haryana):** The farm was established during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of producing acclimatized exotic rams for distribution to various State Sheep farms and training of personnel in mechanical sheep shearing. In course of time and in accordance with recommendation of experts, the breeding programme of the farm was changed to produce crossbred rams (Nali X Rambouillet and Sonadi X Corriedale) as well as Beetal goats.
- ii. **Five Central Poultry Development Organizations (CPDOs):** The CPDOs located at four regions viz. Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai and Hessarghatta and one Central Poultry Performance Testing Center (CPPTC), located at Gurgaon have been playing a pivotal role in the implementation of the policies of the Government with respect to poultry. The mandate of these organizations has specially been reoriented to focus on improved indigenous birds, which have improved quality parameters over desi hen. In these CPDOs, training is also imparted to the farmers to upgrade their technical skills. CPDO & Training Institute, Hessarghatta is also imparting trainers' training to in-service personnel from within the country as well as overseas.
- iii. There are **Eight Regional Fodder Stations** which are located in different agro-climatic zones of the country with the objectives of introduction of fodder crops in existing crops rotation, demonstration of superior package of

practices for use of fertilizers, water and soil management in production of cultivated fodder crops, studies of these practices with regards to new and promising species of fodder crops and grasses, preparation of fodder calendars suitable to the region, demonstration for improvement and management of village grazing land and natural grassland to study their proper utilization in combination with forage crops, demonstration of different methods of fodder conservation and utilization, production of high quality foundation seeds of forage crops for further multiplication and distribution, conducting training programmes to educate State Government officials and dairy farmers and organizing farmers' fair/field days.

The Eight Regional Fodder Stations are at Hesserghatta (Bangalore), Mamidipally, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), Hissar (Haryana), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Suhama (Jammu & Kashmir), Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) and Kalyani (West Bengal).

F. Livestock Health & Disease Control

4.8 The Department is supplementing the activities of the State Governments for sustainable livestock health by providing assistance through Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Livestock Health & Disease Control". It was implemented on 50:50 basis between Centre and State during 2015-16. However, based on the recommendations of Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the scheme has been clubbed under umbrella scheme "Rastriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana" as "Veterinary Services and Animal Health" and categorized under State Plan. Funding pattern has been changed to 60:40 between Centre and State (90:10 for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States). The scheme includes the following nine programmes and details are as under:

- (a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
- (b) Professional Efficiency Development (PED)
- (c) National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)
- (d) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)
- (e) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
- (f) Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)
- (g) Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis - CP)
- (h) Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD).

(i) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP).

During 2016-17, the LH&DC scheme has been kept under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana as State Plan with overall budget allocation Rs 250.00 Crore against the proposed outlay of Rs 553.00 crores (as 60% central share) for all the nine components. The species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during (January-December) 2015 are given at **Annexure-I**.

(a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

4.8.1 Under ASCAD component, assistance is provided to State/Union Territory Governments for the control of economically important diseases of livestock and poultry through immunization, strengthening of existing State Veterinary Biological Production Units, strengthening of existing Disease Diagnostic Laboratories and in-service training to Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians. Funds are also provided for immunization against canine rabies and control of endo-parasites in cattle & buffaloes. The State Biological production units are also being strengthened to make them GMP compliant under this scheme. Under this programme, during 2015-16, about 70 million vaccinations have been carried out (till December, 2015) against the target of 250 million. Besides this, the programme envisages collection of information on the incidence of various livestock and poultry diseases from States and Union Territories and compiling the same for the whole country. The information compiled at headquarter is notified to World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) in every six monthly basis.

(b) Professional Efficiency Development (PED)

4.8.2 Professional Efficiency Development (PED) envisages establishment of Veterinary Council of India at Centre and State Veterinary Council at State level in those States/Union Territories, who have adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Presently, all States except Jammu & Kashmir and all UTs have adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. The objective of the programme is to regulate veterinary practice and maintenance of Register of veterinary practitioners.

Subsequent to enactment of the Act, the Central Government (Ministry of Agriculture) vide Gazette Notification S.O. No. 2051 dated 2nd August, 1989, for the first time constituted the Veterinary Council of India by nominating the Members as per the provisions of Section 3 of the IVC Act, 1984 read with Section 4 thereof and rule 23 of Indian Veterinary Council Rules, 1985 as per notification dated 23rd April, 1985.

Veterinary Council of India has also been mandated with training on latest technical knowledge as a part continuing Veterinary Education (CVE).

Under the PED scheme, the Central Government provides 100% Grants in Aid to Veterinary Council of India to carry out the functions mandated under the IVCA Act, 1984. Furthermore, the Central Government also provides 50% matching grants to the State Veterinary Councils to run their offices and to register the veterinarians having the valid degree from the recognized veterinary colleges or universities. VCI has also been mandated with training on latest technical knowledge as a part of Continuing Veterinary Education (CVE). The Professional Efficiency Development (PED) Scheme has been subsumed under the Livestock Health Division and has now been made a centrally sponsored scheme.

The BE, RE and AE for this scheme are as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2012-13	5.00	5.00	4.80
2013-14	5.00	5.00	5.07
2014-15	5.00	5.50	4.81
2015-16	4.59	5.00	3.71*
Total	19.59	20.50	18.39

*up to 18.02.2016

(c) National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)

4.8.3 The main objective of the programme is to strengthen the veterinary services to maintain required vigil to sustain the country's freedom from Rinderpest & Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) infection secured in May, 2006 and May, 2007, respectively.

Surveillance of various animal disease including Syndromic diseases with more focus on Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) are being undertaken throughout the country to maintain India's freedom status from these diseases. This physical surveillance is done with the help of the staff of Animal Husbandry Department of the States & Union Territories to maintain the freedom status.

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

4.8.4 To prevent economic losses due to Foot and Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, a location specific programme called 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)' is being implemented since 10th Plan period. Gradually FMD-CP was expanded during 11th & 12th Plan Period. As of now the programme is being implemented in 351 districts covering states / UT's of

Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Rajasthan, Bihar, Puducherry, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep

Programme was implemented on 100% central share basis till financial year 2014-15. However, the funding pattern has been changed during 2015-16 to 60:40 between Central and State share basis.

Financial assistance is provided for cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain, creation of temporary check posts for animal movement control, animal health cards, seromonitoring and for meeting expenditure on other logistics for FMD vaccination in the States. The State/UTs Governments are providing other infrastructure and manpower.

During 2015-16, as against target of 185 million vaccinations, about 151.2 million vaccinations have been carried out till 31st December, 2015 and against the BE and RE of Rs.151.39 crore, the funds to tune of Rs.149.77 crore have already been released under the programme up to 31st December, 2015.

(e) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)

4.8.5 In order to streamline the system of animal disease reporting from States/UTs, a web based Information Technology system for reporting the diseases from the field level has been implemented and known as National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS). The main objective of NADRS is to record and monitor livestock disease situation in the country with a view to initiate preventive and curative action in a timely and speedy manner. The NADRS involves a computerized network, linking each Block, District and the State/UT Headquarters in the country to the Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) Unit in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries at New Delhi. NADRS is a web based System and has been executed through National Informatics Centre (NIC).

CPMU has been established for analyzing the animal disease data received through NADRS. The scheme was formally inaugurated in February 2013. Department has made improvements in the scheme based on inputs from the stakeholders. The internet connectivity which was being provided through Virtual Private Network over Broadband (VPN over BB) was reported to be slow. VPN over BB connections have been converted to Broadband internet (BB internet) wherever feasible for smooth transmission of animal disease data. The software for data entry for NADRS was modified for making it more users friendly. Training on the modified software was also

conducted by NIC Headquarters for familiarizing the users about the modified version. The data reporting under NADRS is under stabilization phase. During 2015-16, approved outlay for NADRS was Rs.9.32 crore and RE of Rs.8.00 crore. Rs.5.08 crore has been released upto December, 2015.

(f) Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)

4.8.6 The Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a viral disease characterized by high fever, inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract leading to necrosis and ulceration of the mucous membrane and diarrhea. The PPR infection causes huge losses in the rural economy, both in terms of morbidity and mortality in sheep and goats. The PPR Control Programme involves vaccination of all susceptible goats & sheep for three subsequent generations. The programme has been implemented in all the States/UTs and it is expected that the disease is fully controlled by the end of 12th Plan,

During 2015-16, against the BE and RE of Rs.12 crore, a sum of Rs.7.92 crore has been released up to 31st December, 2015. About 8.1 million vaccinations have been carried out upto 31st December, 2015 under the programme.

(g) Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis - CP)

4.8.7 Brucellosis, an economically important zoonotic disease has become endemic in most parts of the country. It causes abortions and infertility in animals. Prevention of abortions will add new calves to the animal population leading to enhanced milk production. Under the programme, funds are provided for mass vaccination of all female calves of age between 6-8 months in the areas, where incidence of the disease is high. The programme was implemented on 100% central assistance basis till 2014-15. However, during 2015-16, funding pattern of the programme has been changed to 60:40 between Centre and States.

During 2015-16, against BE of Rs.5.86 crore and RE of Rs.4.23 crore, a sum of Rs.1.97 crore was released to the States till 31st December, 2015 to undertake various activities under the programme. About 2.25 lakh vaccinations of eligible female calves have been carried out up to 31st December, 2015.

(h) Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)

4.8.8 In order to assist the states to set up infrastructure for new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and to strengthen/equip the existing ones, the Department is providing financial assistance to States as per approved scheme norms. Funding pattern for ESVHD has been changed during 2015-16 and now fixed at 60:40 between Centre

and State except for NE and Himalayan States where the funding pattern is 90:10 between Centre and State.

A sum of Rs. 13.00 crore and Rs.9.88 crore was provided as BE & RE, respectively for the year 2015-16 against which a sum of Rs. 9.87 crore has been released to States/UTs for the construction/renovation of 82 veterinary hospitals and 126 dispensaries under the scheme till 31st December, 2015.

As on 31.03.2015, there are 11,367 veterinary hospitals/polyclinics, 26,034 veterinary dispensaries and 23,722 veterinary aid centers (stockmen centers and mobile dispensaries). The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-II**.

4.8.9 During the course of evidence, while responding to a query on the shortage of veterinary doctors in the country, the representative of the Department stated as under :

"...According to our assessment, there is a shortage of professionally qualified or B.V.Sc. qualified veterinary doctors because we have conducted two kinds of assessment. According to that, employed manpower is short. There is a research report by the IAMR. According to this there should be 1,15,938 veterinary doctors. Secondly, according to the working group of the Planning Commission, there should be 1,14,314 veterinary doctors. However, the number of registered veterinary doctors in our country is 67800. The Government have taken some steps to overcome the shortfall. Under this, the number of veterinary colleges have been increased by 10 from 36 to 46 and the admission intake has also been increased in 17 colleges. Simultaneously, 10 colleges have been granted permission to recognize degree students. 5 new colleges are going to receive recognition. As per this, the number of doctors in hospital will increase as result the problem of manpower will be resolved. one doctor has been entrusted with the responsibility of 2-3 dispensaries."

In this regard, the Secretary of the Department also stated as under:

"... Secondly as you know, the shortage of about 50 thousand doctors will be met during the next 10-15 years. But the Committee has given some suggestions, thereafter after accepting that, we have given recognition to 10 new colleges. We have told them to fulfill these shortages and they have done it and we have asked veterinary council to give them recognition. Thereafter, we have added 1200 seats in existing colleges. About 1200

additional doctors per year would be available according to 100 doctors each from 10 new colleges. We would like that instead of 10-15 years we may be able to meet the shortages in 3-4 years.

We had given suggestions for MAITRI. We have fixed target of 30 thousand in the next two years. We have trained about 10500 persons. This is what the sir is saying, basically is MAITRI, as to what I am telling you, this was your idea, we would be able to train 15-20 thousand in the next two years. This will give benefit to maximum extent. This has been done as per your guidance. After your suggestion, we have made significant progress. This will make significant difference. We have also very less capacity for training of fishermen in high seas. We will make trainers from people amongst fishermen. Then they will train their own people. As in agriculture, farmers trainer does, trainers are appointed from the farms who gives training to the farmers. It was also your suggestion that instead of from cities or colleges, people should be selected from the villages of fishermen, that will also be brought under blue revolution. Rest of the suggestions that herbs and plants may be made parallel to ayurved. Those suggestions will also be kept under plan.

(i) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)

4.8.10 Classical Swine Fever (commonly called as Swine Fever or Hog Cholera) is a highly devastating viral disease of the pigs. The disease is highly infectious and contagious. In India, it is rated under the diseases of high economic importance and losses are occurring directly due to mortality, retardation of growth, reproductive problems of affected pigs and indirectly by bringing restrictions on exports of pork and pork products. Infected carrier females may give birth to persistently infected pigs. Both morbidity and mortality are high in acute infections. The mortality rate in acute cases can reach 90%. Chronic infections are also fatal in most cases.

Looking at the importance of the disease causing huge loss to the piggery industry and small farmers with need to have dedicated control programme for control Classical Swine Fever in the country based on the availability of tissue culture vaccine, a new component 'Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)' has been added to the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH& DC)" during 2014-15. Funds on 100% central share basis are provided to the States/UTs for carrying out the vaccination of entire eligible pig population in a phased manner starting in NE states. Depending on the vaccine availability, the scope will be

enlarged to cover entire country subsequently. During 2015-16, a sum of Rs. 3.00 crore as BE and Rs.2.00 crore as RE was kept, against which the funds of Rs.0.9029 crore have been released to two North Eastern States.

G. Assistance to Animal Health Institutes

4.8.11 The following institutions are given assistance under this component:

(a) Animal Quarantine and Certification Service

The objective of this service is to prevent ingress of livestock diseases into India by regulating the import of livestock and livestock related products, and providing export certification of International Standards for livestock & livestock products exported from India. There are six quarantine stations in the country, out of which four located at New Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata are operating smoothly from their own respective premises, which also include a small laboratory. Two other new Animal Quarantine Stations at Hyderabad and Bangalore are currently operating from the airport offices where, the import of Grand Parent (GP) stock of poultry, pets, laboratory animals and livestock products have already commenced. The establishment of Quarantine Stations at Hyderabad is under construction and Bangalore station is at near completion stage. The scheme helped to prevent the entry of exotic diseases like Mad-cow disease (BSE), African swine fever and contagious equine metritis.

(b) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre, Baghpat

4.8.12 Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health has been established at Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh to undertake the quality control and assurance of standard, efficient and safe veterinary biologicals in India and to act as a nodal institute to recommend licensing of veterinary vaccines in the country with a vision to promote healthy and productive livestock in Indian subcontinent using standard, efficient and safe veterinary biologicals. During the year 2015-16, exhaustive Standard Operating Protocols as per Indian Pharmacopoeia 2014 for quality control testing of different veterinary vaccines including those against Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Ranikhet Disease, Enterotoxaemia, Infectious Bursal Disease, Marek's Disease have been revised and expanded with details of test and steps involved. Different formats and registers have been developed for receiving vaccine samples, recording and communication of results to meet the standards of ISO 9001:2008.

Biological Production Units of various states have been approached to deliver the vaccine samples for testing for internal standardization and optimization of the revised protocols. While vaccines have been received from Gujarat and West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have communicated their schedule of vaccine production for delivery accordingly. Two batches each of vaccine samples of HS and BQ (bacterial) vaccines and RD (viral poultry) vaccine have been tested. Fourteen different microbial cultures (bacteria, fungi and viruses) are being maintained for use in quality control testing.

Institutional Biosafety committee (IBSC) has been constituted at CCSNIAH. The process for obtaining ISO 9001:2008 certificates has been initiated. Institute has registered domain at URL <http://ccsniah.gov.in>. Institute website has been developed and will be launched after security audit, as per the government norms. Development of a database of all the veterinary vaccine producers in India has been initiated. To create awareness amongst the stakeholders, officers of the Institute participated in extension activity organized in coordination with KVKs and NGOs, in villages namely Paldi, Sikhera and Dola, besides IITF 2015. All officers contributed two hours weekly under Swachchh Bharat Mission by taking up cleanliness activities in and around the Institute campus besides special campaign during 25 September 2015 to 11 October 2015.

(c) Central/Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories

- 4.8.13 To provide referral services, one Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been set up by strengthening the existing facilities. The Centre for Animal Disease Research and Diagnosis (CADRAD) of Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar is functioning as Central Laboratory. The Disease Investigation Laboratory, Pune, Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Kolkata, Institute of Animal Health & Biologicals, Bangalore, Animal Health Institute, Jalandhar and Institute of Veterinary Biologicals, Khanapara, Guwahati are functioning as referral laboratories for Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern and North-Eastern regions respectively. The laboratories at NRDDL (Jalandhar), SRDDL (Bangalore), ERDDL (Kolkata) and CDDL (Izatnagar) have been strengthened with pre-fabricated BSL-III laboratories while a mobile BSL-III laboratory has been provided to NERDDL, Guwahati. These RDDDLs have been of great help to the country for surveillance and diagnosis of various livestock and poultry diseases including Avian Influenza.

H. Livestock Census

4.8.14 The first Livestock Census was conducted during 1919-1920 and since then it is being conducted quinquennially by all States/UTs in India. It is the only source, which gives disaggregated information on various species of farm animals and poultry birds. The Department has launched 19th Livestock Census on 15th September, 2012 in the country through Animal Husbandry Departments of the States/UTs with 15.10.2012 as the date of reference. The report of 19th Livestock Census is published and uploaded in the website of the Department. State-wise report of 19th Livestock Census is also approved by the competent authority and uploaded in the official website.

Breed Census was undertaken for the first time in the country along with 18th Livestock Census 2007 and provisional result of 18th Livestock Census was released in 2010. Experiencing abnormal problems in data compilation during 18th Census, the Technical Committee has recommended to conduct 19th Livestock Census and Breed Survey separately. Accordingly, a Breed Survey was initiated on 15% sample villages in every sub districts. The field work, data entry and data validation of the survey is completed and the report has been published.

The preparatory work of 20th Livestock Census 2017 has also been initiated. A Technical Committee was constituted to suggest the method of implementation of the census. So far the Technical Committee has convened three meetings to finalize Instruction Manual and Schedules of enquiry for data collection.

Integrated Sample Survey

4.8.15 Integrated Sample Survey is a central sector scheme and regular financial support is being given to States/UT Governments for undertaking the sample survey to estimate the production of Major Livestock Products (MLP), namely, milk, eggs, meat & wool. The survey is carried out on seasonal basis and covers all the States and Union Territories.

The scheme is implemented with Central Assistance to the tune of 50%, 90% and 100% to the States, NE States and UTs respectively for the expenditure on salary for the entitled posts. 100% Central Assistance is also provided for (i) TA/DA to the Enumerator and Supervisor for the conduct of the survey at a prescribed rate; (ii) studies and development of methodologies in livestock sector; (iii) Information Technology (IT) solutions; and (iv) refresher training on ISS methodology.

The sample survey is conducted from March to February. The "Technical Committee on Direction for Improvement of Animal Husbandry Statistics (TCD)" guides the Department in implementation of the ISS scheme. Directors of Animal

Husbandry/Sheep Husbandry of all the States/UTs, Directors of Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DE&S) of 4 selected States, representatives of CSO & NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, representative of Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DE&S), Ministry of Agriculture, representative from Ministry of Rural Development and representatives from other independent agencies such as National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Anand, NDRI, IASRI and Indian Statistical Institute are the members of the Committee. Director General, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is the Chairman of the Committee. States/UTs compile season-wise as well as annual estimates of MLP which are discussed and finalized in the meeting of the TCD. The last TCD was held on 4-5th June, 2015 at Bangalore, Karnataka under the chairmanship of Sh. Ashish Kumar, Director General, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. The estimates are accordingly published in Annual Publication "Basic Animal Husbandry and Fishery Statistics (BAH&FS)" of the Department. The publication "Basic Animal Husbandry and Fishery Statistics (BAH&FS)-2015" is approved by competent authority and published.

I. Development of Poultry

4.8.16 Poultry sector in India is a rapidly growing sector with the annual growth rates of egg nearly at 5%. Technological revolution and timely policy interventions by the Government has helped the sector to move into an organized commercial operation and thus making it an emerging economically viable sector. The Government's initiative in the backyard poultry sector which focuses on the replacement of desi birds with Low Input Technology birds has transformed the backyard sector with increased productivity and subsequently, sustainable profits and food security to the rural poor.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and fisheries, Government of India facilitated celebration of the "World Egg Day" on 9th October 2015. This is third consecutive year that the event is organized by the Department along with various stakeholders including the State Animal Husbandry Departments, National Egg Coordination Committee, compound Livestock Manufacturers' Association of India, Indian Federation of India etc. The event, meant to increase awareness on the nutritive value of eggs and highlights its importance in human nutrition, was celebrated with grand success at Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Pune and Vijayawada.

Considering the nutritional benefits of the eggs, this Department is also advising the State/UT Governments to include eggs in Mid Day Meal/Integrated Child Development Scheme.

J. Avian Influenza: Preparedness, Control and Containment

4.8.17 The Department has evolved an Action Plan for Prevention, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza, known as Bird Flu. States/UTs are provided financial assistance under ASCAD for above activities. The Department had issued a revised robust surveillance plan for the control of containment of Avian Influenza in the country. The outbreak of Avian Influenza was reported in January 2016 in Tripura. The Control and containment operation is under programme at the epicentre.

The following measures have been taken up by the Government for control and containment of Avian Influenza into the country:

- i. The Action Plan on “Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza” was revised in 2012 and circulated to the State/ UT Governments for implementation.
- ii. The Surveillance Plan on Avian Influenza in the country’ has been prepared in November, 2013 and circulated to the State/ UT Governments/ Regional laboratories etc. for implementation.
- iii. Culling of entire poultry population in the affected zone of 0-1 Km is being carried out.
- iv. Strengthening of preparedness, upgradation of laboratories, training of manpower, stockpiling of materials for control and containment of AI.
- v. About 90 % veterinary work forces in the country have been trained to handle control and containment operations. Besides, 44395 number of community workers have been trained on reporting of AI expeditiously.
- vi. For the diagnosis of Avian Influenza, four pre-fabricated BioSafety Level 3 (BSL 3) laboratories have been established at Jalandhar, Kolkata, Bangalore & Bareilly. A mobile BSL-III laboratory has also been provided to NERDDL, Guwahati. 23 State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories are being upgraded to BSL 2 level, out of which eighteen laboratories are already functional. The remaining are at various stages of completion.
- vii. Reserve of essential material for control operations have been developed and are being expanded further.
- viii. Sensitization of general public on Avian Influenza through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns.

- ix. Transparent approach towards reporting not only outbreaks but also information of unusual sickness/mortality in poultry and results of laboratory diagnosis.
- x. All the state governments are alerted from time to time to be vigilant about the outbreak of the disease, if any.
- xi. Imports of poultry and poultry products have been banned completely from HPAI positive countries.
- xii. Border check posts with neighboring countries have been alerted.
- xiii. From time to time on various aspects of disease control, surveillance and importance of bio security. Advisories are issued to the states for further guidance of poultry farmers.

II. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

4.9 The Dairy sector in India has grown substantially over the years as a result of prudent policy intervention , India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations achieving an annual output of 146.31 million tonnes during the year 2014-15 as compared to 137.68 million tonnes during 2013-14 recording a growth of 6.26 % FAO reported 3.1% increase in world milk production from 765 million tonnes in 2013 to 789 million tonnes in 2014. This represents a sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for growing population.

4.10 Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities particularly for women and marginal farmers. The per capita availability of milk has reached a level of 322 grams per day during the year 2014-15 which is more than the world average of 294 grams per day in 2013 most of the milk in the Country is produced by small marginal farmers and landless laborers 198 dairy cooperative milk unions have covered about 15.46 millions farmers under the ambit of 1,65,835 village level dairy corporative societies up to March 2015. The Cooperative Milk Unions have procured an average of 39.95 million kgs per day of milk during the year 2014-15 as compared to 34.24 million kgs per day in the previous year recording a growth of 11% The sale of liquid milk by the Cooperative Dairies has reached 31.24 million litres per day during the year 2014-15 as compared to 29.44 million liters per day registering a growth of 6% over the previous year.

4.11 The efforts of the Department in the dairy sector are concentrated on promotion of dairy activities including non-operation flood areas with emphasis on

building up cooperative infrastructure, revitalization of sick dairy cooperative milk union and creation of infrastructure in the States for production of quality milk and milk products. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) continues its activities for overall development of Dairy sector in operation Flood areas.

Allocation to Dairy Development Sector

4.12 Following is the funds allocation and expenditure for Dairy Development Sector during the second to fourth fiscals of the Twelfth Plan :

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2013-14	580.01	519.79	501.59
2014-15	566.47	479.54	409.89
2015-16	506.00	503.48	427.14*
Total	1652.48	1502.81	1338.62

*up to 31.12.2015

National Programme for Dairy Development

4.13 A restructured Scheme titled "National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development" (NPBB&DD) was launched in February, 2014 with budgetary provision of Rs. 1800 crores for implementation during Twelfth Plan, by merging of four ongoing schemes namely Integrated Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ-CMP), Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C) and National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB). NPBB&DD have two components (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and (b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD).

The NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for Production of quality milk, Procurement, Processing and Marketing of Milk & Milk Products by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) i.e. State Cooperative Dairy Federations / District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union and Manpower Development activities including training of milk producers associated to Dairy Cooperative Societies.

The BE, RE and actual expenditure for this Scheme since its inception in 2015-16 are as follows :

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2015-16	74.00	78.99	67.25*
2016-17	74.00	-	-
Total	148.00	78.99	67.25

*up to 18.02.2016

Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

4.14 Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) is a Central Sector Scheme, being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, since September, 2010, with an approved outlay of Rs 1400 crore for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. The Scheme is beneficiary oriented and aims to generating self employment opportunities in the dairy sector through enhancement of milk production, procurement, preservation, transportation, processing and marketing of milk; by providing back- ended subsidy @ 25% of the project cost to the General Category and @33.33% of the project cost to SC/ST category farmers and beneficiaries for bankable projects through NABARD.

Against the allocations of Rs 127 crore an amount of Rs 115 Crore has been released to NABARD during current year 2015-16 (upto 31st December,2015).

Activities covered- Establishment of small dairy unit from dairy unit from 2 to 10 milch animals, Rearing of heifers (upto 20 calves), Vermi-Compost, Purchase o Milking Machines, Milko testers & BMCs (upto 5000 litres capacity), Purchase of Milk Processing equipments for manufacture of indigenous milk products, Transportation and Cold Storage facilities, Establishment of private veterinary clinics, Setting up of Milk Parlour for enhancement of milk production, Procurement, cold chain and Transportation facilities, Processing and Marketing of milk products.

Eligible Beneficiaries- An individual entrepreneur, farmer, Group of farmers, Self Help Groups, Dairy Cooperative Societies, District Milk Unions and Panchayati Raj Institutions are eligible under the scheme.

Since inception, NABARD has disbursed Rs.889.35 crore as back ended capital subsidy to the beneficiaries for setting up of 238822 dairy units upto 30th November, 2015.

The BR, RE and AE for this Scheme during the Twelfth Plan period is as follows
(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2012-13	150.00	330.00	310.00
2013-14	300.00	284.31	284.30
2014-15	229.99	228.18	154.61
2015-16	127.00	117.00	116.64*
2016-17	140.00	-	-
Total	946.99	959.49	865.55

*up to 18.02.2016

National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I)

4.15 National Dairy Plan phase I (NDP-I) , a Central Sector Scheme of Government of India, is a scientifically planned multi state imitative being implemented by NDDDB with the networked of end implementing Agencies (EIAs) for the period 2011-12 to 2018-19 with the objectives of increasing productivity of milch animals and thereby increasing milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk and to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector.

NDP I is being implemented in 18 states which accounts for more than 90 per cent of the country's milk production. However, coverage of NDP I will be across the Country in terms of benefits accrued from the project.

All the states participating in NDP I have committed to comply with the key policy and regulatory measures envisaged under NDP I. In case the timeline committed by State Government for Compliance has lapsed or is approaching, suitable communication is being sent to the stated by NDDDB to ensure adherence to the committed timeline.

During the financial year 2015-16 till December 2015, 54 new sub projects with the total outlay of Rs 318.35 crore have been approved out of which Rs 318.35 crore have been approved out of which Rs 79.56 crore would be contributed by the EIAs.

Till December 2015, Rs .680.79 crore has been released to National Dairy Development Board out of which Rs 250 crore has been released during the financial year 2015-16 Further, till December 2015, NDDDB has released 651 crore to End Implementing Agencies for Implementation of the approved sub projects and for expenditure towards centralized activities.

The BE, RE and AE figures for this scheme are as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2012-13	130.00	123.00	123.00
2013-14	180.00	149.26	139.79
2014-15	215.05	164.00	164.00
2015-16	300.00	300.00	300.00*
2016-17	220.00	-	-
Total	1045.05	736.26	726.79

*up to 18.02.2016

Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)

4.16 Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was set up in 1959 with the primary objective of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices as well as for providing remunerative prices to milk producers. The initial installed capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme was for processing / packing of 2.55 lakh litres of milk per day. However, in order to meet increasing demand for milk in the city, the capacity was expanded in phases to the level of 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day. The Department has developed a website <http://dms.gov.in> for use by related users.

I.S.O. 22000-2005 & I.S.O.14001-2004 Certification

DMS has been awarded ISO 22000-2005 Certification valid up to 05.05.2015 and ISO 14001 - 2004 certification valid up to 30.03.2016 by M/s IRQS, Mumbai.

Procurement of Milk

Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring raw/fresh milk from the State Dairy Federations of the neighboring States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and from the Co-operative Societies/ Producers Companies & other Private firms.

The BE, RE and AE figures for this scheme during the Twelfth Plan Period are as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2012-13	2.00	0.24	1.36
2013-14	10.00	3.65	2.70
2014-15	16.43	2.36	1.33
2015-16	5.00	1.50	0.74*
Total	33.43	7.75	6.13

*up to 18.02.2016

The total quantity of milk procured by DMS since 2012-13 is indicated below :

(in Lakh kgs)

YEAR	Total Qty. of milk procured	Average / per day
2012-13	1077.60	2.95
2013-14	515.23	1.41
2014-15	887.95	2.32
2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015)	667.11	2.43

4.17 On being questioned by the Committee about the steep decline in milk procurement and steps taken to increase the same, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“The reason for declining of milk procurement during 2014-15 is that earlier procurement price of milk was linked with Mother Dairy. Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was bound to follow the milk price fixed by Mother Dairy and was not in position to review & fix milk price independently. Thereafter, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF) vide letter dated 20.12.2013 delinked the milk procurement price from Mother Dairy & now milk purchase price has been decided by the Committee headed by General Manager, DMS. Presently, DMS is in a position to review & fix competitive milk price on basis of demand and supply in the market. Consequently, there is no problem of milk procurement in DMS.”

Performance or Capacity Utilization

Capacity utilization since 2012-13 is given in the table below :

Year	Total quantity of sale of milk (in lakh litres)	Average sale of milk (LLPD)*	Percentage of average sale of milk with reference to installed capacity of 5 LLPD*
2012-13	1096.92	3.01	60.2%
2013-14	973.28	2.67	53.4%
2014-15	1051.31	2.88	57.6%
2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)	812.84	2.96	59.2%

*LLPD (lakh litre per day)

Capacity utilization was limited according to volume of sale of milk.

Upgradation and Modernization of DMS plant

The DMS plant which was installed at the time of its commissioning has become old and inefficient. The installed capacity of the plant was for processing 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day. Presently, the DMS is processing about 2.75 lakh litres of milk per day. 4.13.8.2 As the plant is old, it may not be possible to process the milk at the level of its installed capacity without its entire up-gradation/automation

With optimum utilization of available resources and installed capacitor banks in Central Dairy, DMS could achieve a power factor greater than 0.98 thus affecting savings in electrical consumption. (b) With optimum utilization of water and its recycling the consumption of water has been brought down substantially in Central Dairy thus affecting savings in the water consumption.

The present capacity utilization of DMS is about 60%. Efforts are being made to utilize its capacity by increasing the sale of milk and milk products leading to reduction in losses. DMS is initiating sales of milk by engaging distributors in the new areas of NCT of Delhi.

4.17 On being asked by the Committee about the reasons for declining capacity utilization, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“DMS does not have autonomy to fix incentive/ discount to retailer /concessionaire and due to this DMS is not in position to compete with other milk suppliers .Thus the sale of milk is low. Therefore, the capacity utilization of plant is also less since it is proportional to the sale of milk.”

4.18 When the Committee asked to furnish cost figures for the first three fiscals of the 12th Plan period, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“ DMS does not come under the purview of the Cost Accounting Record and Cost Audit Report Rules notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Therefore, formal cost accounting system vis-s-vis records are not available in DMS. Broadly absorption costing method is followed for the purpose of computation of cost. Further certain expenditures such as Electricity charges, Repairs & maintenance etc are semi variable in nature. These expenses have been segregated into fixed and variable in the ratio of 40:60.”

4.19 The Committee wished to be apprised of the comparative performance of the DMS with respect to Mother Dairy and about the problems faced by DMS and remedial measures undertaken for the same. To this, the Department in its submission in writing stated as under:

“Mother Dairy is a Pvt. Ltd. company while DMS is purely an organization controlled by Central Government and its rules and regulations. Mother Dairy has not to approach Central Government for its day to day running while DMS, not having any such autonomy, has to function within the periphery of Govt. Rules/Regulations and hence the performance of two organisations cannot be compared.

In order to run DMS efficiently as a commercial entity and make it financially viable, it needs to be provided autonomy, to enable it to take

strategic decision on commercial lines. While the milk pricing policy of DMS has been delinked by the department from Mother Dairy, Delhi and although the sale prices of DMS milk are the same as that of Mother Dairy, Delhi, the payment of incentive and commissions etc. to distributors and concessionaires by DMS are not based on the prevailing market situations resulting into less/no growth in milk sales of DMS. The proposed remedial measure is providing DMS an autonomy in this regard to take decision at par with its competitors in the market.”

4.20 On being asked about the future plans of DMS, the Department submitted in writing as under:

“ CCEA in its meeting held on 22.04.2015 has decided to lease out O&M of DMS to an outside O&M agency.”

4.21 On being questioned about the access of technology of DMS vis-a-vis Mother Dairy, to assess the quality of milk, the Department submitted in writing as under:

“ As far as the access to technology for assessment of quality of milk is concerned, DMS is in no way lagging behind Mother Dairy, Delhi. DMS has state of art facilities for processing, testing and storage of milk and milk products comparable to any other Dairy. Stringent testing of milk and milk products is carried out in its quality control laboratory using latest available technology on the subject by the competent staff. Also its facilities are ISO 22000-2005 and ISO 14001-2004 certified which speaks of DMS's concern for quality.”

Expenditure of DMS :

Head/Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 (Up to Dec.15)			
	BE	R.E. (Approved)	Expen diture	B.E. (Approved)	R.E. (Proposed)	Expend iture (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. NON-PLAN	-	410.43	399.29	550.73	444.30	284.28
II. PLAN (including civil & electrical works)	16.4 3	8.00*	1.54	5.00	1.65	1.03

* This provision was reduced to Rs.2.36 crore by the DAHDF.

4.22 When asked about the reasons behind sharp downward revision of funds and actual expenditure being lower than RE during the third and fourth fiscals, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“As the capacity utilization was very low and since the Government's decision to lease out O&M of DMS, it was not considered expedient to make further investment on creation of new assets by DMS.”

4.23 When the Committee desired to know if the reduction in BE for the fiscal 2014-15 had hampered implementation of the DMS, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“Reduction in BE for the last fiscal i.e. 2015-16 to Rs. 5.00 crore has not hampered the implementation of this scheme during 2015-16 due to the reason that existing capacity of processing 5 lakh litres of milk remained under utilised due to low volume of sale of DMS milk and milk products during the fiscal 2015-16. The processing infrastructure of DMS have been already upgraded and modernized to the extent of 5 lakh liter per day (llpd) as on date.

Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations

4.24 A new scheme for “Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations” during adverse market conditions, natural calamities or unforeseen exigencies has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee during 2015-16. The scheme will be implemented by National Dairy Development Board.

1. The **objective of the scheme** is as follows:-

- i) To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing subsidy in the form of working capital, to tide over the present crisis on account of the global dairy scenario.
- ii) To provide stable market access to the dairy farmers.
- iii) To enable State Cooperative Dairy Federations to continue to make timely payments to the farmers.
- iv) To enable the cooperatives to procure milk at a remunerative price from the farmers, even during the flush season.
- v) To enable Milk Federation/Unions to maintain quality supply of milk and products for the consumers in the domestic market at a reasonable price.

The scheme has two components

Component A: Provision of one time subsidy to State Cooperative Dairy Federations to tide over the present working capital crunch on account of the global dairy crisis under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. There will also be a provision of subsidy to be made available in the eventuality of a similar demand-supply (milk available for procurement by cooperatives) gap of more than 1%.

Component B: A corpus of Rs. 300 crore will be kept in perpetuity with National Dairy Development Board to be used for providing soft loans for working capital to enable State Dairy Cooperative Federations to provide a stable market access to farmers.

3. The **targets** would be i) to pay procurement price of milk to the farmers within a period of 15 days and ii) Milk procurement to be higher in comparison to corresponding period last year.

New Initiatives in Current Financial Year 2016-17

4.25 In order to improve productivity and enhance milk production, thereby making dairying more remunerative to the farmers, Hon'ble Finance Minister has made additional allocation of Rs 850 crores for four new Projects, during Budget Speech in 2016-17 for the few years:

- a) **Pashudhan Sanjivani** : an Animal Wellness Programme ; encompassing setting up of Emergency Help Lines, provision of Animal Health cards ('Nakul Swasthya Patra') along with UID identification and a National Data Base;
- b) **Advanced breeding Technology**: including Assisted Reproductive Technique to improve availability of disease free female bovines;
- c) **Creation of "E- Pashudhan Haat"**: an e- market portal for bovine germplasm for connecting breeders and farmers of indigenous bovine breeds and
- d) **National Genomic Centre (NGC)**: In advanced dairy nations genomics is practiced to enhance milk production and productivity. In order to enhance milk production and productivity of indigenous breeds National Genomic Centre would be established in the country.

III. FISHERIES SECTOR

4.26 Presently India is the second largest fish producing and second largest aquaculture nation in the world. India is also a major producer of fish through aquaculture and ranks second in the world after China. The total fish production during 2014-15 (provisional) is at 10.16 million tonnes (MT) with a contribution of 6.51 MT from inland sector and 3.65 MT from marine sector. The fish production during first two quarters of 2015-16 has also shown an increasing trend and is estimated at 7.54 Million Tonnes (Provisional). The Fish production has increased from 3.84 MT in 1990-91 to 10.16 MT in 2014-15 (P). The growth in fish production has shown a cyclical pattern with an increasing long term trend

4.27 Fisheries is a sunrise sector with varied resources and potential, engaging over 14.50 million people at the primary level and many more along the value chain. Transformation of the fisheries sector from tradition to commercial scale has led to an increase in fish production from 7.5 lakh tonne in 1950-51 to 101.64 lakh tonne (Provisional) during 2014-15, while the export earnings from the sector registered at Rs.33,441.61 crore in 2014-15 (US \$ 5.51 billion). The sector contributed about 0.9% to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 5.17% to the agricultural GDP (2014-15)

Thrust areas

4.28 It has been observed that inland fishery today is dominated mainly by the freshwater fishery. In order to enhance production, there is a need for diversification of fish production in other areas like integrated fish farming, cold water fisheries, riverine fisheries, capture fisheries, brackish water fisheries etc. The recent measures therefore have targeted Intensive Aquaculture in ponds and tanks through integrated fish farming, carp polyculture, freshwater prawn culture, running water fish culture and development of riverine fisheries.

Expansion of area under aquaculture has to become an important option to boost fish production. In this context, derelict water bodies could be immensely useful and could be an important resource to boost fish production for meeting the future fish demand of the country. Coastal Orissa for instance, is endowed with large areas of unutilized water bodies like derelict canals and drains. Similarly, Brahmaputra basin of Assam have enormous beels lying idle. There are about 1.3 million hectares of beels and other derelict water bodies in the countries. Bringing these water bodies into the ambit of fisheries will boost fish production tremendously and hence expansion of fisheries in

these water bodies is one of the focus areas of the department for increasing fish production.

Reservoirs, which are largely untapped in India, have great potential for development of fisheries. Reservoir Fisheries Development is therefore a thrust area of the department. By promoting technologies like cage culture the productivity of the reservoirs can be enhanced manifold. Due to large initial investment, this technology has so far not been successfully implemented in India.

The Government recognizes the need for availability of quality seed and feed for sustained growth in inland fish production in the long run. As per an estimate, the total fish seed required for optimal stocking in the existing ponds, new ponds and reservoirs is about 48,000 million fry. As against this, the current seed production in 2014-15 was about 43,390 million fry. Thus there is a gap of about 4610 million fry. Setting up of brood banks and hatcheries across the country, therefore is a priority area for the department.

Responsible aquaculture and prevention and management of aquatic diseases, organic farming, and induced breeding are some of the other challenges to be addressed in this sector for improving productivity.

4.29 The historical scenario of Indian fisheries reveals a paradigm shift from marine dominated fisheries to a scenario where inland fisheries has emerged as a major contributor to the overall fish production in the country. Inland fisheries presently has a share of 64.07% in total fish production of the country. Within inland fisheries there is a shift from capture fisheries to aquaculture during the last two and a half decade. Freshwater aquaculture with a share of 34 percent in inland fisheries in mid-1980s has increased to about 80 percent in recent years. It has emerged as a major fish producing system in India as a result of initiatives taken by the government.

Blue Revolution

4.30 The central plan schemes implemented by this Department including National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) for development of fisheries have been restructured and merged under an umbrella of "Blue Revolution". The Government of India has now accorded approval to this Department's restructured Central sector scheme on **Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries**" for implementation in all the States and UTs during a period of five years including the financial year (2015-16) at an outlay of Rs. 3000 crores. The restructured

scheme provides focused development and management of fisheries, covering inland fisheries, aquaculture, marines fisheries including deep sea fishing, mariculture and all activities undertaken by the NFDB.

The restructured central sector scheme has the following components:

- (a) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities
- (b) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture
- (c) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations
- (d) Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information system of the Fisheries Sector.
- (e) Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector,
- (f) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based Interventions.
- (g) National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen.

The Blue Revolution with its multi dimensional activities, focuses mainly on increasing fisheries production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources, both inland and marine .

The objectives of the Scheme are

- i. to increase the overall fish production in a responsible and sustainable manner for economic prosperity;
- ii. to modernize the fisheries with special focus on new technologies;
- iii. to ensure food and nutritional security;
- iv. to generate employment and export earnings; and
- v. to ensure inclusive development and empower fisheries and aquaculture farmers.

Funding Patterns

Broad funding pattern for the new activities under the marine and inland fisheries development projects under the scheme are as below:

- (a) 50% of the project/unit cost for general States, leaving the rest to State agencies/organisations, corporations, federations, boards, Fishers cooperatives, private entrepreneurs, individual beneficiaries.
- (b) 80% of the project/unit cost for North-Eastern/Hilly States leaving the rest to State agencies/Organizations, Cooperatives, individual beneficiaries etc.
- (c) 100% for projects directly implemented by the Government of India through its institutes/organisations and Union Territories.

The Central Sector Scheme (CSS) besides creating direct benefits to fishers for uplifting their socio-economic status also creates manifold indirect benefits such as growth of ancillary industries thereby creating additional employment opportunities to rural population and ensuring food and nutritional security. A major objective of the scheme is to supply better quality and safe fish and fish products to consumers and increase foreign exchange earnings through exports.

The CSS encourages increasing private investment, entrepreneurship development, more Public Private Partnership (PPP) and better leveraging of institutional finance. Besides, the scheme encompasses skill development and capacity building in fisheries and allied activities; and creation of post-harvest and cold chain infrastructure facilities.

The implementation guidelines, cost norms unit cost and the other detailed guidelines in respect of all the components and sub-components of the restructured CSS are being synchronized with the broad funding patterns approved under the CSS through a Central Committee on Fisheries Scheme (CCFS) constituted for the purpose.

4.31 During the course of evidence, the representatives of the Ministry, stated as under:

"Sir, as the Secretary has told, the fisheries sector scheme has been revised and restructured completely. A new scheme has been formed by the name of Blue Revolution. Under this, the unit cost of each of the activity of fisheries scheme is being revised. For instance, there was a suggestion that the unit cost ,for the maintenance of ponds and for constructing new ponds, is too small. In this regard, the Department proposed to raise the unit cost from 3 lakh to 7 lakh. One more provision proposed in the scheme is to converge it with NREGA, so that the funds for NREGA may also be utilized for fish production....."

4.32 Annual Plan Allocations and Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fisheries	2483.00	371.50	332.35	316.20	480.96	351.56	353.29	476.59	455.86	251.08

*expenditure till 31st Dec.2015

4.33 On being questioned by the Committee about the downward revision of BE for the three fiscals from 2013-14 to 2015-16, the Department in its written reply responded as under:

“It may be mentioned that the financial allocation to the Department is decided by the Ministry of Finance (earlier it was decided by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance) depending upon the overall resources available. As suggested by the Committee higher allocation of Rs.548.30 crore was proposed at RE stage during the year 2015-16. However, Ministry of Finance reduced the allocation to Rs. 455 .86 crore at RE stage.”

4.34 When the Committee questioned about the slow paced utilization of funds, the Department in its written reply explained as under:

“The allocation of the Schemes has been reduced at RE stage. However, the Department has made effort for maximum utilisation of funds. The utilisation of funds during 2014-15 was more than 100% of RE and average utilization of funds during last three years was 95.44%. Some of the reasons contributing to slow pace of utilization of funds during 2015-16 are as under.

- i. Delay in issue of Administrative and Financial Approval of the Scheme due to its restructuring.
- ii. Allocation of Rs.100 crore under “Blue Revolution - Inland Fisheries” which was not in operation as in EFC it was decided to merge this under Inland Component of Blue Revolution Scheme.
- iii. Mandatory allocation of 10% funds for NE Region and 16.6% for SCSP
- iv. Financial Restrictions of 33% in last Quarter and 15% of the last month of the Financial Year.”

4.35 On being questioned about problems encountered by implementing agencies leading to under utilization of funds, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“The implementing agencies having not formally reported of any such problem during implementation of the schemes. However, some of the major issues observed by the Department are as under:

- i. Handling of funds at multiple levels in State Governments before release of funds to implementing agencies like Finance Department, Fisheries Department and the Implementing Agency, which delays the actual release of funds to Implementing agency.
- ii. Sometimes there are changes of priorities in the State Govts after sanction of funds.
- iii. Delay in release of State Share.

The Department sensitizes the State Governments and Union Territories through State Minister’s/Secretary level conferences, zonal level meetings besides regular monitoring and field visits etc. for speedy implementation of the schemes, projects and utilization of funds.”

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture:

4.36 Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture being implemented through the State Governments/UTs covers all the inland fishery resources available in the country in the form of fresh water, brackish water, cold water, water logged areas, saline/alkaline soils for aquaculture and capture fisheries including reservoirs. The scheme has the following seven different components:

- a) Development of Freshwater Aquaculture
- b) Development of Brackish water Aquaculture
- c) Coldwater Fisheries and Aquaculture
- d) Development of Waterlogged Areas
- e) Productive Utilization of Inland Saline/Alkaline soils for Aquaculture
- f) Integrated Development of Inland Capture Resources(reservoirs/rivers etc)
- g) Innovative Projects

Since the inception of the scheme 8,90,403 hectares of freshwater bodies and 45,952 hectares of brackish water bodies have been developed benefitting 15,60,863 and 39,896 fishers, respectively, till 31.12.2015. During 2015-16, 5,414 hectares of freshwater bodies and 218 hectares of brackish water bodies have been developed benefitting 8,000 fishers and 400 fishers respectively. As against RE of Rs 36.65 crore, a sum of Rs 19.67 crore was spent under the scheme during 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015).

The BE, RE and AE figures of the scheme since its inception in 2014-15 are as given below :

Year	BE	RE	AE
2014-15	50.00	27.50	26.41
2015-16	36.65	36.65	23.87*
2016-17	104.05	-	-
Total	190.70	64.15	50.28

*up to 18.02.2016

Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations

4.37 Department extends financial assistance for the development of marine sector and for improving the socio-economic conditions of the traditional fishermen. The scheme has three major components viz; Development of Marine Fisheries, Development of Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations and Innovative activities. Various components of the schemes are as follows.

Development of Marine Fisheries

- a) Motorization of Traditional Craft
- b) Safety of Fishermen at Sea
- c) Fishermen Development Rebate on HSD Oil
- d) Introduction of Intermediate Craft of Improved Design including proto-type study of new intermediate vessel design.
- e) Establishment and operation of Vessel Monitoring System
- f) Promoting fuel efficient and environment friendly fishing practices
- g) Management of Marine Fisheries

Development of Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations

- a) Establishment of Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres
- b) Strengthening of Post Harvest Infrastructure
- c) Assistance for maintenance dredging of fishing harbours and fish landing centres.

During 2014-15, 3487 craft were motorised, ongoing projects of 6 minor fishing harbours and 14 fish landing centres were supported, 10 infrastructure and marketing projects were approved and 2334 safety equipments were distributed to fishermen. During 2015-16 (up to 31/12/2015) 436 craft were motorised and 5029 safety equipments and 7 new Intermediate crafts of improved designs were distributed to fishers. Central share was released in respect of 15 ongoing fishing harbour and 8 post harvest related project. Besides, during 2015-16 approval accorded for taking up maintenance dredging at one fishing harbour and one fishing landing centre.

4.38 The BE, RE and AE of the scheme are as under:

(Rs in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2013-14	80.00	79.00	63.75
2014-15	90.96	60.96	69.52
2015-16	70.00	115.00	112.32*
2016-17	109.08	-	-
Total	350.04	254.96	245.59

*up to 31.03.2016

4.39 On being questioned by the Committee about the downward revision of BE funds at RE stage for fiscals 2013-14 and 2014-15 and the under utilization of funds during the fiscal 2013-14, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

(Rs in crore)

Sl No	Year	Allocation for Fisheries			Allocation for the CSS on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Pots Harvest Operations			
		BE	RE	% of Cut	BE	RE	Expenditure	Percentage of exp w.r.t RE
1.	2013-14	371.50	332.35	10.54%	80.00	79.00	63.75	80.70%
2	2014-15	480.96	351.56	26.90%	90.96	60.96	69.52	114.04%
3	2015-16	476.95	455.86	4.42%	70.00	115.00	112.32	97.67%

The annual budgetary allocations to various Divisions are distributed by the Department depending upon the overall budgetary allocation decided by the Ministry of Finance. The reduction in overall budgetary allocation for the Fisheries during year 2013-14 and 2014-15 at RE was one of the main reasons for curtailing of allocation under the CSS in RE of these financial years. The financial restriction on utilization of 33% & 15% of BE allocation during the last quarter and in the month of March respectively,

mandatory allocation for NE region and SCSP are some of the reasons caused for the under utilization RE funds under the CSS during 2013-14. The Department were also questioned on the RE figure for 2015-16 far exceeding the BE figure for the same year, to which it replied stating that based on the higher demands received from the States/UTs, especially in respect of the ongoing fisheries infrastructure projects, the allocation under the CSS was enhanced from Rs. 70 crore to Rs. 115 crore in RE 2015-16. Against this allocation, a sum of Rs. 112.32 crore was utilized by the end of financial year 2015-16, which forms about 97.67% of RE allocation.”

4.40 When asked to furnish reasons for transfer of the said scheme to Central Sector 2014-15 onwards, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“In pursuance of the recommendations of the B K Chaturvedi Committee on restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, it was proposed to merge the two ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (a) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture and (b) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations with the National Fisheries Development Board(NFDB) and to implement it as a Central Sector Scheme in the 12th Plan. Keeping in view the budgetary allocation under the Central Sector Scheme, the scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Pots Harvest Operations was accordingly allowed to continue as a Central Sector Scheme from the fiscal year 2014-15 onwards.”

4.41 On being questioned as to whether pace of implementation of the scheme has increased after its transfer as a Central Sector Scheme, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“ Though the scheme was allowed to continue as a Central Sector Scheme from the fiscal year 2014-15 onwards, sharing of funding (with slight reduced in central funding) for implementation of the scheme was continued as that of the earlier centrally sponsored scheme and as such no appreciable overall increase in the pace of implementation of the scheme has been noticed during the past financial years. However, it may be relevant to mention that the scheme has been brought under the umbrella of Blue Revolution with focused activities and the comprehensive Blue Revolution scheme has been approved by the Government in December,

2015. Increase in the pace of implementation of the scheme in its new & restructured form is expected.”

Physical Performance

4.42 The physical performance of the scheme is as follows :

Sl. No.	Year	Unit	Target	Achievements
1	2013-14	(i) Construction of Minor Fishing Harbours (nos.) (ii) Construction of Fishing Land Centres (nos.) (iii) Repair and renovation of existing Fishing Harbours and FLCs (Nos.) (iv) Infrastructure and marketing facilities (no. of projects) (v) Safety of fishermen at sea (no. of Kits) (vi) No. of Crafts to be Motorized	(i) 5 (ii) 5 (iii) 2 (iv) 10 (v) 1,000 (vi) 5,000	(i) 6 (ii) 14 (iii) NIL (iv) 7 (v) 500 (vi) 6,260
2	2014-15	(i) Construction of Minor Fishing Harbours (nos.) (ii) Construction of Fishing Land Centres (nos.) (iii) Repair and renovation of existing Fishing Harbours and FLCs (Nos.) (iv) Infrastructure and marketing facilities (no. of projects) (v) Safety of fishermen at sea (no. of Kits) (vi) No. of Crafts to be Motorized	(i)5 (ii) 5 (iii) 2 (iv) 10 (v) 900 (vi) 1,500	(i) NIL (ii) NIL (iii) NIL (iv) NIL (v) 2,334 (vi) 3,563
3	2015-16	(i) Construction of Minor Fishing Harbours (nos.) (ii) Construction of Fishing Land Centres (nos.) (iii) Repair and renovation of existing Fishing Harbours and FLCs (Nos.)	(i)1 (ii) 2 (iii) 2	(i) & (ii) 15 ongoing project supported (iii) None

		(iv) Infrastructure and marketing facilities (no. of projects) (v) Safety of fishermen at sea (no. of Kits) (vi) No. of Crafts to be Motorized	(iv) 5 (v) 1,000 (vi) 2,500	(iv) 1 infrastructure project supported (v) 5,029 (vi) 436
4	2016-17	(i) Construction of Minor Fishing Harbours (nos.) (ii) Construction of Fishing Land Centres (nos.) (iii) Repair and renovation of existing Fishing Harbours and FLCs (Nos.) (iv) Infrastructure and marketing facilities (no. of projects) (v) Safety of fishermen at sea (no. of Kits) (vi) No. of Crafts to be Motorized	(i) 2 (ii) 2 (iii) 2 (iv) 5 (v) 1,000 (vi) 2,500	

4.43 On being enquired about the under achievement of some units of the physical targets set during the fiscals 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“The scheme is primarily a demand driven and the achievement of the targets set for is principally depends on the viable proposals submitted the States/UTs. The targets set for the fiscal year 2013-14 were fairly achieved. However, financial year 2014-15 onwards, the scheme was allowed to continue restricting the central financial assistance to 40% of the capital cost of infrastructure projects in general areas and 55% in hilly and scheduled areas. As a result of this reduction in central funding, many State Governments/UTs were not submitted new proposals for financial assistance under the CSS, especially the fisheries infrastructure projects. Besides, delay in acquisition of land and environmental clearances were

also other factors that were attributed to the slack in achieving the set targets under the CSS.”

4.44 When the Committee questioned about the reduction in target figure of safety kit to fishermen and about the decline of achievement for the same target, the Department in its written reply explained as under:

“The scheme is primarily demand driven and the achievement of the set targets principally depends on the viable proposals submitted to the States/UTs. Besides, the targets are fixed keeping in view of the performance of the component during previous financial years and budgetary allocation of that particular financial year. Accordingly, same targets of 1000 units for the safety kits to fishermen for year 2013-14 and 2014-15 were set.”

4.45 On being asked about the steps being taken to address the issue of under achievement of targets despite the entire funding being borne by the Centre, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“Though the scheme was allowed to continue as a Central Sector Scheme from the fiscal year 2014-15 onwards, sharing of funding was continued as it existed earlier in the centrally sponsored scheme (not as 100% central funding). The scheme has been brought under the umbrella of Blue Revolution and the restructured Central Sector Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries has been approved by the Government in December, 2015. It is expected that the user friendly guidelines being formulated under the restructured scheme along with the allocation of adequate budget for its implementation may help the Department tackle the situation.”

4.46 When asked to furnish a detailed note on the problems being faced by implementing agencies, which in turn hampers implementation of the Scheme, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“ The State Governments/UTs have not reported any specific problem due to which implementation of the scheme is hampered. However, the reduction in central funding, inadequate budgetary allocation, imposition of condition in some components that the central funds should be restricted to BPL fishers and handling of central funds at multiple levels in the States

are the some of the problems indicated by the States/UTs in various official meetings.”

4.47 On being asked about policy plans to renovate and repair fishing harbours and fish landing centers (FLCs), the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“The restructured Central Sector Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries at a total central outlay of Rs. 3000 crore has been approved by the Government in December, 2015. Repair and renovation of the existing fishing harbours and fish landing centers including the construction of new ones has been incorporated in this scheme. These provisions under the CSS/policy are expected to help in renovating and modernization of more & optimum number of the existing fishing harbours/fish landing centers.”

4.48 On being questioned about punitive actions taken against indiscriminate dredging at fishing harbours and fish landing centers, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“The Department has not received any report from any State/UT about the indiscriminate dredging.”

National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen:

4.49 Under “National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen”, basic amenities such as housing, drinking water facilities, community halls are provided for fishermen in their fishing village. Insurance coverage for fishermen engaged actively in fishing and financial assistance to fishers during lean fishing season is also provided. It is being operated with the following four components:

- a) Development of Model Fishermen Villages.
- b) Group Accident Insurance for active Fishermen.
- c) Saving-cum-Relief (provides financial support to fishers of Below Poverty Line during fishing ban period).
- d) Training & Extension.

During 2015-16 (up to 31/12/2015), 789 fishermen houses have been approved for construction, 48,19,423 fishers provided insurance cover under Group Accident Insurance component and 3,13,005 fishers provided relief under Saving-cum-

Relief component. An expenditure of Rs.33.47 crore was incurred under the scheme during 2015-16 as against RE of Rs.43.49 crore (up to 31.12.2015).

The BE, RE and AE figures for this scheme are as follows :

Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-14	50.00	55.00	52.15
2014-15	70.00	50.00	52.05
2015-16	43.49	60.00	59.51*
2016-17	45.88	-	-
Total	209.37	165.00	137.68

*up to 31.03.2016

As per the Outcome Budget 2016-17, , as against the target of 6500, only 789 houses were constructed during 2015-16 upto 31.12.2015.

4.50 During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Ministry, while responding to a query on fisheries training and extension responded as under:

"Sir, the traditional fishermen wish to be trained, propose to establish cooperatives May be given modern vessels so that we may go fishing in high seas. Now they want to go high seas. For this purpose, the Department is planning a new scheme. Recently, the Minister has called a meeting of all the fishermen associations. It was decided as to how to involve them in deep sea, high seas fishing and to train them for the same. A scheme is being formulated for the same. Under this, subsidy will be provided partly by the State, partly by the Department, provision will be made for some loans from the banks and also some part will be given by self help groups and cooperatives. They will be invest some whatever amount they can. The Department will provide training along with the vessel. This scheme shall be formulated by the next meeting and we will apprise that what we have done. We will report the same."

4.51 While responding to a query on housing for fishermen, the representatives of the Ministry during the course of evidence, stated as under :-

".....It was raised that a subsidy of Rs. 70,000 is too small an amount for supporting housing for the fishermen. Under this, the Department has proposed a provision that the amount granted for housing of fishermen be equated with that under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) which has been approved by the Cabinet three days before, according to which, a

provision has been made for grant of Rs. 1,20,000 for housing in plain areas and Rs. 1,30,000 for housing in hilly areas."

Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System

4.52 The Scheme consists of the following components: a) Sample Survey for Estimation of Inland Fishery Resources and their Potential, b) Census on Marine Fisheries, c) Catch Assessment Survey for Inland and Marine Fisheries, d) Development of GIS, e) Development of database of fishery cooperatives of India, f) Mapping of smaller water bodies and development of GIS based fishery management system g) Strengthening of Statistical Unit at Headquarter, h) Evaluation Studies/Professional services.

The achievement made so far under the scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan, the GIS based mapping of water bodies for 16 States were completed. During 2014-15, under the component of GIS of the scheme (i) Uttar Pradesh Report has been prepared on potential water bodies for fisheries. (ii) Water body Delineation of Maharashtra for post and pre monsoon using PAN images has been completed. (iii) Water body Delineation of Gujarat fro post monsoon using PAN images has been completed. E-Handbook of Odisha has been prepared with E-atlas work for two districts of Odisha has been completed. (iv) Sample ground Truthing of 3 States has been completed. (v) E-atlas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has been rectified. (vi) Data of primary fisheries co-operative society has been finalized. (vii) An expenditure of Rs. 7.50 crore during the year 2014-15 and Rs. 5.83 crore during 2015-16 (Up to 31-12-2015) has been made under the scheme.

The BE, RE and AE figure for this scheme are given below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2012-13	6.50	4.10	3.79
2013-14	6.50	7.50	5.40
2014-15	15.00	7.66	7.41
2015-16	4.95	8.25	5.93*
2016-17	8.59	-	-
Total	41.54	27.51	22.53

*up to 18.02.2016

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

4.53 National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) was set up in September, 2006, with it's headquarters at Hyderabad to realize the untapped potential of fisheries sector in inland and marine fish capture, culture, processing & marketing of fish, and

overall growth of fisheries sector with the application of modern tools of research & development including biotechnology for optimizing production and productivity from fisheries. The activities of the Board are focused towards increasing the fish production and productivity in the country, to enhance the exports of fish and fishery products and to provide employment to more than 3.5 million persons by extending assistance to various agencies for implementation of activities. It also acts as a platform for public-private partnership for fisheries.

Some of the important objectives of NFDB include sustainable management and conservation of aquatic resources, creation of employment opportunities, to improve production, processing, storage, transport and marketing of fish products, to apply modern tools of research and development including biotechnology for optimizing production and productivity from fisheries, to train manpower and to enhance contribution of fishery towards food and nutritional security.

Achievements of NFDB during the year 2015-16 till December 2015:

- During 2015-16 a total amount of Rs. 64.51 crore was released to the States / UTs and other user agencies for implementation of NFDB schemes.
- During 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 613.21 lakh has been released to 11 States for implementation of various activities like construction of ponds and tanks in 76.614 ha, setting up of one fish seed hatchery and 5.00 ha of fish seed rearing unit, development of community tanks in 10.50 ha. under Panchayat at Kakra, Rasoolpur and Soram Villages in Muzaffarnagar Dist., of U.P. for fish production and livelihood promotion, Paddy cum fish culture in low-lying area by renovating 200 ha. of paddy fields by 200 farmers.
- An amount of Rs. 2056.51 lakh was released to 18 States for modernization of one whole sale fish market; setting up of 2 modern fish retail markets; setting up of 2 retail outlets; 447 mobile fish vending vehicles to fishers, organizing 5 fish festivals.
- During 2015-16, NFDB spent an amount of Rs. 63.17 lakh towards training of 611 farmers/fishers on various aspects of inland fisheries, paddy cum fish culture, community pond management, cold water fisheries - in polyculture of exotic carp in poly tanks & techniques of fish farming in mid-altitude fish pond), brackish water shrimp farming management, aquatic animal health management, shrimp disease diagnosis, solar fish drying, value addition of fish and shrimp, marine ornamental fish culture, ornamental fish breeding, culture, trade and aquaria services and

1,116 fishery professionals and entrepreneurs on ornamental Fish Culture, empowerment of farmwomen through value added fish products, latest technologies in Seabass, Cobia, Crab fattening and Tilapia breeding and farming, brackish water finfish and shell fish aquaculture, maturation techniques and nauplii production of Penaeid shrimp, Carp brood stock management and quality seed production, composite fish culture, soil & water analysis, seamanship navigation, electronic equipments and maintenance of marine engines.

- An amount of Rs. 958.61 lakh was released towards modernization of fishing harbours and fish landing centers taken up in previous years (release of subsequent installments for completion of works).
- Mobile fish transportation and vending vehicles are also promoted by NFDB. During 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 52.91 lakh was released to 4 States for purchase of 447 mobile fish transport and vending vehicles.
- During 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 626.63 lakh was released to 7 States toward seed stocking in 62 reservoirs covering an area of 49582.36 ha and for taking up cage culture activities, fish seed rearing in natural water bodies taken up in previous years.
- During 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 466.20 lakh was released to 11 States towards establishment of 20 medium/backyard ornamental fish hatcheries, 2 integrated ornamental units, National Disease Surveillance Programme, training to 305 beneficiaries and to taken up various works taken up in previous years.
- During 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 1072.46 lakh was released under Coastal Aquaculture to 4 States toward expansion of existing Aquatic Quarantine facility of RGCA at Neelankari, Chennai by MPEDA, Kochi, training to 60 farmers and for TUP project - technology refinement of nutrient dense nursery rearing and grow out of *L. vannamei* in periphyton and bio-floc based system to CIBA, Chennai taken up during 2013-14.
- During 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 47.43 lakh was released under Cold Water Fisheries to 3 States toward training to 75 farmers and for trout hatcheries and raceways taken up in previous years
- During 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 37.25 lakh was released to Tamil Nadu for taking up of up of seaweed cultivation (raft method) by 41 SHGs taken up during 2013-14.
-

Directorate of Aquatic Animal Health and Quarantine

4.54 A new sub-component of setting up aquatic animal quarantine units and disease diagnostic laboratories was introduced under the component of Animal Quarantine & Certification Services of the Central sector scheme on 'Directorate of Animal Health' in the XI Plan based on recommendations of the National Farmers commission to strengthen the bio-security of livestock and marine sector. With the increase in movement of aquatic animals within the country and across the borders, the risk of transmission of diseases which could impact both the aquatic animals as well as those who come in contact with the proper studies of their possible impact on the biodiversity and on the habitat is another emerging concern. It is understood that a casual approach to the issues of contamination and cross contamination and species introductions can have devastating effect on the economic activity of aquaculture and food security in general. Initially it was envisaged to set up of one quarantine station each on the east and west coast with a coordinating office at New Delhi. Further, units may have to opened at major sea/air ports depending upon the volume of traffic. It was also proposed that the Disease Diagnostic Laboratories on the east coast and west coast as an integral part of each quarantine unit with necessary staff and equipment. Networking at field level will be achieved through designated institutions and State fisheries departments. The set up is now proposed to be established as a Directorate of Aquatic Animal Health & Quarantine under Fisheries division of the DADF.

Objectives:

1. to establish quarantine facilities of aquatic animals and their products for enhancing the national bio-security system in relation to fisheries and aquaculture sector;
2. to ensure that all diseases of concern in imported aquatic animals and products are detected before their release into the country;
3. to protection against the introduction of exotic aquatic animal diseases through importation of these animals and their products; and
4. to ensure efficient and up to date diagnostic facilities for diagnosing exotic and other diseased of concern in aquatic animals.]

Fisheries Institutes

4.55 a. Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical & Engineering Training,(CIFNET)

Advancements in deep sea fishing necessitated great demand for qualified and certified personal for manning the fishing vessels. Considering the need and

importance of organized fisheries training system at national level, Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical & Engineering Training(CIFNET) was established in 1963 Kochi by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Later two more units were established at Chennai and Visakhapatnam. Since its inception CIFNET is serving the nation by creating trained manpower required for manning the ocean going fishing vessels.

The Institute conducts various courses including:

- (a) A four year bachelor degree course BFSc (NS): Bachelor of Fisheries Science (Nautical Science) approved and affiliated by Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi recognized by UGC.
- (b) Two trade courses (2 years duration): Vessel Navigator Course(VNC) and Marine Fitter Course(MFC) approved by Ministry of Labour, affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training(NCVT) and
- (c) Short term training programmes: There are several short term courses throughout the year for the benefit of fishers, students from professional colleges, sister organizations and fisheries departments of the States Govt.. etc.

During the 2015-16, 78 students of B.F.Sc (NS) and 151 trainees of VNC/MFC attended the regular courses. In addition 588 candidates were trained in various short term and extension courses. There were 3 candidate in Statutory Course. Training Vessels of CIFNET have carried out a total of 325 fishing days there by achieving 2817 Institutional and 3142 Post Institutional trainee days. During 2015- 16(till December 2015) CIFNET trained 817 trainees involving 377 days out at sea.

During the year 2015-16, CIFNET incurred an expenditure of Rs.5.775 Crores, as against revenue of Rs.41.06 lakh (upto 31-12-2015)

b. Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF)

4.56 The Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), was established in January 1968 under technical and manpower assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The main objectives of establishing this Institute were to identify potential fishery harbour sites existing all along the coastline of the Country for the development of fishery harbours, to undertake engineering and economic investigations for the selected fishery harbour site and prepare Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports (TEFR) for the development of Fishery Harbours and Fish Landing Centres, Brackish water shrimp farms and Hatchery projects.

The Institute, till end of December 2014 has carried out investigations at 89 sites and prepared project reports for 89 sites for the development of Fishery Harbours/Fish Landing Centres. This Institute has also reconnoitered about 66,200 hectares of brackish water area and engineering investigations were carried out over 15,600 hectares in all the Maritime States and Union Territories for the development of aquaculture farms.

c. National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training (NIFPHATT)

4.57 Realizing the need for extending the activities of developing post harvest technologies along the upper east coast, the Govt. of India decided to set up a unit of Integrated Fisheries Project in Visakhapatnam. The Integrated Fisheries Project was renamed by the Government of India in 2008 as National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology & Training (NIFPHATT).

The current mission of NIFPHATT is to take up the new challenges and opportunities in the fisheries sector such as post harvest technology upgradation and dissemination, human resource development, gender development, relief and rehabilitation programmes for the fishermen communities and consultancy in fisheries infrastructure and post harvest technology .

Expenditure to the tune of Rs. 196.7 lakhs under Plan Head and Rs. 551.59 lakhs under Non Plan head has been incurred during the year 2014-15. During 2015-16Rs. 543.21lakhs was incurred on Non Plan and Rs. 154.65 lakhs under plan (up to 31.12.2015).

d. Fishery Survey of India (FSI)

4.58 The Fishery Survey of India is responsible for survey and assessment of marine fishery resources of the Indian EEZ with its headquarters at Mumbai. The FSI has seven operational Bases at Porbandar, Mumbai, Mormugao and Kochi along the West Coast, Chennai and Visakhapatnam along the East Coast and Port Blair in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A total of 11 ocean ongoing survey vessels were deployed for fisheries resources survey and monitoring. Besides the resources surveys, the FSI monitors the fishery resources for the purpose of regulation and management, make an assessment of suitability of different types of craft and gear for deep-sea and oceanic fishing, imparting in-vessel training to CIFNET trainees, disseminates information on fishery resources through various media to the fishing community, industry, other end users, etc. The survey fleet of the institute undertakes bottom trawl survey, mid-

water/columnar resources survey and long line survey for demersal, columnar and oceanic tunas/oceanic sharks respectively.

As a part of extension activities and dissemination of information to the fishing industry, fishermen, stake holders and the end-users of fishery on the finding of exploratory resource surveys, Fishery Survey of India had organized 5 regional workshops in Cuddalore-Tamil Nadu, Rangat- Middle Andaman- Port Blair, Digha- East Medinipur- West Bengal, Neendakara-Kollam-Kerala and Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Pandharpur, Maharashtra respectively.

Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA)

4.59 The Coastal Aquaculture Authority was established under the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005 for regulating activities connected with coastal aquaculture in coastal areas and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto to ensure that coastal aquaculture does not cause any detriment to the coastal environment and the concept of responsible aquaculture is followed. Coastal aquaculture means '*culturing, under controlled conditions in ponds, pens, enclosures or otherwise, in coastal areas, of shrimp, prawn, fish or any other aquatic life in saline or brackish water; but does not include fresh water aquaculture*'. Coastal area means '*area of land within a distance of two kilometers from the High Tide Line (HTL) of seas, rivers, creeks and backwaters*'. The main objective of the Authority is to promote sustainable development without causing damage to the coastal environment following responsible coastal aquaculture practices and to protect the livelihood of various stakeholders living in the coastal area.

On the basis of the Inspection Team's report, a total of 243 SPF *L. vannamei* hatcheries spreading all over the coastal states with production capacity of 22,129 million seeds were approved / renewed from commencement of the programme till December-2015 and 5,60,400 numbers of SPF *L. vannamei* broodstock were permitted by the CAA for import till December-2015 from 10 broodstock suppliers short-listed by CAA of which 91,630 numbers were imported so far.

The concept of consortium of hatcheries introduced by the CAA facilitated import and quarantining of SPF *L. vannamei* brood-stock at considerably less cost. The scheme also helped those hatcheries which have poor maturation performance to have the nauplii production done at the lead hatchery of the consortium and PL production in the partner hatcheries. Out of the 243 hatcheries approved till December 2015 (production capacity of 22,129 million), 65 hatcheries with production capacity of

5,667 million have formed 25 consortia each one accommodating 2 to 7 numbers of small hatcheries

- During 2015-16 (upto 31-12-2015) , CAA monitoring team altogether monitored 85 numbers of *L. vannamei* hatcheries (73 in Andhra Pradesh and 12 in Tamil Nadu) and 45 numbers of *L. vannamei* farms during regular monitoring.
- During the period 3204 farms with water spread area of 7022 ha were approved for culture of SPF *L. vannamei* based on the Inspection Team's report. Cluster farming system introduced by CAA facilitated the farmers having small farm holdings also to take up SPF *L. vannamei* culture by having common ETS and biosecurity measures. Out of the 3204 farms registered by CAA till December 2015, 2619 numbers of small farm holdings have been registered as 570 clusters.
- *L. vannamei* farming started in the country during December 2009 with 107 farms with total farm area of 1,745 ha (WSA 1,117 ha) has grown steadily to 1,155 farms with total farm area of 10,360.13 ha (WSA 7,022.87 ha) till the end of 2015. SPF *L. vannamei* production in these farms also increased considerably with production ranging from 8.0 to 10 MT/ha/yr. The increase in productivity in *L. vannamei* farms impacted the overall productivity in shrimp sector as well as the export of shrimp from India.
- Thirty one *L. vannamei* hatcheries (24 in Andhra Pradesh and 7 in Tamil Nadu) and four farms in Nellore District in which the wastewater quality exceeded the CAA standards were cautioned by serving warning letters. CAA also directed the owners of the hatcheries and farm to carry out modifications in their ETS to minimize the impacts of organic load.

IV. RATIONALISATION OF SCHEMES

4.60 In order to bring uniformity in the funding patterns across the schemes and also as a consequence of the implementation of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the funding pattern of the identified core CSS schemes has been revised from 2015-16 by the Government uniformly to 60:40 ratio between the centre and the states (90:10 for the 8 north-eastern and 3 Himalayan states). Under the Department, the CSS schemes is are National Livestock Mission (NLM) and Livestock Health & Disease Control (LD & DC).

From year 2016-17, the Government has further rationalized the schemes under implementation to take out duplication in scheme components and to

make them more focused. As such, the existing schemes have been rationalized and group into “**WHITE REVOLUTION-RASHTRIYA PASHUDHAN VIKAS YOJANA**’ comprising of following ongoing schemes”

- i. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- ii. National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I)
- iii. National Programme on bovine Breeding & Dairy Development
- iv. Development and Conservation of Indigenous Breeds
- v. Delhi Milk Scheme
- vi. Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Surveys
- vii. National Livestock Mission
- viii. Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
- ix. Assistance to Cattle Institutes
- x. Assistance to Animal Husbandry Institutes
- xi. Assistance to Animal Health Institutes

4.61 The schemes for development of Fisheries sector are part of the umbrella scheme of ‘**BLUE REVOLUTION- INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES**’. The restructured Central Sector Scheme has the following components:

- i. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities
- ii. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture
- iii. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations
- iv. Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information system of the Fisheries Sector.
- v. Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector,
- vi. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based Interventions.
- vii. National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen.

4.62 During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Ministry apprised the Committee as under :-

“.....there are several suggestions. We are already working on some of them. We have formulated scheme for this year and 2016-17 and specially Hon’ble Prime Minister has declared Blue Revolution in fisheries sector and Cabinet has given directions to

restructure the schemes. All the fisheries schemes , norms and directions are being rectified according to that and the Madam has rightly told that there are several wetlands and ponds, there potential in aquaculture has not been harnessed fully, specially in inland fisheries. Even the question of marine fisheries, the estimate was made, our marine resources which is about 44 lakh metric tone, various kinds of species of fishes. From them we have not been able to export about 10 lakh tone because we have not that kind of technology for high seas. How this shortcomings will be rectified in Blue Revolution, provision has been made in all these things.”

**State-wise number of Veterinary
Institutions (as on 31/03/2015)**

S. No.	States/UTs	Veterinary Hospitals/ Polyclinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Aid Centres (Stockmen Centres/Mobile Dispensaries)
1	Andhra Pradesh	194	1420	1526
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	93	289
3	Assam	29	541	767
4	Bihar	39	1083	1595
5	Chhattisgarh	275	795	407
6	Goa	5	24	49
7	Gujarat	23	702	597
8	Haryana	946	1813	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	371	1766	1251
10	Jammu & Kashmir	270	1900	584
11	Jharkhand	27	424	433
12	Karnataka	364	1943	1805
13	Kerala	276	870	20
14	Madhya Pradesh	1008	1569	65
15	Maharashtra	200	1748	2913
16	Manipur	55	109	34
17	Meghalaya	4	115	91
18	Mizoram	5	33	103
19	Nagaland	11	30	127
20	Odisha	541	2939	314
21	Punjab	1386	1485	45
22	Rajasthan	2327	198	2171
23	Sikkim	17	52	63
24	Tamil Nadu	168	2456	856
25	Telangana	110	907	1109
26	Tripura	16	60	428
27	Uttarakhand	317	11	748
28	Uttar Pradesh	2200	268	2575
29	West Bengal	112	610	2652
30	A & N Islands	10	12	11
31	Chandigarh	5	8	-
32	D. & N. Haveli	1	-	10
33	Daman & Diu	-	2	3
34	Delhi	50	26	-
35	Lakshadweep	4	5	8
36	Puducherry	-	17	73
	TOTAL	11367	26034	23722

-Not reported/not applicable

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

Annexure -II

**SPECIES-WISE INCIDENCE OF LIVESTOCK DISEASES IN INDIA
DURING (JANUARY-DECEMBER) 2015**

S. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	Foot & Mouth Disease	Bov	88	2333	63
		Buff	12	193	28
		O/C	6	327	1
		Swi	3	15	0
		Total	109	2868	92
2	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Bov	53	1192	319
		Buff	16	543	99
		Camel	1	21	21
		O/C	19	379	147
		Total	89	2135	586
3	Black Quarter	Bov	90	782	262
		O/C	2	42	21
		Buffalo	6	27	18
		Total	98	851	301
4	Anthrax	Bov	20	57	57
		Buf	1	1	1
		O/C	28	196	196
		Total	49	254	254
5	Fascioliasis	Bov	60	2096	0
		O/C	11	389	0
		Buff	9	264	0
		Total	80	2749	0
6	Enterotoxaemia	O/C	36	753	179
		Bov	11	30	5
		Buff	1	2	0
		Total	48	785	184
7	Sheep & Goat Pox	O/C	118	2339	175
8	Blue Tongue	O/C	23	60867	6285
9	C.C.P.P.	O/C	14	416	48
10	Amphistomiasis	Bov	73	7645	2
		O/C	19	1499	41
		Buff	3	9	0
		Total	95	9153	43

S. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
11	Swine Fever	Swi	34	778	259
12	Salmonellosis	Avi	36	60474	1827
		Bov	3	48	0
		Buff	1	2	0
		Swi	2	27	0
		Total	42	60551	1827
13	Coccidiosis	Bov	6	4199	0
		O/C	3	47	2
		Buff	1	2	0
		Avian	206	129282	5012
		Swi	3	14	0
		Total	219	133544	5014
14	Ranikhet Disease	Avian	198	693840	12615
15	Fowl Pox	Avian	141	28160	1114
16	Fowl Cholera	Avian	15	11033	6700
17	Marek's Disease	Avian	14	932000	1530
18	I.B.D.	Avian	116	642444	9974
19	Duck Plague	Avian	16	332	78
20	CRD	Avian	413	2644673	18785
		Swi	1	60	12
		Total	414	2644733	18797
21	Canine Distemper	Can	37	622	1
22	Rabies	Bov	22	94	94
		Can	1	1	1
		Buff	1	1	1
		Total	24	96	96
23	Babesiosis	Bov	62	1523	5
		Buff	9	31	1
		O/C	6	156	0
		Can	2	3	0
		Total	79	1713	6
24	Mastitis	Bov	158	13464	6
		Buff	8	33	0
		O/C	11	51	0
		Total	177	13548	6
25	Trypanosomosis	Bov	30	240	1
		Camel	1	2	0
		Equine	1	9	3
		Buff	18	99	1

S. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
		Total	50	350	5
26	Mange	Bov	29	996	0
		O/C	9	99	0
		Swine	2	22	0
		Can	3	68	0
		Total	43	1185	0
27	PPR	O/C	116	4905	1017
28	Anaplasmosis	Bov	14	203	10
		O/C	2	26	0
		Buff	3	7	0
		Total	19	236	10
29	Brucellosis	Bov	4	13	0
		Swine	1	231	1
		O/C	1	258	
		Total	6	502	1
30	Coryza	Avian	32	282180	1686
31	Avian Influenza(Domestic)*	Avian	4	43982	197400
32	Glanders	Equine	5	20	13

*Birds Culled

PART II

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee note that the Action Taken Replies regarding the action taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee were furnished by the Government within the stipulated three months. The Committee further note that in pursuance of Direction 73-A of Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Minister concerned is required to make a Statement on the status of implementation of Observations / Recommendations contained in the Original Reports of the Committee within six months of their presentation to the Parliament. However, the Committee note that the Minister concerned did not make the Statement under Direction 73-A in the context of Eleventh Report of the Committee within the stipulated time. The Committee take strong exception to the failure of the Ministry to adhere to stipulations laid down under Direction 73-A. The Committee expect the Ministry to strictly follow the stipulations under Direction 73-A and hope that such lapses will not be repeated in future. The analysis of the action taken by the Government reveals that 65.40% Recommendations of the Committee have been implemented. 11.53% Recommendations have not been implemented and 23.07% of Recommendations are in various stages of implementation. The Committee desire the Government to take conclusive action in respect of the nine Recommendations commented upon in their Twenty-first Action Taken Report and furnish further action taken notes to the Committee expeditiously.

SHARE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES IN CENTRAL PLAN

2. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities along with agriculture continue to be an integral part of human life since the process of civilization

started. These activities have contributed to the food basket, draught animal power and also helped in maintaining ecological balance. These activities also play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women besides providing cheap and nutrition food to millions of peoples. According to estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Value of output from the livestock sector at current prices was about Rs. 7,33,054 crore during 2014-15 which is about 28.7% of the Value of output from agricultural and allied sector. At constant prices the value of output from livestock is about 27.8% of the output from total agriculture and allied sector. Fisheries is a sunrise sector with varied resources and potential, engaging over 14.50 million people at the primary level and many more along the value chain transformation of the fisheries sector from tradition to commercial scale has led to an increase in fish production from 7.5 lakh tonne in 1950-51 to 101.64 lakh tonne (Provisional) during 2014-15, while the export earnings from the sector registered at Rs.33,441.61 crore in 2014-15 (US \$ 5.51 billion). The sector contributed about 0.9% to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 5.17% to the agricultural GDP (2014-15). However, the Committee note with concern that when the issue of distribution of financial resources crops up, the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sector gets neglected. This is evident from the fact that the percentage share of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries stands at just 0.33% in the Twelfth Plan vis-a-vis 0.38% in the Eleventh Plan, although in monetary terms, the allocation stands at Rs 8174.00 crore in the Eleventh Plan, which increased to Rs.14,179.00 crore in the Twelfth Plan. However, the Committee are of the firm opinion that this too is grossly inadequate as a result the various schemes undertaken by the Department have been adversely affected as accepted by the Department . Keeping in view the importance of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and

Fisheries Sector in supplementing the income of our farmers and its role in national economy and in the socio-economic development of the Country, the Committee , therefore strongly advocate that the share of the Department in the Central Plan should be increased at par with its contribution in the national economy in terms of GDP and the Department should accordingly impress upon the Ministry of Finance to provide the requisite allocation to them at the RE stage for effective implementation of its various schemes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

3. During the course of the examination of Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Committee have observed that during the first five year of the Twelfth Plan i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, a huge variation exists between amount proposed by the Department and the amount allocated by erstwhile Ministry of Finance. For the year 2012-13, against the proposal of Rs.3497.50 crore, the allocation was Rs.1910.00 crore (54.61%). During the year 2013-14, the Department was allocated Rs.2025.00 crore against the proposal of Rs 3025.00 crore (66.94%). Again for the 2014-15, the proposal was for Rs 3535.00 crore but the allocation made was Rs. 2174.00 crore (61.49%). During the year 2015-16, against a proposal of Rs. 4527.79 crore, the allocation was a meagre Rs 1491.14 crore (32.93%). During the current fiscal year 2016-17, against a proposal of Rs 3231.43 crore, the allocation was again a meagre Rs 1600.00 crore (49.51%). This mismatch between the proposed allocation and the actual allocation is a cause of concern to the Committee. During the course of evidence, it was informed to the Committee that Foot and Mouth Disease is very dangerous for the cattle which can affect the production of milk and the productivity of the cattle but they have received Rs.200 crore less for the National Disease Control Programme. Further, the next

Livestock Census is scheduled to be held in the year 2017 and the Department have already undertaken a few activities in this direction. For this, the Department demanded a total of Rs. 387 crore against which they have been received a very meagre sum of Rs.22 crore. Preliminary activities for the impending Livestock Census will have to be undertaken this year and for this the Department requires an additional amount of Rs. 54 crore. As a result of lesser allocation of funds, the Committee are apprehensive that the implementation of the various schemes undertaken by the Department may be adversely affected which in turn may hinder the growth and development of the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sector of the economy. In view of the foregoing, the Committee therefore, strongly advocate that the Department should be allocated requisite funds as demanded by them and recommend that the Department should vigorously urge the Ministry of Finance to allocate the funds as proposed by them as otherwise the performance of the Department may be adversely affected for want of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by them in this regard.

ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

4. The Committee note with concern that consequent to the award of the 14th Finance Commission, higher devolution of funds have been made to the States with corresponding reduction in the Central Budget, which has resulted in reduction of BE for 2016-17 of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. The BE for 2016-17 for the Department is to the tune of Rs. 1600.00 crore as compared to Rs.1910.00 crore, Rs. 2025.00 crore, Rs. 2174.00 crore and Rs. 1491.14 crore for the fiscals 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Furthermore the allocated amount is as less as 49.51% of the funds sought by the Department after making considered assessment of their projects and priorities. According to the Department, the present allocation is grossly

inadequate to achieve the targets set under its various schemes. However, the Committee are constrained to note that even the funds allocated to the Department has not been fully utilised. Out of the RE figures of Rs. 6891.14 crore for the first four fiscals, the actual expenditure as on 18.02.2016 amounts to Rs.6428.70 crore only, which in percentage terms is 93.28% of the RE. This highlights the unsatisfactory financial performance of the Department. The Committee, therefore, feel that the Department needs to revisit their plan of action drafted for optimum utilization of funds allocated to them and take corrective measures to achieve the laid down financial and physical targets. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (RFD)

5. The Committee note with concern that the Department drops in composite score from a high of 95.48 % in 2012-13 to 91.97 % in 2013-14. The provisional composite score of 67.41 % for the year 2014-15 is also highly unsatisfactory although the composite score for the same has not been uploaded/communicated by the Cabinet Secretariat. The Committee are well aware that Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries being a State subject, the role of Department gets restricted to a broad policy formulation and the implementation of Schemes lies with the implementing agencies i.e. the States and Union Territories, who are independent constitutional entities. In their explanation, the Department has attributed reduction in budgetary allocation at RE stage to achieve targets over and above the set targets to excellent score of 100% in RFD. However, the Committee are not satisfied with this explanation of the Department and are of the strong view that the Department simply cannot just ignore their responsibility being the nodal authority, for drop in composite score from a high of 95.48% in 2012-13 to 91.97% in 2013-14. If the funds get reduced at RE stage then none but themselves need to

be blamed for their failure to impress upon the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance for allocation of funds as per their demand. Being the nodal authority, it is but imperative for them to make sound plan of action for effective and speedy implementation of the schemes undertaken by them for timely and optimum utilization of funds. The Committee, therefore, recommend that corrective measures may be undertaken by the Department to improve their performance to get excellent score in RFD. The Committee also urge the Department to impress upon the Cabinet Secretariat to forward the composite score for the Fiscal 2014-15, so that requisite remedial action could be undertaken by them for effective implementation of its schemes and thereby improving their performance to score high in RFD.

MID-TERM APPRAISAL

6. The Committee note with concern that the mid-term appraisal of the performance of the 12th Plan in respect of the Department has not been undertaken as a result , the Committee feel that the Department has lost the opportunity to evaluate the performance of it various schemes and to undertake the corrective measures to address the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of its schemes. However, the Committee were informed that the exercise has now been undertaken by NITI Aayog. The Committee hope that the mid-term appraisal of the Department would be conducted by NITI Aayog with out further delay and the requisite inputs of the appraisal would be available to the Department to undertake corrective interventions as and where necessary to reorient its policies and programmes for the remaining period of the 12th Plan.

OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES

7. The Committee are anguished to note that 190 outstanding Utilization Certificates (UCs) amounting to Rs. 207.54 crore as on 31.12.2015 are pending and not even a single UC has been liquidated during the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015. The Committee express their strong displeasure on the issue which clearly reflects that the follow-up mechanism currently in place is ineffective and unsatisfactory to address the issue. Needless to say, under utilization of funds leads to vicious cycle of lower allocations in subsequent years and concomitantly leads to downsizing of targets. The Committee, therefore, feel that the extant mechanism in place need to be re-looked in to and necessary corrective measures need to be undertaken for liquidation of outstanding UCs in a time bound manner ensuring release of Central funds unhindered for effective implementation of its schemes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the corrective measures may be undertaken to address the issue and apprise them of the action initiated in this regard.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

8. The Committee note with deep concern that there is acute shortage of infrastructure and professionally qualified veterinary doctors in the country to take care of the vast resource of livestock and poultry in the country. Presently, the number of registered veterinary doctors in the county is only 67800 as against the requirement of around 1.15 lakh veterinary doctors in the country. Huge scarcity of veterinary doctors has arisen but for the failure of the Government to take corrective measures over the years. Further, in spite of 11,367 veterinary hospitals/polyclinics, 26,034 veterinary dispensaries and 23,722 veterinary aid centers, the Committee feel that the present animal healthcare infrastructure is not grossly adequate to take care of the sheer size of the animal population of

the country. Healthcare facilities available in the veterinary hospitals/poly clinics/dispensaries are also too inadequate with no option for hospitalization of the sick animal, in case of any emergent need. Necessary equipment /machines and medicines are also not adequately available in the veterinary hospitals/polyclinics/colleges to treat the sick animal. Farmers are compelled to travel long distances along with their animals in order to gain access to primary animals health centres. This situation has arisen as the issue concerning animal healthcare services failed to get the kind of attention from the Government that it deserves and no corrective measures taken by the Government to address the issue over the years.

During the course of evidence, it was brought to the notice of the Committee that the Government has taken a slew of steps to overcome the shortfall of veterinary doctors by increasing the number of veterinary colleges by 10 from 36 to 46 and the admission intake in 17 colleges. 10 colleges have also been granted permission to recognize degree students. In addition, 5 new colleges will also receive recognition. As a result of this exercise, the number of doctors in hospital will increase and the problem of shortage of veterinary doctors will be resolved. However, it may take 10 to 15 years before these shortages of veterinary doctors are filled up. However, these steps are not adequate enough to meet the demand of animal healthcare sector.

Owing to acute shortage of veterinary doctors and infrastructure in the country, the delivery of animal health services has always remained a great concern specially in rural and remote areas. The livelihood of the farmers is adversely affected by the deficiency in the delivery of the animal healthcare service which in turn affect the overall performance of the sector. Given that livelihood of small and marginal farmers often depends on livestock, the issue

concerning animal healthcare needs to be addressed objectively and comprehensively. The rearing of livestock helps in time of economic distress and reduces the vulnerability of rural households. It supports agriculture in the form of critical inputs, contributes to the health and nutrition of the household and supplement its income and offers employment opportunities. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the entire issue concerning animal healthcare may be revisited and considered in a holistic manner. Further, immediate steps may be undertaken to augment expansion of animals health care paraphernalia covering the entire country . Guidelines may also be formulated for recognition of more number of colleges providing education in animal healthcare sector. Veterinary practices may be incentivized and upgraded in coordination with the Veterinary Council of India (VCI) and the State Veterinary Councils across the country. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department on the issues stated above.

The Committee were also informed that the Government has trained about 10500 persons as MAITRI (Multi Purpose AI Technician in Rural India) and they also propose to train about thirty thousand persons in the next two years. They will also train fishermen taken from villages, for high seas. The Committee desire that the short duration course of MAITRI should be popularised amongst the youth particularly rural youth and they should be attracted and enrolled for training and appointment as MAITRI to augment the veterinary staff at the primary level.

Development of Poultry

9. The Committee express their satisfaction on noting that the poultry production in the country has taken a quantum leap in the last four decades, emerging from an unscientific farming practice to commercial production system with state-of-the-art technological interventions. The Poultry sector is growing

nearly at 5%. It has become economically viable sector. The Committee also express satisfaction over the efforts of the Department in spreading awareness on the nutritive value of eggs and highlight its importance in human nutrition, by organising events. Considering the nutritional benefits of the eggs, the Department is also advising the State/UT Governments to include eggs in Mid Day Meal/ Integrated Child Development Scheme. However, the Committee would like to urge the Department to take this initiative a step forward and hold vigorous awareness programmes amongst the people about the nutritional value of egg specially in the rural, backward and tribal areas of the country suffering from malnutrition and diseases. Since poultry play a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural people, it is but imperative that they are given extensive training to upgrade their skills in the field of poultry farming which would in turn help them to augment their productivity and may earn them a sustainable income.

The Committee note presently Central Poultry Development Organisations (CPDOs) are located at four regions viz. Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai and Hessarghatta and one Central Poultry Performance Testing Centre located at Gurgaon have been playing a pivotal role in the implementation of the policies of the Government with respect to poultry. However, the Committee would like the Department to find out the feasibility for establishment of one CPDO in North Eastern region specially to focus the indigenous people of the region to help them to improve their socio-economic condition through poultry farming.

The Committee note that Government is implementing a scheme which would insulate the poultry population of the region against the deadly Avian Influenza (AI), which is a highly devastating disease of the birds. However, in spite of the various measures undertaken by the Government to control and

containment of Avian Influenza outbreak as well as prevent its ingress into the country, a number of States in the country are being affected as a result of outbreak of the disease now and then every year and as a result, a large number of birds are culled in the affected zone of 0-1 Km in order to check its spread and transmission to human beings. The Committee, therefore, would like that strict surveillance and vigilance be kept about the outbreak of the disease and State Governments as well as general public be sensitized through extensive and intensive campaigns/alerts in this regard. The Committee also desire that check points be established at the border areas at the earliest to screen birds affecting from Avian Flu before they are allowed to cross the border to enter into the country. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY SECTOR

10. The Committee note with satisfaction that Dairy Sector has experienced a substantial growth over the years owing to prudent policy intervention by the Government. India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations achieving an annual output of 146.31 million tonnes during the year 2014-15 as compared to 137.68 million tonnes during 2013-14 recording a growth of 6.26 %. Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for women and marginal farmers. The per capita availability of milk has reached a level of 332 grams per day during the year 2014-15 which is more than the world average of 294 grams per day in 2013. Appreciating the efforts of the Government over the years, the Committee urge the Government to augment its efforts for sustained growth and development of the dairy sector to increase the availability of milk and milk products to meet the demand of the growing population in the country. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

DELHI MILK SCHEME

11. The Committee note that Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was set up with the primary objective of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices as well as for providing remunerative prices to milk producers. However, the Committee are extremely dissatisfied with the current state of affairs of DMS. The milk procurement by DMS has declined sharply over the years from 1077.60 lakh kgs in 2012-13 to 887.95 lakh kgs in 2014-15. Its capacity utilization has also declined with reference to its installed capacity of 5 lakh litres per day. DMS has also failed to utilize fully the funds allocated to them at RE stage. During the last four years, DMS was allocated Rs 33.43 crore at BE stage which was reduced to merely Rs.7.75 crore at RE stage, out of which only Rs.6.13 crore could be utilized by them till 18.02.2016. All this reflects the current state of affairs of the functioning of DMS. While explaining the reasons for declining capacity utilization, the Department has stated that DMS does not have autonomy to fix incentive/discount to retailer/concessionaire and as a result thereof, DMS is not in a position to compete with other milk suppliers and therefore, the sale of milk is low as well as its capacity utilization is also less in proportional to the sale of milk. Unlike the Mother Dairy which is a private company, DMS is controlled by the Central Government and by its rules and regulations. Mother Dairy have not to approach the Central Government for its day to day functioning. The Committee are of the view that the activities of DMS are commercial in nature and therefore, it has to run as a commercial entity to make it financially viable. DMS, therefore, needs to be given functional autonomy on the lines of Mother Dairy to undertake strategic decisions on commercial lines. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government may consider to grant functional autonomy to DMS by taking a holistic view over the issue. Meanwhile, immediate remedial measures may be taken to bring out all round efficiency to check its

losses and operational cost and to make it commercially viable. The network of outlets of DMS may also be expanded on professional lines for distribution of milk and milk products to the consumers. The efficiency of DMS plant may also be augmented by its renovation/upgradation/modernisation. Efforts may also be made to utilize its optimum capacity by increasing the sale of milk and milk products which may in turn lead to reduction in losses. The Committee hope that as a result of slew of remedial measures feel it would not be difficult to turn around the fortune of DMS in the near future. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan of the Department on the issue.

DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DEDS)

12. The Committee note that Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented through NABARD since September, 2010 with an objective to promote setting up of modern dairy farms for production of clean milk, encourage heifer calf rearing, bring structural changes in the unorganized sector and generate self employment. The Scheme provides back- ended subsidy @ 25% of the project cost to the General Category and @33.33% of the project cost to SC/ST category farmers and beneficiaries for bankable projects through NABARD. Since inception, NABARD has disbursed Rs.889.35 crore as back ended capital subsidy to the beneficiaries for setting up of 238822 dairy units upto 30th November, 2015. Considering the avowed objectives of the Scheme, the Committee recommend that the Government should continue with the Scheme to boost the dairy sector in the country. However, the Committee would like that the Government should create awareness amongst the prospective individuals/entrepreneurs/farmers etc. about the objectives of the Scheme through sustained campaign in print and media. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FISHERIES SECTOR

13. The Committee note that presently India is the second largest fish producing and second aquaculture nation in the world. India is also a major producer of fish through aquaculture and ranks second in the world after China. The total fish production in 2014-15 (provisional) is at 10.16 million tonnes (MT) with contribution of 6.51 MT from inland sector and 3.65 MT from marine sector. The fish production during the first two quarters of 2014-14 is estimated at 7.54 MT (provisional). However, the Committee feel that much remains to be done for sustained growth and development of fishery sector to meet the ever growing demands of the country. According to the Department, presently, fishery today is dominated mainly by the freshwater fishery and in order to enhance production, there is a need for diversification of fish production in other areas like integrated fish farming, cold water fisheries, riverine fisheries, capture fisheries, brackish water fisheries etc. For this, the Government needs to increase the allocation to the fisheries sector. Bringing derelict water bodies into the ambit of fisheries will boost fish production tremendously and therefore, expansion of the fisheries in these water bodies is one of focus areas of the Department for increasing fish production. However, the Committee feel that in the absence of requisite allocation of funds, it would be difficult for the Department to implement the various schemes restructured and merged under an umbrella of Blue Revolution. The Committee note that out of the 12th Plan Outlay of Rs. 2483.00 crore, the BE allocation for the first four fiscals amounts to Rs. 1670.11 crore, which was reduced at RE stage to Rs. 996.05 crore for the first three fiscals. The variation between the Plan Outlay and actual allocation in the first three fiscals is Rs. 1486.95 crore. In spite of the fact that the sector contributed about 0.9% to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 5.17% to the agricultural GDP (2014-15) and earned Rs. 33,441.61 crore in 2014-15, the same is not getting its due

encouragement from the Government, in terms of funding. The Committee, therefore, recommend that keeping in view the contribution of fisheries sector to the exchequer and GDP, the Government should go for a quantum enhancement of allocation funds at RE level for this year and higher allocation in future as per the demand of the Department for the fisheries sector to enable them to boost fish production in the country. The Committee expect that the Department should make concerted efforts to impress upon the Ministry of Finance for allocation of funds as per their demand. Simultaneously, the Committee desire that State Government and Implementing Agencies be asked to come forward with their proposals under various schemes being implemented by the Department and for timely submission of utilization certificates of past allocations for unhindered release of funds. . The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

NATIONAL SCHEME OF WELFARE OF FISHERMEN

14. The Committee note that basic amenities such as housing, drinking water facilities, community halls are provided for fishermen in their fishing village under “National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen”. Insurance coverage is also provided for fishermen engaged actively in fishing and financial assistance to fishers during lean fishing season. During 2015-16 (up to 31/12/2015), 48,19,423 fishers provided insurance cover under Group Accident Insurance component and 3,13,005 fishers provided relief under Saving-cum-Relief component. An expenditure of Rs.33.47 crore was incurred under the scheme during 2015-16 as against RE of Rs.43.49 crore (up to 31.12.2015).. However, the Committee are highly displeased to note that as against the target of 6500 houses during 2015-16, only 789 fishermen houses have been approved for construction till 31.1.22015. A paltry sum of Rs. 70,000 is given by the Government to support housing for the fishermen. This clearly reflects the lackadaisical approach of the Government on the issue.

Needless to say, fishermen come across as miserable and neglected lot and fishing is the only vocation of their livelihood for which they undertake traditional fishing practices without being equipped with any modern technology/equipment. However, the Committee are happy to note that the Government propose to enhance the subsidy being granted to them for housing from Rs. 70000 to Rs.120000 in plain areas and Rs.130000 for housing in hilly areas. Further, the Department is also formulating a new scheme to train them in deep/high sea fishing for which they will also be provided with vessel along with training for the purpose. Under the proposed scheme, they will also be given subsidy for the purpose. However, the Committee are of the strong view that these poor fishermen should be granted subsidy to the extent of 50% and out of 50% they may invest 25% of their money and the rest they may take loan from the Banks as otherwise it would be difficult for them to survive. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the proposed schemes/provisions may accordingly be formulated in the interest of fishermen community without further loss of time. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the status of the number of houses already constructed and those approved and under construction for the fishermen along with measures undertaken to train and equip them with modern fishing practices/equipment for deep/high sea fishing.

DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

15. The Committee note that the Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture scheme being implemented under different components through the State Governments/UTs covers all the inland fishery resources available in the country in the form of fresh water, brackish water, cold water, water logged areas, saline/alkaline soils for aquaculture and capture fisheries including reservoirs. Since the inception of the scheme, 8,90,403 hectares of freshwater bodies and

45,952 hectares of brackish water bodies have been developed benefitting 15,60,863 and 39,896 fishers, respectively, till 31.12.2015. During 2015-16, 5,414 hectares of freshwater bodies and 218 hectares of brackish water bodies have been developed benefitting 8,000 fishers and 400 fishers respectively. However, the full potential of inland fishery resources in the country largely remains untapped. In order to boost the fish production in the country, it is but imperative that the area of aquaculture in the country be expanded. The Committee strongly feel that Fisheries in India is a very important economic activity. A large section of the people in the country are dependent on fisheries activities for their livelihood. It not only meet the domestic needs of the people but also earn precious foreign exchange for the country from fish and fisheries products. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all inland derelict water bodies, reservoirs, canals, drains , ponds, tanks etc may be brought within the ambit of fisheries activities for sustained growth and development of the fisheries sector in the country without affecting the biodiversity of the area. The Committee also note that the Government recognizes the need of availability of quality seed and feed for the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture. However, presently there is a gap of about 4610 million fry. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department may set up brood banks and hatcheries on priority basis. During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Department informed the Committee that various fisheries schemes are being restructured under Blue Revolution and norms and guidelines are being formulated. The Committee expect the Department to formulate these norms and guidelines without further loss of time. The Committee hope that norms and guidelines being formulated under restructured schemes of Blue Revolution will address the issues which hinders the rapid growth and development of inland fisheries sector.

The Committee express concern over the fact that there are humongous losses of indigenous breeds of fishes due to reasons such as drying up of local or inland water bodies, percolation of harmful chemicals in the water bodies by ways of using chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming etc. The Committee therefore desire that corrective measures may be undertaken in coordination with all concerned to check such losses on priority basis. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

STRENGTHENING OF DATABASE & GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR

16. The Committee are deeply concerned about the under utilization of allocated funds under the scheme of Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System (GIS) of the fisheries sector. Out of the total of Rs. 27.51 crores allocated at RE stage, only Rs. 22.53 crore (as on 18.02.2016) could be utilised by the Department under the scheme. Under-utilisation of funds clearly reflects that the Department did not have plan of action for their activities for optimum utilisation of funds allocated to them. Under utilisation of funds may lead to lower allocations of funds in subsequent years and thus adversely affecting the activities taken under the scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should take all necessary steps for optimum utilisation of funds allocated to them under the scheme and to achieve the targets fixed there under. Though the Department have presented a range of information on the components of the scheme, the Committee note with apprehension that there are rampant instances of indiscriminate dredging from trawlers used in deep sea fishing. It would be significant to observe that such harmful practices not only ruin the biodiversity but also become the reason for huge losses to the traditional fishermen in terms of catch. The Committee, therefore recommend the Department to furnish detailed reports of catch assessment survey of inland and

marine fisheries, census of marine fisheries and mapping of water bodies across the country. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the steps taken to check practices of indiscriminate fishing and illegal fish trade across the borders and the details regarding development of GIS based fishery management system.

DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND POST HARVEST OPERATIONS

17.. The Committee note with distress that some of targets set under the scheme could not be achieved during 2013, 2014-15 and 2015-16. As for illustration, during 2014-15, no achievements were made against the targets set for construction of Minor Fishing Harbours, Construction of Fishing Land Centres, Repair and renovation of existing Fishing Harbours and FLCs and Infrastructure and marketing facilities. During 2013-14 as against the target of 1000 units of safety kits for fishermen at sea, only 500 kits were distributed. It was explained by the Department that restricting the central funding to 40% of the capital cost of infrastructure projects in general areas and 55% in hilly and scheduled areas, has prevented many States and UTs from submitting new proposals for financial assistance under the scheme. Besides, the delay in the acquisition of land and environmental clearances were also other factors that were attributed to the slack in achieving the set targets under the scheme. However, the Committee were informed that user friendly guidelines are being formulated under the restructured schemes of Blue Revolution along with the allocation of adequate budget for its implementation. The Committee, therefore, hope that the Department would be able to address the issue under new guidelines and desire that the Department should take up the issue with the State Governments to get fresh proposals for financial assistance under the scheme ensuring achievements of the targets set there under. The Committee would like to be a apprised of the progress made in this regard.

28 April, 2016
08 Vaisakha, 1938(Saka)

Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2015-16)

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 28th March, 2016 from 1430 hours to 1630 hours in Committee Room 'E', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Prof. Richard Hay
3. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
4. Dr. Tapas Mandal
5. Shri Janardan Mishra
6. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
7. Shri Nityanand Rai
8. Shri Mukesh Rajput
9. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
10. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)

RAJYA SABHA

11. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
12. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
13. Shri Vinay Katiyar
14. Shri Modh. Ali Khan
15. Shri Ram Nath Thakur,
16. Shri Shankarbhai N Vegad

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Kaushik - Director
2. Shri C. Vanlalruata - Deputy Secretary
3. Shri Sumesh Kumar - Under Secretary

*2. *** *** *** *** ***

[Thereafter, the witnesses were called.]

3. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the Sitting convened for Oral Evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) in connection with the examination of the Demands for the Grants 2016-17. Thereafter, the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) were ushered in. After welcoming the representatives of the Ministry to the Sitting, the Chairperson apprised them of the provisions of the Directions 55 (1) and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

4. After the witnesses introduced themselves, the Chairperson and the Members of the Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below and sought clarification/information from the Ministry thereon:

1) Reasons for demands exceeding allocation and expenditure being less than allocation.

*Matter not related to this Report.

2) Non receipt of utilization certificates.

- 3) Reasons for an increased demand in the current fiscal despite under utilization during the last fiscal.
- 4) Steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the DMS to meet the increasing demands of milk and the technologies being used or proposed to ascertain the quality of milk procured.
- 5) To probe into the causes and the cure for rampant Foot and mouth disease in cattle in the face of a reduction of Rs.200 crore in allocation and the role of National Disease Control Programme.
- 6) Reasons for a decrease in allocation for National Disease Prevention which is posing a problem.
- 7) Reasons for meager allocation of funds for Livestock Census to be conducted in 2017.
- 8) Reasons for shortage of veterinary hospitals and polyclinics in the country and measures being taken to address the issue.
- 9) Examination of the causes behind an excessive shortage of veterinary doctors in the country, approximately 50,000 short of the required number and the need to assess the number of colleges for veterinary studies, intake of students and recognition of more such colleges.
- 10) Imperative need to equip local cattle owners for tackling cattle disease by training and skill development of traditional practitioners for treating animal diseases and to harness the potential of medicinal herbs and plants to act as medicines for treating animal diseases.
- 11) Looking for innovative ways to solve the problems of farmers through methods such as formation of farmer communities for discussing and solving issuing related farming and other social issues regarding the lives of farmers and their families.

- 12) Pressing need to improve service conditions of veterinary doctors and bringing them at par with medical practitioners (MBBS etc.), in order to attract more students into the profession of veterinary studies and to overcome the dire shortage of manpower currently being faced in the field of treating animal disease.
- 13) Steps for improving genetic merit and increasing milk content of indigenous breeds and role of Central Cattle Development Organization and also reasons for under utilization of funds in the Central Herd Registration Scheme.
- 14) Reasons for drying up of water bodies in villages and surrounding areas and resulting loss of indigenous breeds of fishes.
- 15) Assessment of the loss and extinction of indigenous breeds of fishes etc. occurring due to seepage of fertilizers, pesticides etc.
- 16) Steps being taken or proposed to be taken to reduce exploitation of farmers during treatment of their cattle.
- 17) Rediscover scientific arenas in areas of artificial insemination.
- 18) Promoting schemes and programmes for improving the breed of cattle through ways like importing semen of the best of the breeds from over the world to increase milk production and to produce robust breeds of cattle.
- 19) Pressing need for capacity building to meet requirements for animal welfare.
- 20) Innovative solutions for treating animal diseases, such as - telemedicine for animals; medicine distribution centers at small shops and outlets that sell tobacco, cigarettes etc. in villages - as part of their responsibility towards a social cause.
- 21) Reassessment of the goals and objectives of Rashtriya Gokul Mission - Cold chains and other infrastructure to support insemination; preventive steps to tackle cattle abortion; export of best quality semen from robust indigenous breeds.

- 22) Fish and fish by-products to be given a boost as India is the second largest fish producing country in the world.
- 23) Exploit Inland Fishery Resources and to take up innovative ideas such as cage farming of fishes etc. in North Eastern region at a national level and to formulate policies to foster the same at the national level.
- 24) Need to address the rising concern related to fish farming. For example, Jammu is famous for trout farming, however, increasing levels of Omega-6 and Arsenic in these trout is alarming and measures being adopted to increase the quantity of Omega-3 fats (good fats) in fishes.
- 25) Reasons for non-availability of planktons as food for fishes. Also, the need to take up alternatives such as Spirulina (algae) as a healthy and ideal food for fishes (Example - as being implemented in Argentina).
- 26) Pressing need to conserve biodiversity alongside fishing.
- 27) Steps being introduced to increase the production and use of good quality fish seeds.
- 28) Need to reassess practices like aquaculture and harnessing the potential of wetlands, ponds, brackish water bodies etc.
- 29) Addressing issues related to marine fishing - huge post harvest losses and how to reduce it?
- 30) Undertaking committed steps towards confidence building measure in fishing communities to encourage fishing, in the face of rising incidents of arrests of fishermen by Sri Lanka, Pakistan etc.
- 31) Introduce innovative ideas in fish farming, such as, growing **Gambusia** fishes in brackish waters - this serves the twin purpose of fish culture and also acts as a

- remedy to contain the population of dangerous mosquitoes by feeding on their larvae, thus helping eliminate instances of Malaria, Dengue, Zika etc.
- 32) Need to improve and provide housing facilities for fishermen and their families - to assess the role of Indira Awaas Yojana in this regard and to bring respective subsidies or grants at par with the same.
 - 33) Need to take up measures to create facilities to educate the children of fishing communities and similar such facilities in and around their residential areas.
 - 34) Upgrading fishing technologies - to warn fishermen and issue advisories in the face of adverse weather situations like tsunami, storms etc. To take to newer levels of implementation, the already existing scheme of **'Training the trainers'** - as part of Blue Revolution.
 - 35) Looking into the ancient concept of **'Praani Bandhu'** - for training common man and local population to tackle issues of animal disease.
 - 36) Pressing need to combine traditional wisdom with modern technology to come up with innovative ways of treating cattle disease and training local population to tackle the same.
 - 37) Addressing the concerns of traditional fishermen objecting against deep fishing and trawlers since it is a loss to their catch. To take steps to implement the idea of around 50% subsidy proposed to be given to traditional fishermen to equip them with new technologies of trawlers etc. and help them reap the benefits.
 - 38) Tonnage or catchment value of foreign trawlers fishing in Indian waters.
 - 39) Collecting books and material on local and traditional wisdom for dealing with issues related to cattle and incorporating the same in present day schemes and programs.
 - 40) Reasons for increasing dolphin deaths in Kerela, Maharashtra etc. and steps being taken to curb the same.

41) National Disaster Management Plan for animals and its state-wise implementation.

5. The Representatives of the Ministry responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to furnish the requisite information on the points/items, which were not readily available with them to the Secretariat of the Committee at the earliest.

6. A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX II

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2015-16)

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 28th April, 2016 from 1000 hours to 1100 hours in Room No. '138', Chairperson's Chamber, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
3. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
4. Dr. Tapas Mandal
5. Shri Ajay Nishad
6. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
7. Shri Nityanand Rai
8. Shri Mukesh Rajput
9. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
10. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)

RAJYA SABHA

11. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
12. Shri Modh. Ali Khan
13. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
14. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S. Negi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun.K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 5. | 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 for consideration:-

* (i) XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

(ii) Twenty Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);

* (iii) XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

* (iv) XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Reports without any modification and authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Ministry/ Department and present the same to Parliament.

* 4. XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

The Committee then adjourned.

***Matter not related to this Report.**