



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2016-2017)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

'DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2017-18)'

**{Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Thirty Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok
Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2016-2017)}**

FORTY FOURTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August 2017/Bhadrapada, 1939 (Saka)

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(2016-2017)**

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**{Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
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Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2016-2017)}**

Presented to Speaker

30.08.2017

Presented to Lok Sabha on

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August 2017/Bhadrapada, 1939 (Saka)

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(i)

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2016-17)

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 Khadse
6. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
7. Shri C. Mahendran
8. Dr. Tapas Mandal
9. Shri Janardan Mishra
10. Shri Devji Patel
11. Shri Nityanand Rai
12. Shri Mukesh Rajput
13. Shri Neiphiu Rio
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 Sambhaji Chhatrapati
23. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
24. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
25. Shri Meghraj Jain
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
29. Shri R. Vaithilingam
30. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad
31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri D.S. Malha | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Ms. Divya Rai | - | Executive Assistant |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture (2016-17), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Forty Fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2016-17) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

2. The Thirty Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2016-17) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 10 March, 2017. The Action Taken Notes on the Report were received on 21 July, 2017.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 28.08.2017.

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

NEW DELHI;
28 August, 2017
06 Bhadrapada, 1939(Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

CHAPTER-I REPORT

This Report of the Committee on Agriculture deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2016-2017) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 10.03.2017.

1.2 The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) have furnished Action Taken Replies in respect of all the 13 Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report. These replies have been categorized as under:

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

Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9

Total 06

Chapter - II

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

Recommendation No. NIL

Total 00
Chapter - III

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

Recommendation Nos. 3, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13

Total 06
Chapter - IV

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

Recommendation Nos. 6

Total 01

Chapter - V

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

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

**A. SHARE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES IN CENTRAL PLAN
(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 1)**

1.5 The Committee had observed / recommended as under :-

"Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities along with agriculture continue to be an integral part of human life ever since the process of civilization. These activities have contributed to the food basket, draught animal power, helped in maintaining ecological balance and have also played 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 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. 5,91,691 crore during 2015-16 which is about 28.5% of the value of output from agricultural and allied sector. At constant prices the value of

output from livestock is about 29% of the value of the output from total agriculture and allied sector. Moreover, India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world. Milk production during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is 146.3 million tonnes and 155.5 million tonnes respectively showing an annual growth of 6.27%. The per capita availability of milk is around 337 grams per day in 2015-16. Furthermore, meat production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 5.95 million tonnes which has been further increased to 7.0 million tonnes in 2015-16. Besides being the second largest producer of fish, India is also the 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 107.90 lakh tonnes (35.8 lakh tonnes for marine and 72.10 lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 2015-16 (provisional). During the first two quarters of 2016-17 the fish production is estimated at 5.03 million tonnes (P). With all this and much more coming as a contribution to the National Gross Domestic Product from the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries division of the Agriculture sector, it is agonizing to note that the Department is still struggling with the issue of meagre allocations. This is evident from the fact that the share of the Department in the Central Plan Outlay during 10th, 11th and 12th plans was merely 0.28%, 0.38% and 0.33% respectively. Further, the total allocation made to the Department in the BE stage of the five fiscals of the Twelfth Plan is Rs. 9200.14 crore, which is a mere 64.88% of the approved 12th Plan Outlay of Rs. 14179 crore of the Department. The Committee were apprised of the fact that prioritization of different sectors and trend of expenditure during previous years form the basis of allocation of funds. The Committee are unhappy to note that despite consistent requests from the

Department, the Ministry of Finance has not provided higher allocation of resources. The Committee are of the view that the Department of the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries should be allocated funds in the Central Plan keeping in view the contributions made by this particular sector to employment generation, the food basket and the National GDP of the country. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the Department in the Central Plan so that various programmes undertaken by them do not suffer for want of funds. The Committee desire that the Department should pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance vigorously. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard."

1.6 In its Action Taken reply, the Department has stated as under :-

" The observations of the committee are noted for strict compliance. Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance the matter for enhanced allocation of funds for the schemes. The Department has also put stress on the supplementing the efforts by States for providing the additional means of sustenance in terms of wealth/security and employment to the farming community mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers residing in the rural areas. It is worth mentionable that allocation for financial year 2017-18 for the schemes of Department has been increased by 17.8% over the allocation for financial year 2016-17."

1.7 While noting the issue of meagre allocation of funds to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Committee had recommended the Department to pursue the matter with the Ministry of

Finance and also urged the Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the Department in the Central Plan so that various programmes undertaken by it do not suffer for want of funds. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has informed that it has continuously been pursuing with the Ministry of Finance for enhanced allocation of funds for the Schemes and also that the allocation for financial year 2017-18 has been increased by 17.8% over the previous year. The Committee, however, are of the considered opinion that the Department need to ensure that its share in the Central Plan is adequately increased so that the Schemes and Programmes under the Department are implemented to the fullest extent and that the allocations made to the Department match the contribution of the agriculture sector to the GDP. The Committee, therefore, urge the Department to take adequate steps in this direction and would also like to be apprised of the same by the Department.

B. SHORTAGE OF VETERINARY DOCTORS AND MEDICINES :

(RECOMMENDATION NO. 5)

1.8 The Committee had observed/ recommended as under:-

"The Committee note with concern that there is an acute shortage of veterinary doctors and medicine for treatment of sick livestock/poultry particularly in the rural areas of the country. As a result, a large number of sick animals die without treatment or medicine and the farmers, particularly poor small and marginal farmers have to suffer huge loss in terms of their livelihood. This issue has also been raised by the Committee in the past but no corrective efforts have been made by the Department to address the issue. The Committee feel that the

present animal healthcare infrastructure is grossly inadequate to take care of the vast population of the livestock/poultry in the country. Veterinary doctors or medicines are not available in the nearby animal healthcare centres to treat the sick animals and therefore, farmers are compelled to travel long distances for treatment of their animals.

During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Department was candid enough to accept the fact that there is shortage of veterinary doctors and medicines. This is particularly due to shortage of funds for the purpose. However, the Secretary informed the Committee that a plan has been conceptualised wherein AI-Technicians would be given six months course on treatment of animals.

The Committee are of the opinion that the Department must work towards integrating traditional medicinal knowledge / practice with modern training. The Committee were also informed, during the course of evidence, about the constitution of a Cell namely 'Ayurvedic Medicine in Veterinary Medicine' by the Department which is still in its initial stages. The Committee commend this effort of the Department and desire that this work be taken further to allow proliferation of traditional medicinal practice values into modern day veterinary sciences and that the AI technicians undergoing short term training courses also be made aware in this regard so as to allow this practice to reach the interiors of all rural areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate action plan may be formulated to address the shortage of veterinary doctors and medicines for treatment of sick animals. Ministry of Finance may also be urged to provide adequate funds for the purpose. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this direction."

1.9 The Department in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:-

" Veterinary Services are being provided by respective state Government including deployment of veterinary manpower.

To meet the shortage of trained veterinary manpower, the Veterinary Council of India has initiated various actions and the following achievements have been made by Veterinary Council of India during the last two years:

- a) Number of recognized colleges increased to 45 from 36 from September 2014 onward.
- b) Total number of annual veterinary graduates increased to 3398 from 2160.
- c) Increased to seats in 17 veterinary colleges to 1334 from 914 on the basis of infrastructure and facilities available in the colleges.
- d) Online application facility for All India Pre-Veterinary Test (AIPVT) for 15% seats at All India level in veterinary colleges has been started for students of rural & remote areas.
- e) Reservation for SC/ST student against 15% seat for AIPVT 2015 has been started for students for rural and remote areas.
- f) AIPVT has been conducted in Hindi and English both from 2015 onward.
- g) Admissions to B.V.Sc & A.H. courses have been allowed in six more Veterinary Colleges in addition to 46 colleges which will add more trained veterinary manpower.

Further, the Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education has been amended to increase the seats to 80 admissions instead of earlier 60 admissions. The Central Government has framed Veterinary Council of India (Procedure for recognition and de-recognition of Veterinary Qualification and Veterinary

Colleges) Rules, 2017 for streamlining the recognition of new colleges. States have also been requested to fill up the vacancies.

Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission National Programme for Bovine Breeding 4,600 multipurpose AI technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) have been established up to March 2017."

1.10 The Committee while taking note of an acute shortage of veterinary doctors and medicines, had recommended that the Department formulate an action plan to address this issue. The Department in its Action Taken Reply furnished that the Veterinary Council of India has taken a series of measures to meet the shortage of trained veterinary manpower and for recognition of new veterinary colleges. Though the Committee note with satisfaction, the steps taken by Government in this direction, the fact is that more is required to be done for animal healthcare infrastructure in the country. The Committee, therefore reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Department must make concerted efforts to address the issue of shortage of veterinary doctors, along with pursuing the Ministry of Finance to provide adequate funds for the purpose. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE :

(RECOMMENDATION NO. 11)

1.11 The Committee had observed/ recommended as under:-

" 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. 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. Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) were set up in various districts for delivering a package of technologies, practices, training and extension and for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries. So far, about 0.65 million ha of water area have been brought under fish farming covering 1.1 million beneficiaries. The Committee are appreciative of the initiatives taken by the Government which have helped inland fisheries emerge as a major fish producing system in India. 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 fishery related activities for their livelihood. It not only meets the domestic needs of the people but also earns 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 fishery related activities for sustained growth and

development of the inland fisheries sector in the country without affecting the biodiversity of the area.

The Committee note that during each of the year of the 12th plan, the target of bringing area under aquaculture hovers around 0.24 lakh ha. However, during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, against the target of 0.24 lakh ha., only 0.1 lakh ha. and 0.13 lakh ha. respectively could be brought under aquaculture under the scheme. According to the Department, the reasons for non-achievement of physical targets of bringing more area under aquaculture, are stated to be the non-receipt of proposals from the State Governments and also due to budgetary cut at the RE stage. Keeping in view the importance of fisheries sector, it is imperative that States may be impressed upon to send proposals to expand their area of aquaculture for the benefit of fishing community of the States. The Committee are also unhappy to note that the Fisheries Sector is not getting adequate encouragement from the government in terms of funding. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Finance to allocate funds at the RE stage as demanded by the Department so that the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture does not suffer for want of funds. The Committee are also concerned to note that there are huge 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 initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard."

1.12 The Department in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:-

" Foreseeing its high potential, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has called for "a revolution" in the fisheries sector and has named it as "**Blue Revolution**". The Blue Revolution, with its multi-dimensional activities, focuses mainly on increasing fisheries production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources in the country. Under the restructured Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture is included as a major component for increase inland fish production by exploring the unutilized inland water resources (such as inland derelict water bodies, reservoir, ponds, tanks etc.) with stocking of quality seed.

The major activities covered under this component are;

- I. Ponds Aquaculture- construction of new ponds and renovation of existing pools,
- II. Establishment of hatcheries for Indian major carps and prawns/ shrimp,
- III. Development of fisheries in cold-water,
- IV. Wetland-Productive utilization of wetland waterlogged areas and inland saline/alkaline waters for aquaculture,
- V. Reservoir Fisheries-Integrated development of reservoirs
- VI. Establishment of small scale and medium size feed mills/ plants
- VII. Encouragement of low cost Re-circulatory Aquaculture System,
- VIII. Rejuvenation of urban/ semi-urban/ rural lakes/ tanks for fish culture,
- IX. Renovation of NMREGA ponds for fish culture etc.

Besides the above focused activity under Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, State wise priority areas were identified for development of inland fisheries in the concerned state based on the water resources available in the State. All States/ UTs were requested to include all these identified priority activities in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Blue Revolution Scheme and in the proposals under RKVY. Further, States are being requested for stocking of fingerlings under the Mission Fingerlings Programme in the identified water bodies such as wetland, reservoir, running water, ponds, tanks including ponds created under MNREGA etc. under Blue Revolution Guideline, for conservation and awareness of fisheries resources, financial support is extended for preservation in indigenous breeds of fishes in riverine water bodies."

1.13 While noting the shortfall of the Department in achieving the physical and financial targets of inland fisheries and aquaculture, the Committee had recommended the Department to work out modalities towards bringing about a sustained growth and development in the inland fisheries sector. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, informed that major activities focused on increasing fish production and productivity from aquaculture were being undertaken and State-wise priority areas were identified for development of inland fisheries in the concerned states based on water resources available. The Committee, however, are concerned to note that no concrete steps have been taken by the Department to prevent huge losses of indigenous breeds of fishes and drying up of inland water bodies etc. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and urge the Department to take up adequate measures in coordination with

concerned stakeholders and work towards sustained growth and development of the inland fisheries and aquaculture without affecting the biodiversity of the area. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

D. SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR REHABILITATION OF BEREAVED FAMILIES OF THE FARMERS COMMITTING SUICIDES :

(RECOMMENDATION NO. 13)

1.14 The Committee had observed/ recommended as under:-

"The Committee note that a special package for livestock and fisheries sector for 31 suicide-prone districts of A.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, was to be implemented over a period of 3 years from 2006-07. However, the Government of India approved a rehabilitation package on 20.11.2008. As per Cabinet approval, the total outlay of Idukki Package is Rs. 91.15 crore and the implementation period was up to 30.11.2013. The above package was being implemented along with Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for the suicide-prone districts of the aforesaid States which already ended on 30.09.2011. However, the Committee are anguished to note that the special package to suicide-prone districts of the States was discontinued without any alternate package as spate of farmer suicides continues unabated in many parts of the country which brings out the state of distress amongst the farmers.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should formulate a policy for grant of special package for rehabilitation of the bereaved families of the farmers who commit suicide under distress. Further, a mechanism should be put in place to monitor the relief to the bereaved families without any

inordinate delay. The Committee would like to be apprised of initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard."

1.15 The Department in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:-

" The observation of Hon'ble Committee have been noted. However, the Department is implementing few schemes where special provisions were made to boost up the participation of women in the animal husbandry and fisheries sector."

1.16 While noting that the Department has discontinued special packages to suicide-prone districts without any alternate package, the Committee had recommended that the Government formulate a policy for granting special package for rehabilitation of bereaved families of farmers who commit suicide under distress. The Department in its Action Taken Reply has submitted that it is implementing a few schemes where special provisions have been made to boost the participation of women in the animal husbandry and fisheries sector. The Committee, however, are apprehensive of the fact that the discontinuation of such packages to bereaved families without any concrete assurance to bail them out of this dire situation, needs to be relooked. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Department should take a holistic view of the entire situation and come up with alternate packages to relieve the families of their loss due to unabated farmer suicides in the country. The Committee would also like to be informed of the steps taken by the Department in this direction.

CHAPTER - II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

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

(Recommendation Para No. 1)

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities along with agriculture continue to be an integral part of human life ever since the process of civilization. These activities have contributed to the food basket, draught animal power, helped in maintaining ecological balance and have also played 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 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. 5,91,691 crore during 2015-16 which is about 28.5% of the value of output from agricultural and allied sector. At constant prices the value of output from livestock is about 29% of the value of the output from total agriculture and allied sector. Moreover, India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world. Milk production during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is 146.3 million tonnes and 155.5 million tonnes respectively showing an annual growth of 6.27%. The per capita availability of milk is around 337 grams per day in 2015-16. Furthermore, meat production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 5.95 million tonnes which has been further increased to 7.0 million tonnes in 2015-16. Besides being the second largest producer of fish, India is also the 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 107.90 lakh tonnes (35.8 lakh tonnes for marine and 72.10 lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 2015-16 (provisional). During the first two quarters of 2016-17 the fish production is estimated at 5.03 million tonnes (P). With all this and much more coming as a contribution to the National Gross Domestic Product from the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and

Fisheries division of the Agriculture sector, it is agonizing to note that the Department is still struggling with the issue of meagre allocations. This is evident from the fact that the share of the Department in the Central Plan Outlay during 10th, 11th and 12th plans was merely 0.28%, 0.38% and 0.33% respectively. Further, the total allocation made to the Department in the BE stage of the five fiscals of the Twelfth Plan is Rs. 9200.14 crore, which is a mere 64.88% of the approved 12th Plan Outlay of Rs. 14179 crore of the Department. The Committee were apprised of the fact that prioritization of different sectors and trend of expenditure during previous years form the basis of allocation of funds. The Committee are unhappy to note that despite consistent requests from the Department, the Ministry of Finance has not provided higher allocation of resources. The Committee are of the view that the Department of the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries should be allocated funds in the Central Plan keeping in view the contributions made by this particular sector to employment generation, the food basket and the National GDP of the country. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the Department in the Central Plan so that various programmes undertaken by them do not suffer for want of funds. The Committee desire that the Department should pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance vigorously. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The observations of the committee are noted for strict compliance. Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance the matter for enhanced allocation of funds for the schemes. The Department has also put stress on the supplementing the efforts by States for providing the additional means of sustenance in terms of wealth/security and employment to the farming community mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers residing in the rural areas. It is worth mentionable that allocation for financial year 2017-18 for the schemes of Department has been increased by 17.8% over the allocation for financial year 2016-17.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
F.No.25-5(2)/2017-AHD(Coord) dt.21st July 2017

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.7 of Chapter I of this Report.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS DURING 12TH PLAN : **(Recommendation Para No. 2)**

The Committee note that during each of the years of the Twelfth Plan i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, a huge variation exists between funds demanded by the Department and the funds allocated by erstwhile Planning Commission / Ministry of Finance. For the year 2012-13, against the demand 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 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. As a result of lesser allocation of funds, the Committee are apprehensive that the implementation of the various schemes undertaken by the Department may have been adversely affected, which in turn may have hindered the growth and development of this vital sector of the economy. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommend that the Department should vigorously urge the Ministry of Finance to allocate the funds as proposed by them at the RE Stage, 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.

Reply of the Government

During the FY2016-17, Department has utilized 99.72% fund out of the increased allocation.i.e.Rs.1748.00crore at the RE stage. Further, it also stated that Department has utilized 97.05% fund out of the allocated fund during the 12th FYP. Department is doing its best to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds. State/ Implementing agencies are continuously reminded through bi-Monthly Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visit and Video Conferences to liquidate the pending Utilization Certificates and submit proposal for release of fund during the current financial year.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
F.No.25-5(2)/2017-AHD(Coord) dt.21st July 2017

OUTPUT OUTCOME FRAMEWORK FOR SCHEMES 2017-18

(Recommendation Para No. 4)

The Output Outcome Framework for schemes (2017-18) has laid down Output / Deliverables against the outlay 2017-18 for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and for other key Deliverables of the Department. While the outlay for the scheme on Blue Revolution for 2017-18 is Rs. 400.73 crore against the proposed BE of Rs. 447.04 crore, the projected medium term outcome is 6.1% growth in fish content and increase in fish production by 7.04 lakh tonnes. As admitted by the Department, the allocation is not sufficient and they will propose higher allocation at the RE stage. The Committee hope that the required allocation will be made for the scheme so that the Department is able to achieve the set targets.

It has also been informed to the Committee that the Department has prepared a National Action Plan for fisheries sector to achieve overall target of 15MT fish production by 2020. The funds will also be utilized for various activities related to fish production and welfare of fishermen. The Department is exploring the possibilities for funding through external agencies like Asian Development Board (ADB) and World Bank. Further, the Department is also planning to get the funding from NABARD and NCDC to achieve the overall target in fisheries sector. The Committee would like to know the details of the Action Plan for fisheries sector and the initiative undertaken to raise the funds for the purpose and the progress made therein.

Similarly, for White Revolution the medium term outcome is projected to

increase milk production by 20% by 2020. The Committee note that the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) has been formulated 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 Committee appreciate this initiative and hope that this will go a long way in increasing milk production in the country, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Reply of the Government

For Seeing the immense scope for development of fisheries and aquaculture various initiatives have been taken by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the development of fisheries. Consequent to the approval of the Central Plan Scheme, the Department has prepared a detailed draft Integrated National Action Plan (INAP) on Development of Fisheries.

INAP focuses mainly on optimal and sustainable utilisation of various fisheries/water resources such as ponds & tanks, wetlands, brackish-water, cold water, lakes & reservoirs, rivers & canals in inland fisheries. Besides, sustainable harnessing of marine fisheries resources and promotion of mariculture has also been focussed under the INPA. Other critical inputs and fisheries infrastructure facilities such as fish seed, hatcheries, brooders, brood-banks, rearing and farming areas required, feed mills, cages & pens etc have also been worked out under the INAP.

INAP aims to achieve the fish production of about 150 lakh metric tonne by 2020 from the current production of 107.62 lakh metric tonnes (2015-16). Out of this, the major production is proposed to be contributed from inland fisheries from its present production of 71.62 lakh tonne (2015-16) to 110.32 lakh tonne by 2019-20. It is expected that the marine sector will increase production from its present level of 36.00 lakh tonne to 39.68 lakh tonne by 2019-20.

The potential areas to contribute such targeted fish production in inland fisheries are identified as (i) Re-circulatory aquaculture system (RAS), (ii) Wetlands including High altitude wetlands, Waterlogged(manmade), (iii) Brackish Water (including land locked Saline states), (iv) Cold chain, (v) Mariculture (vi) Brackish water development, (vii) focus on enhancement of fingerling production.

The marginal increase in fish production in marine sector is expected mainly from the capture fisheries (7.16 lakh tonne) and some part from culture activities (0.091 lakh tonne). INAP recognises the high potentiality of the inland sector in enhancing fish production and doubling of fish farmer's income.

The Department has approached multilateral funding agencies like World Bank, NABARD, Asian Developmental Bank (ADB) for funding the activities related to fisheries sector. Besides, the Department is also in the process of creating a Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Funds (FIDF) to provide for the infrastructural needs in the sector.

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DIRECTORATE OF ANIMAL HEALTH

(Recommendation Para No. 7)

Directorate of Animal Health is a Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme there are six AQCS Stations established at New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Hyderabad and 5 RDDs located at Bengaluru, Pune, Jalandhar, Kolkata and Guwahati and one institute (National Institute of Animal Health) located at Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh. The Committee note with concern that there has been gross under utilization of funds to the extent of 23.37% of RE during the Twelfth Plan. The Committee are not convinced with the reason advanced by the Department for such under utilization due to restriction and expenditure in the month of March. The Committee therefore desire the Department to be more prudent in their planning so as to ensure that the allocated funds are spent for the purpose in a given timeframe.

Reply of the Government

The suggestion of the Committee has been noted for compliance.

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(Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

PIG DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION

(Recommendation Para No. 8)

The Sub Mission on Pig Development in the North-Eastern Region has been formulated with the aim of supporting all round development of piggery in the North-Eastern region wherein the Government of India would back State Piggery Farms and importation of germplasm so as to benefit the masses who are dependent on this for livelihood and also because this would help provide protein-rich food in the 8 States of the North-Eastern Region.

The Committee are however concerned to note that the population of pigs has shown a negative growth rate of 7.54% from the 17th Livestock in 2003 to the 19th Livestock Census in 2012 wherein pig population of 13.5 million in 2003 has dwindled to 10.3 million in 2012. This is a disturbing trend, more so, when pork forms a rich source of protein. The Department must also work towards meeting challenges of early detection of disease, quality control, breed improvement as well as quarantine of affected pigs in swine flu infested regions and States. There is also the need to incentivize pig breeders to adopt best practices and scientific pig rearing techniques and to devise methods to increase the number of viable breeder farms, to control diseases in animals in the vicinity of breeding areas and to have healthy abattoirs for culling of pigs. The Committee desire that the Department take concrete measures in this direction and apprise the Committee of the same.

Reply of the Government

Department is implementing Classical Swine Fever Control Program (CSF-CP) as a component of Livestock Health and Disease Control scheme in all the North Eastern States wherein assistance is provided to States for vaccines and vaccination cost. Surveillance is going on in the North Eastern States for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) disease. Beside these, assistance is also provided to States under the schemes-“Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases” and “Establishment & Strengthening of

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)” for development of veterinary infrastructure.

For taking prevention of disease outbreaks, this Department has issued Bio-security guidelines for piggery during the year 2016-17.

Further, the National Guidelines for formulation of State Pig Breeding Policy focusing on outline of pig-breeding needs of the country, leaving flexibility to States to work upon as per their requirement within the frame-work has been issued during the year 2016-17 for breed improvement.

A programme of Rural Slaughter Houses (establishment/ modernization/ expansion) through Panchayati Raj Institutions has been kept as a component under the National Livestock Mission which supports slaughter houses in rural areas for production of hygienic meat.

Further, Innovative Pig Development Project for North East (IPDPNE) is also envisaged increase the income of the Pig rearing farmer/ entrepreneur/ NGO Cooperative Society, etc. in the North Eastern States including Sikkim. Superior germplasm of high genetic merit through import and then crossing them with the low productive indigenous breeds to eventually result in crossbreds which would perform and yield better harvest to the pig rearers.

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DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

(Recommendation Para No. 09)

The Committee note that Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the Department since September, 2010, with an approved outlay of Rs.1400 crore for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. DEDS is a credit linked scheme and implemented by NABARD through financial institutions. The scheme is beneficiary oriented and aims at 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. The Committee express satisfaction over the positive outcome and

impact of the scheme as observed from the findings of the report on Mid course 'Evaluation and Impact Study' conducted recently in thirteen States by National Productivity Council. As per the findings of the report, a significant increase of around 123% in milk production per beneficiary was noted. Further, direct employment was given to 1.86 lakh persons and has improved the livelihood of the farmers, besides improving the nutrition of under nourished children of the poor farmers assisted under the scheme. 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 the Government to generate awareness amongst prospective individuals/entrepreneurs/farmers etc. about the objectives of the Scheme through sustained campaign in print and electronic media. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

Reply of the Government

In order to ensure adequate publicity of scheme, 1% of subsidy disbursed in a year is allowed to be spent by NABARD for publicity of scheme across the country with special attention to NE states to sensitize potential beneficiaries. NABARD is also arranging workshop, seminars etc. in order to promote the scheme.

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CHAPTER - III

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

- N I L -

CHAPTER - IV

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

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS **(Recommendation Para No. 03)**

During the course of examination of the Demands for Grants (2017-18), the Committee have observed that even the meagre allocations from the Ministry of Finance at the RE stage, the Department has failed to utilize the funds fully. During the year 2012-13, the actual expenditure was just Rs. 1736.37 crore against an allocation of Rs. 1910.00 crore, which is only 90.9% of the fund allocated during the same year. For the year 2013-14, against an allocation of Rs. 2025.00 crore, the expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 1748.80 crore, which is just 86.36% of the allocated amount. In the year 2014-15, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1738.0 crore, which is 79.94% of the allocated amount Rs. 2174 crore. For 2015-16, the Department was allocated Rs. 1491.14 crore out of which expenditure was Rs. 1418.20 crore which amounts to 95%. In 2016-17, the Department spent Rs. 1388.86 crore which is 86.80% of the allocated amount of Rs. 1600 crore. The Committee are, therefore, dismayed to note that despite repeated recommendations of the Committee, the Department has failed to take corrective steps to optimally utilize funds allocated to them. The Committee deprecate the under-utilization of funds by the Department and that too uniformly throughout the year. This only goes to show that there is some lacunae in the management and regulation of the finance of the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should take corrective steps and make earnest efforts for optimum utilization of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of corrective action taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

During the FY2016-17, Department has utilized 99.72% fund out of the increased allocation.i.e.Rs.1748.00crore at the RE stage. Further, it also stated that Department has utilized 97.05% fund out of the allocated fund during the 12th FYP. Department is doing its best to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds. State/ Implementing agencies are continuously reminded through bi-

Monthly Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visit and Video Conferences to liquidate the pending Utilization Certificates and submit proposal for release of fund during the current financial year.

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SHORTAGE OF VETERINARY DOCTORS AND MEDICINES

(Recommendation Para No. 05)

The Committee note with concern that there is an acute shortage of veterinary doctors and medicine for treatment of sick livestock/poultry particularly in the rural areas of the country. As a result, a large number of sick animals die without treatment or medicine and the farmers, particularly poor small and marginal farmers have to suffer huge loss in terms of their livelihood. This issue has also been raised by the Committee in the past but no corrective efforts have been made by the Department to address the issue. The Committee feel that the present animal healthcare infrastructure is grossly inadequate to take care of the vast population of the livestock/poultry in the country. Veterinary doctors or medicines are not available in the nearby animal healthcare centres to treat the sick animals and therefore, farmers are compelled to travel long distances for treatment of their animals.

During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Department was candid enough to accept the fact that there is shortage of veterinary doctors and medicines. This is particularly due to shortage of funds for the purpose. However, the Secretary informed the Committee that a plan has been conceptualised wherein AI-Technicians would be given six months course on treatment of animals.

The Committee are of the opinion that the Department must work towards integrating traditional medicinal knowledge / practice with modern training. The Committee were also informed, during the course of evidence, about the constitution of a Cell namely 'Ayurvedic Medicine in Veterinary Medicine' by the Department which is still in its initial stages. The Committee commend this effort of the Department and desire that this work be taken further to allow proliferation

of traditional medicinal practice values into modern day veterinary sciences and that the AI technicians undergoing short term training courses also be made aware in this regard so as to allow this practice to reach the interiors of all rural areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate action plan may be formulated to address the shortage of veterinary doctors and medicines for treatment of sick animals. Ministry of Finance may also be urged to provide adequate funds for the purpose. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this direction.

Reply of the Government

Veterinary Services are being provided by respective state Government including deployment of veterinary manpower.

To meet the shortage of trained veterinary manpower, the Veterinary Council of India has initiated various actions and the following achievements have been made by Veterinary Council of India during the last two years:

- h) Number of recognized colleges increased to 45 from 36 from September 2014 onward.
- i) Total number of annual veterinary graduates increased to 3398 from 2160.
- j) Increased to seats in 17 veterinary colleges to 1334 from 914 on the basis of infrastructure and facilities available in the colleges.
- k) Online application facility for All India Pre-Veterinary Test (AIPVT) for 15% seats at All India level in veterinary colleges has been started for students of rural & remote areas.
- l) Reservation for SC/ST student against 15% seat for AIPVT 2015 has been started for students for rural and remote areas.
- m) AIPVT has been conducted in Hindi and English both from 2015 onward.
- n) Admissions to B.V.Sc & A.H. courses have been allowed in six more Veterinary Colleges in addition to 46 colleges which will add more trained veterinary manpower.

Further, the Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education has been amended to increase the seats to 80 admissions instead of earlier 60 admissions. The Central Government has framed Veterinary Council of India (Procedure for recognition and de-recognition of Veterinary Qualification and Veterinary

Colleges) Rules, 2017 for streamlining the recognition of new colleges. States have also been requested to fill up the vacancies.

Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission National Programme for Bovine Breeding 4,600 multipurpose AI technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) have been established up to March 2017.

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Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.10 of Chapter I of this Report.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT - A COMPONENT OF NPBB & DD

(Recommendation Para No. 10)

The Committee are happy to note that as a result of several measures initiated by the Government, milk production has increased significantly from the level of 102.6 MT at the end of 10th plan (2006-07) to 155.5 MT in 2015-16. The Committee also note that the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)-a component of National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy development (NPBB&DD), launched in February, 2014 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 focuses on creating infrastructure related to production, procurement, processing and marketing by Milk Unions/Federations and also extension activities including training of farmers. The Committee express satisfaction over the fact that the transfer of the scheme to the Central Sector has led to funds being directly released to implementing agencies which has further accelerated the implementation, utilization of funds and achievement of physical targets.

Since inception, in February, 2014, 32 new projects have been approved in 18 States covering 103 Districts with total approved cost of Rs. 353.49 cr. with central share of Rs. 149.06 cr. These projects have benefited 36607 farmers forming 1175 Village level district cooperative society in 18 States, procuring milk

about 683.8 TLPD and marketing milk of about 236.3 TLPD. However, the Committee note that against an approved outlay of Rs. 600 crore, an amount of Rs. 419.72 crore for 12th plan, actual expenditure was only Rs. 419.72 crore which works out only 69.95% of the approved outlay for NPDD. Thus, 31.05% of the funds allocated remained unutilized during 12th plan period which is highly unsatisfactory. For 2017-18, Rs. 170 crore has been allocated for NPDD. While appreciating the Department for its efforts, the Committee trust that the Department will continue to strive for sustained growth and development of dairy sector to meet the demand of increasing population of the Country and take appropriate remedial measures to ensure optimal utilization of allotted funds so that the physical and financial performance do not suffer.

Reply of the Government

The Committee observed that against an approved outlay of Rs. 600 crore actual expenditure was only Rs. 419.72 crore which works out only 69.95% of the approved outlay for NPDD. Thus, 31.05% of the funds allocated remained unutilized during 12th plan period which is highly unsatisfactory. In this context it may be stated that against the allocation of Rs. 600.00 Crore, an amount of Rs. 453.0 Crore was provided as BE under NPDD during 12th plan. Against the BE of Rs. 453.0 Crore, an expenditure of Rs. 447.49 Crore (98.85%) has been made till 31.03.2017. It works out to 98.85% of BE allocated under NPDD during 12th Five Year Plan.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

(Recommendation Para No. 11)

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. 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. Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) were set up in various districts for delivering a package of technologies, practices, training and extension and for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries. So far, about 0.65 million ha of water area have been brought under fish farming covering 1.1 million beneficiaries. The Committee are appreciative of the initiatives taken by the Government which have helped inland fisheries emerge as a major fish producing system in India. 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 fishery related activities for their livelihood. It not only meets the domestic needs of the people but also earns 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 fishery related activities for sustained growth and development of the inland fisheries sector in the country without affecting the biodiversity of the area. The Committee note that during each of the year of the 12th plan, the target of bringing area under aquaculture hovers around 0.24 lakh ha. However, during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, against the target of 0.24 lakh ha., only 0.1 lakh ha. and 0.13 lakh ha. respectively could be brought under aquaculture under the scheme. According to the Department, the reasons for non-achievement of physical targets of bringing more area under aquaculture, are stated to be the non-receipt of proposals from the State Governments and also due to budgetary cut at the RE stage. Keeping in view the importance of fisheries sector, it is imperative that States may be impressed upon to send proposals to expand their area of aquaculture for the benefit of fishing community of the States. The Committee are also unhappy to note that the Fisheries Sector is not getting adequate encouragement from the government in terms of funding. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Finance to allocate funds at the

RE stage as demanded by the Department so that the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture does not suffer for want of funds. The Committee are also concerned to note that there are huge 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 initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Foreseeing its high potential, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has called for "a revolution" in the fisheries sector and has named it as "Blue Revolution". The Blue Revolution, with its multi-dimensional activities, focuses mainly on increasing fisheries production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources in the country. Under the restructured Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture is included as a major component for increase inland fish production by exploring the unutilized inland water resources (such as inland derelict water bodies, reservoir, ponds, tanks etc.) with stocking of quality seed. The major activities covered under this component are;

- X. Ponds Aquaculture- construction of new ponds and renovation of existing pools,
- XI. Establishment of hatcheries for Indian major carps and prawns/ shrimp,
- XII. Development of fisheries in cold-water,
- XIII. Wetland-Productive utilization of wetland waterlogged areas and inland saline/alkaline waters for aquaculture,
- XIV. Reservoir Fisheries-Integrated development of reservoirs
- XV. Establishment of small scale and medium size feed mills/ plants
- XVI. Encouragement of low cost Re-circulatory Aquaculture System,
- XVII. Rejuvenation of urban/ semi-urban/ rural lakes/ tanks for fish culture,
- XVIII. Renovation of NMREGA ponds for fish culture etc.

Besides the above focused activity under Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, State wise priority areas were identified for development of inland fisheries in the concerned state based on the water resources available in the State. All States/ UTs were requested to include all these identified priority activities in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Blue Revolution Scheme and in the proposals under RKVY. Further, States are being requested for stocking of fingerlings under the Mission Fingerlings Programme in the identified water bodies such as wetland, reservoir, running water, ponds, tanks including ponds created under MNREGA etc. under Blue Revolution Guideline, for conservation and awareness of fisheries resources, financial support is extended for preservation in indigenous breeds of fishes in riverine water bodies.

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Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No.1.13 of Chapter I of this Report.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES POST HARVEST TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING (NIFPHATT)

(Recommendation Para No. 12)

The Committee note that 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 Committee also observe that 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 . However, the Committee are concerned to note that during each year of the 12th plan, the funds allocated at the RE stage could not be fully utilised by the Department under NIFPHATT. The under-utilisation of funds during the plan is to the extent of 41.34% of the funds allocated to the Institute. The Committee are not convinced with the explanation given by the Institute/Department for under-utilisation of funds during 12th plan period and are unhappy with this sordid state of affairs. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department/Institute should take corrective measures ensuring that such instances are not repeated in future and scarce funds made available to them are fully utilised.

The Committee further note that despite having the component of gender development in fishermen communities as part of the NIFPHATT scheme, the Department are yet to show any tangible results on that front. The Department is providing mere lip service in the name of gender development and has taken no initiative to ensure that the fisherwomen find any place or special assistance within the NIFPHATT scheme, in general and in the fisheries sector, in particular. According to the Department, Gender Development programmes are usually carried out in association with State Government fisheries department/agencies which may vary as per their schemes. There are no provisions with this Institute to provide livelihood compensation for the fisher women during training days and hence, it may not be practically possible to bypass the State Government agencies as to carry out such programmes directly. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommend that the Department should come out with a plan in coordination and consultation with the State Governments for implementing gender development programmes in the fisheries sector. The Committee may be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this direction.

Reply of the Government

A major portion of the funds left unutilized were meant for renovation and refurbishment of ice cum freezing plant of Vizag unit of the Institute. This unutilization of fund was mainly due to non-finalization of tenders in the respective financial years and approval from the Ministry During the year 2014-15, the tender (2 Nos) received were not approved by the Ministry and again it was re-

tendered twice and there was no response from the concerned parties. During the year 2015-16, sanction for the work was received at the tail end of the financial year and hence there was no sufficient time for processing the e-tender formalities. However, earnest efforts will be taken to utilize the funds allotted during the coming year.

NIFPHATT has always put forth its whole hearted effort for extending the reach of its training programmes to intended beneficiaries. However, it is a fact that the Institute does not have a specifically allotted fund for conduction training programmes and is presently depending on various sponsoring agencies like State Government, SHGs and other User Agencies. It is a fact that fishermen/ fisherwomen are reluctant to forgo their livelihood and attend such training programmes. For the entire training programmes conducted, the sponsoring agencies had to compensate for the livelihood losses and most of our proposed training programmes are intended at gender development in fishermen communities are sometimes delayed due to the constraints.

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SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR REHABILITATION OF BEREAVED FAMILIES OF THE FARMERS COMMITTING SUICIDES

(Recommendation Para No. 13)

The Committee note that a special package for livestock and fisheries sector for 31 suicide-prone districts of A.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, was to be implemented over a period of 3 years from 2006-07. However, the Government of India approved a rehabilitation package on 20.11.2008. As per Cabinet approval, the total outlay of Idukki Package is Rs. 91.15 crore and the implementation period was up to 30.11.2013. The above package was being implemented along with Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for the suicide-prone districts of the aforesaid States which already ended on 30.09.2011. However, the Committee are anguished to note that the special

package to suicide-prone districts of the States was discontinued without any alternate package as spate of farmer suicides continues unabated in many parts of the country which brings out the state of distress amongst the farmers.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should formulate a policy for grant of special package for rehabilitation of the bereaved families of the farmers who commit suicide under distress. Further, a mechanism should be put in place to monitor the relief to the bereaved families without any inordinate delay. The Committee would like to be apprised of initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The observation of Hon'ble Committee have been noted. However, the Department is implementing few schemes where special provisions were made to boost up the participation of women in the animal husbandry and fisheries sector.

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Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 1.16 of Chapter I of this Report.

CHAPTER - V

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

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (FMD-CP)

(Recommendation Para No. 06)

The Committee note that the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) has been formulated with to prevent economic losses due to Foot and

Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals and that this programme is location specific and is being implemented in 351 specified districts covering 13 states and 6 Union Territories. Funds are provided for cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination. The State Governments are providing other infrastructure and manpower. Till 2014-15, programme was under implementation with 100% Central share. However, since 2015-16, funding pattern has changed to 60:40 between Centre and States. The Committee are happy to note that intensive implementation of FMD-CP has shown the desired results in terms of reduction of FMD outbreaks in the States covered under FMD-CP. Also that based on the effective implementation of the FMD control programme, India has established three zones (Zone 1 - Telengana and AP; Zone 2 - Maharashtra and Zone 3 - Punjab) as 'FMD free Zones where vaccination is practiced', as per World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) guidelines and dossier has been submitted to OIE for their recognition in 2016.

The Committee note with concern that against the proposed allocation of Rs.1708 crore, only Rs. 1046.78 crore were allocated to the Department at the BE stage, which was further reduced to Rs. 947.83 crore during the Twelfth Plan. During 2017-18, against proposed allocation of Rs. 297.77 crore, only Rs. 201.71 crore has been allocated under FMD-CP. In the opinion of the Committee, such a drastic cut in the Plan allocation will adversely affect the implementation of FMD-CP and achievements of the physical targets of the scheme. The Committee therefore, stress upon the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance for allocation of adequate funds at the RE stage so as to achieve the planned targets for 2017-18 without any hindrance.

Reply of the Government

During 2017-18, the Department has already allocated that Rs. 267 crores for the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme(FMD-CP) out of budgetary allocation of Rs. 298.77 crores for entire LH & DC Scheme. Further, the financial assistance is being provided under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna(RKVY) from the FMD-CP as sub-scheme. The Department is also pursuing with the Department of Expenditure to allocate remaining amount of Rs. 260 crores out of total

amount of Rs. 560 crores required as 60% central share for FMD-CP for entire country covering all eligible population of Cattle and buffaloes.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
F.No.25-5(2)/2017-AHD(Coord) dt.21st July 2017

NEW DELHI;
28 August, 2017
06 Bhadrapada, 1939 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2016-17)**

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY SEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 28th August, 2017 from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in the Room No. 53, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

02. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
03. Dr. Tapas Mandal
04. Shri Janardan Mishra
05. Shri Nityanand Rai
06. Shri Mukesh Rajput
07. Shri C.L. Ruala
08. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)
09. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati
11. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
12. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
13. Shri Vinay Katiyar
14. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
15. Shri Ram Nath Thakur

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri D.S. Malha | – | 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, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Valedictory Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up the following draft Reports for consideration:

*(i) XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX

(ii) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations Contained in the Thirty Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

*(iii) XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Reports without any modifications and authorized the Chairperson to finalize these reports. Since the House is not in Session, the Committee decided to present the Reports to Hon'ble Speaker under Direction 71A of The Direction by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

*4. XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX

The Committee then adjourned.

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

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON
THE THIRTY SEVENTH REPORT (16th LOK SABHA) OF
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2016-17)
(Vide Para 4 of Introduction of the Report)

(i)	Total number of Recommendations	13
(ii)	Recommendations/Observations which have been Accepted by the Government Para Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9 Total Percentage	06 46.15%
(iii)	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee Do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies Para No. NIL Total Percentage	00 0.00%
(iv)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee Para Nos. 3, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Total Percentage	06 46.15%
(v)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Final replies of the Government are still awaited Para No. 6 Total Percentage	01 7.69%