



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

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2014-2015)

FIFTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

DECEMBER, 2014/ PAUSHA, 1936 (Saka)

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2014-2015)

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.12.2014
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2014**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

DECEMBER, 2014/ PAUSHA, 1936 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2014-15)

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Sanganna Amarappa
3. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
4. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
5. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
6. Shri C. Mahendran
7. Dr. Tapas Mandal
8. Shri Janardan Mishra
9. Shri Ajay Nishad
10. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
11. Shri Nityanand Rai
12. Shri Mukesh Rajput
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14. Shri C.L. Ruala
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17. Shri Virendra Singh
18. Shri Kadiyam Srihari
19. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav
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21. Shri B. S. Yeddyurappa

RAJYA SABHA

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

(iii)

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants (2014-2015) 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 (2014-15) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which were laid on the table of the House on 23 July, 2014. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries at their Sitting held on 31 October, 2014. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 19 December, 2014.

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;
19 December, 2014
28 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Committee on Agriculture

(v)

ABBREVATIONS

ASCAD	Assistance to States for Central and Animal Diseases
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
BE	Budget Estimates
BEL	Bharat Electronics Limited
CCBFs	Central Cattle Breeding Farms
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CHRS	Central Herd Registration Scheme
CIFRI	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
CID	Central Investigation Department
CPSUs	Central Public Sector Undertakings
CSIR	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research
CSS	Central Sector Scheme
DAHDF	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
DAC	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
DARE	Department of Agriculture Research & Education
DMS	Delhi Milk Scheme
DRSC	Departmentally Related Standing Committee
ECIL	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd
EFC	Economic Finance Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
HPC	High Powered Committee
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
IDDP	Intensive Dairy Development Programme
IGFRI	Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute
ITI	Indian Telephone Industries
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LH & DC	Livestock Health and Disease Central
MCS	Monitoring, Central & Surveillance
MT	Million Tonnes
NABCONS	NABARD Consultancy Services
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NBAGR	National Bureau of Genetic Resources
NCR	National Capital Region
NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NLM	National Livestock Mission
NMFD	National Marine Fishers Database
NPBBDD	National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
PPR-CP	Peste Des Petits Ruminants Control Programme
RE	Revised Estimates
RFD	Result Framework Document
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
UT	Union Territories

REPORT

PART-I

CHAPTER – I

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Forty-eighth Report of Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 23 April, 2013. The Report was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 25 April, 2013.

1.2 In terms of Direction 73 A of Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Minister for Agriculture and Food Processing Industries made a Statement in the Lok Sabha on 27 August, 2013 giving the status of implementation of various Recommendations made by the Committee in their Forty-eighth Report.

1.3 On the basis of Action Taken Notes received from the Department in respect of the above Report on 09 December, 2013 the Committee presented their Fifty-fourth Report to the Lok Sabha and laid it on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same day. Out of the 20 Recommendations of the Committee 17 have been accepted by the Government. The Committee commented upon the Action Taken Notes furnished by the Government in respect of Recommendations at Para Nos. 2.22, 3.31, 3.36, 4.46, 4.47 and 4.49 in the Original Report.

CHAPTER – II

BUDGETARY ANALYSIS

(i) Structure

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

(ii) Functions

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 (a) Development of requisite infrastructure in States/UTs for improving animal productivity; (b) Promoting infrastructure for handling, processing and marketing of milk and milk products; (c) Preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care; (d) Strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry)

for development of superior germplasm for distribution to States; and (e) Expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackish water, development of marine fisheries infrastructure & post harvest operations and welfare of fisherfolk, etc.

(iii) Role of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries Sectors

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 contributed in the continuance of 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 nutritious food to millions of people. Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other, and both crucial for overall food security. Livestock sector is an important subsector 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.

(iv) **Overview of Demands**

2.4 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 23 July, 2014. 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:-

Demand No. 3

(Rs. in Crore)

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue			
Voted	2154.93	571.20	2726.13
Charged	-	-	-
Capital			
Voted	19.07	1.11	20.18
Charged	-	-	-
Grand Total	2174.00	572.31	2746.31

2.5 The total allocation for the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is Rs.2746.31 crore for the fiscal 2014-15. Out of this Rs.2154.93 crore and Rs.571.20 crore are on the Plan and Non-plan sides respectively under the Revenue Section. Similarly, Rs.19.07 crore and Rs.1.11 crore are on the Plan and Non-plan sides respectively under the Capital Section.

2.6 The comparison of Revised Estimates for the year 2013-14 and Budget Estimates for 2014-15 is given in the table below :-

(Rs. in core)

	RE 2013-14		BE 2014-15	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
REVENUE	1786.02	-	2154.93	571.20
CAPITAL	13.98	0.91	19.07	1.11
Total	1800.00	453.97	2174.00	572.31
GRAND TOTAL	2253.97		2746.31	

The Revenue Section (Plan Side) BE for 2014-15 at Rs.2154.93 crore shows an increase of Rs.368.91 crore from RE 2013-14 of Rs.1786.02 crore. Similarly on the Non-plan side BE for 2014-15 at Rs.1.11 crore is higher than RE 2013-14 of Rs.0.91 crore on the Capital Section. The BE for 2014-15 in the Capital Section Plan side is Rs.19.07 crore, which is higher than RE 2013-14 of Rs.13.98 crore is by Rs.5.09 crore. On the Non-plan side the RE 2013-14 0.91 crore has been increased by Rs.0.2 crore to Rs.1.11 crore.

(v) **Plan Allocation**

2.7 Plan allocation to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries during the plans since 10th Plan vis-à-vis other Departments of Ministry of Agriculture is as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)

		10 th Plan	11 th Plan	12 th Plan
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Amount	2,500	8,174	14,179
	% in relation to Central Plan Outlay	0.28%	0.38%	0.33%
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Amount	13,200	66,577	71,500
	% in relation to Central Plan Outlay	1.48%	3.09%	1.65%
Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Amount	5,368	12,589	25,553
	% in relation to Central Plan Outlay	0.60%	0.58%	0.59%

It is observed that though the allocation to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has been increasing from Rs. 2500 crore in Xth Plan to Rs.8174 during 11th Plan and Rs. 14,179 crore in the XIIth Plan, yet the percentage share of DAHDF in relation to Central Plan Outlay has decreased from 0.38% in the XIth Plan to 0.33 in the XIIth Plan. Also, allocation for Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries of Rs. 14,179 crore for the XIIth Plan is lower in comparison of Rs. 71,500 crore for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Rs. 25,553 crore for Department of Agricultural Research and Education and in percentage terms is Department of Agriculture and Cooperation stands at 1.65% and Department of Agricultural Research and Education at 0.59%.

2.8 When enquired by the Committee about the reasons for drop in percentage of allocation, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in their written replies stated that Department had projected an allocation of Rs.25,639.26 crore for

12th Plan. However, Planning Commission finalized plan allocation of Rs.14179.00 crore for 12th Plan. It may be mentioned that the allocation for subsequent plans depends upon the financial resources, competing demand for other sectors and the absorption capacity of the Department. The expenditure of the Department was Rs.4870.54 crore during 12th plan against an allocation of Rs.8174.00 crore. For 12th Plan, an allocation of Rs.14179.00 crore has been made, which is approximately 3 times more than the actual expenditure of 12th Plan. Besides, additional Central Assistance is also available to States for development of the sector through RKVY, for which Rs.63,246 crore has allocated during 12th Plan, against 11th Plan expenditure of Rs.22,426 crore. The States are advised to utilize the RKVY funds for development of livestock & fisheries sector for achieving 4% growth in agriculture. This Department agrees with the observation of the Committee that the approved allocation of Rs.14,179 crore for 12th Plan is not adequate. Accordingly, the Department had taken up the matter with Planning Commission and the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance to enhance the outlay of the Department taking into account its share in the economy. Former Agriculture Minister had also written to Hon'ble Prime Minister to enhance the outlay of the Department to at least Rs.20,000 crore for the 12th Five Year Plan.

(vi) **Allocation and Utilization of Funds during XIIth Plan**

2.9 The details of year-wise plan allocation and utilization during the last three years are as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Animal Husbandry	7829.00	1063.10	909.43	880.80	1051.49	932.85	916.16	1118.57
Dairy Development	3781.00	274.00	425.54	405.71	418.01	388.54	379.790	371.42
Fisheries	2483.00	340.70	312.14	298.61	371.50	332.35	316.21	480.96
Secretariat & Economic Services	35.00	7.00	6.42	5.68	7.00	7.00	5.85	8.00
Special Package	51.00	35.00	28.43	28.06	15.00	8.00	8.00	-
Externally Aided Project	-	190.20	118.04	118.02	162.00	131.26	121.79	195.05
Grand Total	14179.00	1910.00	1800.00	1736.88	2025.00	1800.00	1748.80	2174.00

From the table, it can be inferred that out of the XIIth Plan Outlay of Rs. 14179.00 crore, the allocation for the first three fiscals is Rs. 6109.00 crore, which in is percentage terms mere 43.08%. The utilization of funds for the first two fiscals amounts to Rs. 3485.68 crores.

2.10 In response to a specific query as to whether the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries were confident enough of being allocated the balance outlay of Rs. 8070.00 crore during the remaining two fiscals of the XIIth Plan, the Ministry stated that Department will strongly emphasize with the Ministry of Finance

(MoF) for recommendation in budget proposal for higher allocation for the remaining 2 years of the 12th Plan for this Department. Ministry of Finance has been requested to enhance the allocation under National Livestock Mission (NLM) to the tune of Rs.745 crore from current allocation of Rs.304 crore for the year 2014-15. However, the allocation of funds depends on various factors including total budgetary commitments and the availability of financial resources.

2.11 It was observed that there was a shortfall in utilization of budgetary allocation to the tune of Rs. 173 crore in the financial year 2012-13 and Rs. 277 crore in 2013-14. When the Committee asked the reasons for the same, it was stated that Department was actually made available an amount of Rs.1800 crore at Revised Estimate Stage for the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14, against which, Department made actual releases to the tune of Rs.1736.88 crore and Rs.1748.80 crore in respective financial years. The actual shortfall for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 was Rs.63.12 crore and Rs.51.20 crore respectively, which is decreasing over the years. The major reason for under utilization of funds is delay in submission of project proposals and utilization Certificates by the States/Implementing Agencies. In this regard, Department has taken up matter with States/implementing agencies through review meetings for timely submission of utilization certificate, so as to make them eligible for availing further funds for the development of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors.

2.12 When asked about the Schemes that have been starved of funds due to under utilization of funds during the fiscals 2012-13 and 2013-14, the Ministry responded as follows:

Following schemes of the Department have starved for wants of funds due to reduction in RE stages and under utilization for the year 2012-13:

- a. Livestock Insurance
- b. Livestock Census
- c. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- d. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations

Following schemes of the Department have starved for wants of funds due to reduction in RE stages and under utilization for the year 2013-14:

- a. Project for Dairy Development (including for Clean Milk Production)
- b. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations

More funds were required under erstwhile Poultry Venture Capital Fund schemes due to committed expenditure.

2.13 During the course of Oral Evidence when asked to explain the reasons for reduced allocation to the Department, the Secretary of the Department responded as under:-

“The allocation of funds to the Department is less and the actual grant of funds is also minimum and further what they actually got, failed to fully utilize the same. There are issues with utilization of Central Funds by the States.

He further stated that :-

“Being an officer of the Indian Administrative Service, as they served in States as well as in Centre, due to some reasons, the Department have not received due importance as much as it should be while stating the illustration of Uttar Pradesh, he said during the last one & half years four to five Principal Secretaries have been changed, when we talk to the Principal Secretary immediately he is transferred, this thing happened four to five times in the part. But, the problem is ours. This is fact that livestock is similarly important to crop husbandry. It is a kind of insurance for small farmers and the things will improve in future”.

2.14 Responding to the query on the mechanism to monitor and ensure optimum utilization of budgetary allocation and the scope for improvement in monitoring, the Ministry in their written reply stated that Expenditure made under the schemes is reviewed on weekly basis at Departmental level. Expenditure progress was also reviewed by Planning Commission. Department also has a monitoring on the implementation of schemes of the Department through visits of Senior Officers of the Department. Hon'ble Agriculture Minister is also reviewing the implementation of schemes by the States/UTs through review meetings.

2.15 The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries further submitted that in order to optimally utilize the allocation in the current fiscal year i.e. 2014-15, administrative approval of the schemes has been issued at the beginning of the financial year 2014-15 for timely utilization of allocation made available under the schemes being implemented by Department. States have been requested from time to time for liquidation of available unspent balances, so as to accelerate the release of fresh funds. Budgetary issues are also discussed on weekly basis at Departmental level

in order to remove bottlenecks in utilization of allocations made available under the schemes. This Department in the Conference of State Minister's of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries emphasized for timely utilization of available resources. Department is hopeful to utilize the available allocations in the year 2014-15.

(vii) Funds Surrendered

2.16 The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries submitted the following data highlighting the position of Budget Provision, funds surrendered and utilized during the fiscals 2012-13 and 2013-14:-

2012-13 Both Plan and Non-Plan (Rs. in crore)				
BE	RE	Amt. Utilized	% of RE	Amt. Surrendered
2361.37	2244.66	2132.81	95.01	174.60
2013-14 Both Plan and Non-Plan (Rs. in crore)				
2561.21	2254.37	2149.17	95.33	378.66

The above table reveals that during the Fiscals 2012-13 BE of Rs. 2361.37 crore was revised at RE stage to Rs. 2244.66 crore; actual utilizations was Rs. 2132.81 crore and the amount surrendered was Rs. 174.60 crore. Similarly, during the year 2013-14 BE of Rs. 2561.21 crore was revised at RE stage to Rs. 2254.37 crore; actual utilization was Rs. 2149.17 crore and the amount surrendered was Rs. 378.66 crore.

2.17 When asked to explain the reasons for surrender of funds, it was submitted that While it has been the endeavour of the Department to fully utilize the budget allocation, there are certain constraints beyond control of the Department, like delay in approval of schemes, non-approval of scheme/component(s) of scheme by competent Authority, less demand/no demand from implementing agencies etc. While releasing funds to

States/Implementing Agencies, unspent balances available with them are also taken into consideration and accordingly funds are released after adjustment of unspent balances which result in less release of net funds.

The scheme-wise details of funds surrendered are enclosed at **Annexure-I**.

(viii) Financial Irregularities

2.18 The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries informed the Committee that no case of financial irregularity has been reported under any of their Scheme during the Fiscal 2012-13. However, One case of financial irregularity has been reported in erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) (presently subsumed under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development) during 2004-05.

For State of Assam, a dairy development project (IDDP Phase-I) covering ten districts namely North Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Darrang, Barpeta, Dhubari, Bongaigaon, Cachhar, Karimganj, Hailakandi and North Cachhar Hills, was approved by this Department at a cost of Rs.1260.76 lakh during 1994-95. Directorate of Dairy Development Department, Government of Assam was the implementing Agency. An amount of Rs.909.51 lakh was released to State Government of Assam up to 2004-05. Of this, State Government has furnished fund utilization Certificate for an amount of Rs.613.79 lakh. An amount of Rs.19.28 lakh is lying unspent with the State Government. For the remaining amount of Rs.276.44 lakh (out of Rs.909.51 lakh), State Government has reported (in 2005) that there is embezzlement of fund at the State level. For which, State CID has been conducting an enquiry and initiated necessary

legal action at the State level. Since 2005-06, this Department has not released any further installment to Government of Assam under IDDP phase-I project. This Department had asked State Government of Assam to furnish details and outcome of the enquiry along with progress made in terms of physical and financial targets under the project. Reply is still awaited from the State.

(ix) Results Framework Document(RFD)

2.19 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 & Fisheries (DAHD&F) has been preparing the RFDs every year and placing them on its website for greater transparency and public scrutiny.

2.20 The performance of the Department against the targets set to fulfill its objectives has been very impressive over the years as evidenced from the following composite scores awarded by High Powered Committee (HPC) headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

(Rs. in crore)

	10th Plan	11th Plan	12th Plan
Amount	2,500	8,174	14,179
% in relation to Central Plan outlay	0.28%	0.38%	0.33%

It can be observed that the composite score of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries was 92.11% in 2010-11. However, in the year 2011-12 it fell down to 80.27% and in the year 2012-13 close to 95.48%.

2.21 In response to a query on the reasons for the fall in composite score to 80.27% in 2011-12 in comparison to the previous year's score i.e. 92.91% in 2010-11, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries responded that achievement of Department came down during 2011-12 due to less weighed score obtained in success indicators like (a) Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (b) Number of items on which information uploaded by 10.2.2012 (in compliance with the RTI Act, 2005), (c) Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption (d) Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification (e) Fodder seed production (f) Area of grassland developed (g) Construction of houses for fishermen (h) New ponds constructed and (i) Ponds renovated, where achievement was less than the target.

2.22 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries also submitted that a achievements made by the Department in RFD 2013-14 have been submitted to the PMD, Cabinet Secretariat. The composite score on achievement made by the Department is still awaited from Cabinet Secretariat.

2.23 On the measures proposed/taken to further increase its composite score in the future, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries informed that the division is regularly monitoring the achievements against the targets given for various schemes in the RFD to achieve the targets.

CHAPTER-III
SECTORAL AND SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(i) Introductory

3.1 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 contributed in the continuance of these activities. Further, they 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 nutritious food to millions of people.

3.2 Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other, and both crucial for overall food security. Livestock sector is an important subsector 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. According to NSSO 66th Round Survey (July 2009 – June 2010), total number of workers in farming

of animals is 20.5 million as per usual status (principal status plus subsidiaries status irrespective their principal activity status). Farmers of marginal, small and semi-medium operational holdings (area less than 4 ha) own about 87.7% of the livestock. Hence development of livestock sector would be more inclusive.

3.3 India maintains nearly 17% of World's human population and a share of about 10.7% of total livestock resource while its land share is only 2.3% of the land area in the World. India's livestock population is presently 512.05 million (19th Livestock Census) in addition to 648.83 million poultry. The number of animals in various categories of livestock species as per 19th Livestock Census is viz. cattle – 190.90 millions, buffalo – 108.70 millions, yaks – 77 millions, mithuns – 298 millions, sheep – 650.6 millions, goat – 135.17 million, horses & ponies 0.625 million, camel – 0.400 million, pigs 10.294 million.

3.4 The Ministry, however, stated that no data available with them with measures the input cost an indigenous/exotic/cross breed cattle alongwith their output. The Committee were informed that the total XIIth Plan outlay for Livestock Census and Breed Survey in Rs. 294.00 crore. Out of this the Department has released an amount of Rs. 233.24 crore so far (mid October, 2014) under the Scheme. It is expected that the report of the Breed Survey will be ready by the end of the year 2014-15.

3.5 As the 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 have been

providing assistance to the State Governments for the control of animal diseases, scientific management and upgradation 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.

3.6 Livestock sector which recorded a growth in value of output about 4.8 percent per annum in Eleventh Five Year Plan has excellent potential for higher growth in XIIth 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.

(ii) Allocation to Animal Husbandry Sector

3.7 Following is the fund allocation and expenditure for Animal Husbandry Sector during the first two years of the XIIth Plan and BE for 2014-15

(Rs. in crore)				
12 th Plan Outlay	Year	BE	RE	Actuals
7829	2012-13	1063.10	909.43	880.80
	2013-14	1051.49	932.85	916.16
	2014-15	1118.57	-	-

It can be observed that during the first two fiscals of the XIIth Plan BE figures have been revised downward at RE stage and actual expenditure is lower than the RE figures. Furthermore, the allocation (BE) for the year 2013-14 was reduced by 1.09% vis-à-vis (BE) allocation for the year 2012-13. The RE allocation for the first two years

and BE for the third year put together is just 37% of the XIIth Plan allocation of Rs. 7829 crore.

(iii) Peste Des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)

3.8 A viral disease known as Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), characterized by high fever, inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract leading to necrosis and ulceration of the mucous membrane and diarrhea causes huge losses in the rural economy, both in terms of morbidity and mortality in sheep and goats. The PPR Control Programme involving intensive vaccination of susceptible animals has been started in 2010 on 100% Central assistance basis. The programme is being implemented in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and UTs of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands & Puducherry, and has been extended to all remaining states/UTs in phased manner. The name of the component has been changed as Peste des Petits (PPR) Control Programme in February, 2014.

3.9 Financial allocation and utilization of funds during the XIIth Plan for the PPR (CP) is as under :-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	*AE	BE
1.	10.00	5.83	5.09	22.00	7.26	4.58	20.00

*Till March, 2014

It may be observed from above the budgetary allocation in 2012-13 and 2013-14 for the PPR control programme has been drastically revised downwards from

Rs. 10.00 crore and Rs.22 crore to Rs. 5.83 crore and to Rs.7.26 crore respectively and even this amount was not fully utilised.

3.10 On being asked to furnish the reasons for the steep under utilization of the funds for the PPR control programme during 2013-14, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries vide their written reply stated that in order to prevent and control of PPR disease among sheep and goat in the country, Department initiated National Control Programme on PPR in August, 2010, on 100% Central assistance basis in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and UTs of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands & Puducherry in phase I. The programme was to be expanded to all the remaining states in phase-II during 12th Plan. As it was proposed to be expanded from 2013-14 in the remaining states, the BE of Rs.22 crore was kept under the programme. Till December, 2013 the funds to the tune of Rs. 4.58 crore was released for implementation of the programme in the states as per existing programme. As the necessary approvals for implementation of expanded programme could not be obtained upto December, 2013, funds were reduced at R.E. stage in the month of December, 2013. Actual implementation of the programme could take place only on 27.02.2014 on issuance of Administrative Approval of LH & DC Scheme. Therefore, full funds under R.E. could not be utilized for the states, under expanded programme during 2013-14.

3.11 Responding to a query on the total population of sheep and goats in the country as well as the number of sheep and goats that have been vaccinated, the Ministry stated that as per latest latest Livestock Census (2012), the total sheep and goat

population in the country is about 200 million. The PPR control programme envisaged vaccination of 100% eligible population of sheep and goats in the first year of implementation of programme followed by 33% vaccination of three subsequent generations. Accordingly, vaccination was started in Southern States including Maharashtra from 2010-11 onwards. About 78 million population of sheep and goat was to be covered in Phase-1 during 1st year of implementation of the programme. About 85.76 % population of sheep and goat was already vaccinated under the programme during the first year of vaccination followed by subsequent vaccination of three generations. As far as percentage of vaccination of is concerned, about 39% sheep and goat have been covered for vaccination under Phase I of the programme as against total population.

3.12 Details of Physical Target and Achievement during the XIIth Plan period are listed below:-

Objective of Schemes	Quantifiable Deliverables	Target 2012-13	Achievements 2012-13	Target 2013-14	Achievements 2013-14	Target 2014-15
Control of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) disease	Number of vaccinations to be carried out against PPR	38.00 million	38.00 million	38.00 million	About 26 million vaccinations done in Pondicherry, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu & Karnataka	

It may be observed from above that during the year 2012-13, the target of 38.00 million vaccinations was fully achieved. However, in the year 2013-14 as against the target of 38.00 million vaccinations, the achievement was only about 26 million vaccinations. The PPR Control Programme envisages vaccinating 100% eligible sheep and goats population in first year followed by vaccination of about 33% follow up three subsequent generations. The programme was initiated in August, 2010 and was under implementation in southern peninsula including Maharashtra and Goa in phase-I and reasons for shortfall in achievement of physical target in the fiscal year 2013-14 was to be expanded to all the States during the 12th Plan in Phase II. However, the actual implementation of revised EFC for 12th Plan was started only in the month of February, 2014 on issuance of administrative approval of “Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme” on 27.2.2014, after approval by CCEA. As the funds could not be released to new States under the expanded programme, the funds were reduced at RE stage. Therefore, only 33% of follow up generation could be vaccinated under the programme during 2013-14 and hence, physical target proposed keeping in view of expansion of programme for 2013-14, could not be achieved. It was further stated that the target for 2014-15 has already been projected for 70 million vaccinations.

(iv) Indigenous Breeds

3.13 Cattle and buffalo rearing has been a traditional livelihood in India and is closely linked to agricultural economy. India with about 199 million cattle (as per 18th Livestock Census, 2007) has 14.5% of the world cattle population and 105.34 million buffalo population, which is 53.4 % of the world buffalo population. Out of 199 million cattle, 166 million are indigenous. Most of the indigenous cattle (about 80%) are non-descript and

only 20% belong to Indigenous Breeds recognized by National Bureau of Genetic Resources (NBAGR). Cattle and buffalo genetic resource of the country comprises of 37 indigenous breeds of cattle and 13 breeds of buffaloes. Most of the indigenous breeds have low genetic potential for milk production and are suited for draught animal power. However, some breeds have potential for high productivity as milch cattle and buffaloes. Indigenous animals are sturdy, and are endowed with the quality of heat tolerance, resistance to diseases and ability to thrive under extreme climatic conditions. Indigenous animals are playing crucial role in the national economy through supply of draught animal power, milk, cow dung (organic manure) and cow urine (medicinal value). Crossbreds are more productive but their tendency to wilt under Indian conditions of low input and harsh climate, susceptibility to tropical diseases warrants the conservation and development of indigenous breeds. The decline in milk production and reproductive efficiency due to rise in temperature will have the least effect on indigenous breeds. Global warming is likely to increase incidences of animal diseases particularly viral and protozoan diseases in crossbred animals and have a lesser effect on indigenous breeds.

3.14 During the course of oral evidence in response to a query on the declining fertility rate of indigenous breeds, the representative of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries attributed this to (i) Nutritional deficiency; (ii) lack of semen preservation; lack of scientifically trained technicians to carry out the process/procedure and (iv) diseased cattle. He further stated that these issues were being taken up with States/UTs so as to achieve a lasting solution to these perennial problems.

3.15 The new Central Sector Scheme is being formulated with the aim to take up development and conservation of indigenous breeds, with the following objectives:

- To conserve and preserve indigenous bovine breeds.
- Upgradation of genetic merit of indigenous breeds
- To enhance production and productivity of indigenous bovine breeds
- To preserve high genetic merit stock in a National Breeding Centre
- To supply high genetic merit disease germplasm of indigenous bovine breeds.

An allocation of Rs.50.00 crore has been made for the financial year 2014-15. Scheme is under preparation.

3.16 When the Committee enquired about the steps taken by DAHDF to ensure genetic improvement of indigenous breeds, it was submitted that DAHDF is implementing the following schemes which has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds:

- National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
- National Dairy Plan Phase I
- Central Herd Registration Scheme
- Central Cattle Breeding Farms

The Department is initiating Rashtriya Gokul Mission as a part of National Programme for Bovine Breeding component of NPBBDD in order to undertake conservation and development of indigenous breeds in focused and scientific manner. Department has also proposed establishment of two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres as repository of germplasm of indigenous breeds and to supply certified germplasm of indigenous breeds in the country.

3.17 It was further informed that provisions of funds have been made under NPBB component of NPBB&DD for origination of fertility camps in order to improve reproductive efficiency of crossbreds and other animals in the country. Farmers training programmes on scientific management of animals has been organized by Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) and also under other schemes of the Department. In addition to this, to effectively tackle the issue of livestock health, to reduce the losses and thereby enabling livestock owners to derive optimum gains from their animals, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for prevention, control & containment of animal diseases including crossbred cattle by providing assistance through Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH &DC)". The scheme has been modified in 12th Plan by incorporating new components, expanding the scope of control programme(s) and also addition of new activities in the existing programme(s), so as to tackle the issue of livestock health in a better way. Under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD), provision of funds for the parasitic control in cattle & buffaloes and immunization of rabies in canines has also been made.

3.18 When asked about the reasons for 80% of indigenous breeds not being recognized by NBAGR, the Department have stated that recognition of indigenous breeds is the mandate of NBAGR on the basis of inputs supplied by the States. NBAGR has constituted breed recognition committee for recognition of indigenous breeds. At present there are 37 recognised breeds of cattle and 13 recognised breeds of buffalo. It was further stated NBAGR has been requested to furnish information on the likely time period by which 80% of indigenous breeds would be recognized by them.

3.19 However, while deposing before the Committee, the Secretary of the Department stated that out of the 37 Identified Breeds 24 were of cattle and 13 of buffalo. When asked to define the terms recognized and unrecognized, the Secretary clarified that those cattle listed by NBAGR were recognized and those not included in the list were classified as unrecognized.

3.20 In their background note, the Ministry in a statement have reflected the scheme-wise details of achievement vis-à-vis physical targets during the XIIth Plan under the Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds, four indigenous breeds were targeted to be covered for conservation in 2013-14. However, only one breed could be covered under the scheme during 2013-14. On being asked about, it the Ministry stated that as here were lesser number of new projects the amount was given to the continuing project. It was further submitted that this scheme has been subsumed under National Livestock Mission from the year 2014-15.

(v) Feed and Fodder Development

3.21 It has been stated that India with only 2.29% of the land area of the world, is maintaining about 10.72% of the livestock population. The area under fodder cultivation is only about 4% of the cropping area and it has remained static for the last four decades. The nutritive value of feed and fodder has a significant bearing on productivity of livestock. However, the country is facing shortage of feed and fodder. Availability, requirement and shortage of feed and fodder as estimated by NABCONS in the year 2007 is given below:-

(Dry matter in million tonnes)				
SI.No.	Type of Fodder	Demand	Availability	Gap
1.	Dry Fodder	416	253	163 (40%)
2.	Green Fodder	222	143	79(36%)
3.	Concentrate	53	23	30 (57%)

The above table reveals that there is a huge deficiency of availability of dry fodder/green fodder/concentrate in the country vis-à-vis demand. In percentage terms, the gap is 40% for dry fodder, 36% for green fodder and 57% for concentrate. The Ministry in this regard stated that owing to the importance of food crops and other cash crops, it is unlikely that the area under fodder cultivation would increase.

3.22 Though the availability of feed and fodder has improved in the last decade, still a lot is required to be done to bridge the gap between the demand and availability of fodder in the country, particularly during the lean periods and crisis situations. To overcome the shortage of feed and fodder and to improve the nutritive value, this Department is implementing two schemes viz.1) Central Sector Scheme namely Central Fodder Development Organization and 2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Fodder and

Feed Development Scheme – under which assistance is provided to States for Feed and Fodder Development.

3.23 When the Committee desired to know the reasons for huge shortfall in availability for dry/green fodder/concentrate, DAHDF in their written reply stated that the main reasons for shortfall are as under:

- No real data on availability of green fodder dry fodder, and concentrates is available. The figures available are just estimates, made by various agencies.
- Pressure on agriculture land due to demand of cash crops etc., due to growing human population and due to growing importance of food crops, and other cash crops, it is unlikely that the area under fodder cultivation would increase.
- Chances for horizontal expansion of area under fodder cultivation are dim.
- Shortage of seeds of high yielding Fodder varieties of cultivated crops.
- Diminishing area under pasture/ grasslands and shortage of grass and legumes seeds for improvement of grass lands.
- Cost of transportation of roughages from surplus area to deficit area.
- Development of new high yielding Fodder varieties/crops.
- Lack of extension activities.
- At present the Feed & Fodder work in most of the states is taken care by veterinary doctors. The Fodder and Feed experts on needs to be engaged for the work.

Analysing the reasons for shortage of feed and fodder, the Ministry stated the increasing pressure on land for growing food grains, oil seeds and pulses, adequate

attention not been given to the production of fodder crops, diversified use of agriculture residues, grazing lands diminishing, area under fodder cultivation is also limited majority of the grazing lands have either been degraded or encroached upon restricting their availability for livestock grazing.

3.24 In response to a query as to whether DAHDF have taken up the issue of increasing the area under fodder cultivation with other concerned agencies, as the area under fodder cultivation has remained static for the last four decades, it was submitted that they are in constant touch with State Governments for increasing the area under fodder cultivation.

3.25 Noting that the figures of demand availability and shortage of fodder pertained to the year 2007, the Committee desired to be apprised of the latest figure. DAHDF accordingly submitted that No fresh assessment has been made. However, this Department has approached NSSO for generating the real data. Department will commission the study for the latest figure for demand and availability of all types of Fodders.

3.26 During his oral deposition before the Committee, Secretary DAHDF submitted as under;

“We are aware that there is 35% shortage of fodder. That is why National Livestock Mission has been rewarded with a new focus. Under this, there is a sub-mission on fodder, named as sub Mission on Feed and Fodder. We have eight stations where good quality seeds are produced. These seeds are then distributed free of cost or grant basis to the states. These are then sent to state forms, where we request that these multiplied further after which it is distributed to the farmer “.

3.27 On being pointed out that the agricultural scientists should have kept in mind, in the first instance, that the popularity of dwarf varieties of crops while leading to increased production will result in decreased production of fodder, the Secretary categorically assured the Committee that from now on attention would be paid on this issue.

3.26 On being asked to furnish the nutritive value of dry/green fodder/concentrate, as well as their comparative cost, the Ministry in their written replies stated that in relation to nutritive value of dry/green fodder/concentrate, ICAR has published one booklet on Nutrient Composition of Indian Feeds and Fodder, which contains the full detail. Regarding comparative cost, Secretary (TC), Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industry Policy and Promotion Tariff Commission, commissioned "Study on Economics of Fodder crops, Cultivation vis-à-vis other Grains/ cash crops." In the report, comparing the fodder production with grain crops was not clearly projected out, to conclude the results. So, Department would commission for comparative study.

3.29 On Steps taken by the DAHDF to increase the nutritive value of fodder, it was informed that the Department is implementing one of the Sub-Mission on Fodder & Feed Development of National Livestock Mission from 2014-15. Most of the components of submission on Fodder & Feed Development except the component of chaff cutters are directly or indirectly related to increase in the nutritive value. The details of the components of Submission on Fodder & Feed Development of National Livestock Mission is annexed (**Annexure-II**).

3.30 In regard to the steps taken by DAHDF for increasing the area under fodder cultivation with the concerned agencies, it was submitted that the Department is in constant touch with State Governments for increasing the area under fodder cultivation. On being asked whether the Department has sought the help of ICAR & CSIR for improving the quality/quantity of fodder as well as exploring other avenues of animalsfeed, the Department replied that for new varieties & latest technology developed on Feed & Fodder, they are in constant touch with IGFRI (ICAR) Jhansi and officers are attending workshops/seminars/meetings organised by IGFRI, Jhansi from time to time.

3.31 Elaborating on this topic, a representative of the Department during the course of oral evidence acceded to the fact that grazing area/pasture was decreasing in villages due to encroachment and talks were being held with State Governments to deal with this issue. He further stated that Hybrid Napier was emerging as a popular animal fodder in many states. After sowing, it can be harvested with 45 days.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

(i) Introductory

3.32 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 132.43 million tonnes of milk during the year 2012-13 as compared to 127.9 million tonnes in 2011-12 recording a growth of 3.5%. The anticipated milk production in the country for the year 2013-14 is about 138 million tonnes. This represents a sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for growing population. 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 296.5 grams per day during the year 2012-13, which is more than the world average of 294 grams per day. Most of the milk in the Country is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers. About 15.1 million farmers have been brought under the ambit of 1,55,634 village level dairy corporative societies up to March 2013. The cooperative milk unions have procured an average of 32.8 million kgs of milk per day during the year 2012-13 as compared to 28.7 million kgs in the previous year recording a growth of 14.3%. The sale of liquid milk by cooperative sector has reached 23.7 million litres per day during the year 2012-13 registering a growth of 3.7% over the previous year.

3.33 One of the mandate of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is promoting infrastructure for handling, processing and marketing of milk & milk products. In this context, one of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme under implementation during XIIth Plan is National Programme for Bovine, Breeding and Dairying Development (NPBB&DD), whereas National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-I) an externally aided project is one of the Centrally Sector Schemes.

NPBB&DD programme has been launched in the XIIth Plan by merging four existing Schemes mainly to create synergy of resources for holistic development of bovine breeding and dairy development sector in the Country. These are:-

- (i) Intensive Dairy Development Programme.
- (ii) Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production.
- (iii) Assistance to co-operatives and
- (iv) National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme is being implemented through 'NABARD' across the Country with an aim to generate self employment opportunities in dairy sector, covering activities such as enhancement of milk production, procurement, preservation, transportation, processing and marketing of milk.

(ii) **Plan Allocation to Dairy Development Sector**

3.34 The plan allocation and expenditure of funds for Dairy Development Sector during the first two fiscals of the XIIth Plan is as follows:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dairy Development	3781.00	274.00	425.54	405.71	418.01	388.54	379.90	371.42

From the above table, it can be easily inferred that during the Fiscal 2012-13 BE figure of Rs. 274.00 crore was enhanced at RE stage to Rs. 425.54 crore and actual expenditure was Rs. 405.71 crore. Similarly, during the Fiscal 2013-14 BE of Rs. 418.01 crore was revised downward at RE stage to Rs. 388.54 core and the actual allocation was Rs. 379.90 crore. So, in the last two fiscals the actual expenditure was lower than the allocation. When, the Committee desired to know the reasons for reduction of over Rs.46 crore in the BE of 2014-15 as compared to that of 2013-14, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in its written replies stated that actual expenditure during 2012-13 was higher by 151.6% over the BE. However, it was 96% of the RE mainly on account of the restriction on spending more than 33% in the last quarter and 15% in the last month. Actual expenditure during 2013-14 was 86.2% of the BE. However, it was 96% of the RE. Reduced expenditure was on account of restriction on spending more than 33% in the last quarter and 15% in the last month.

3.35 The Department further stated that they had proposed an amount of Rs.827.27 crore in 2014-15 in Annual Plan. The Planning Commission had allocated an amount of Rs.566.47 crore. The funds allocated for dairy development during 12th Plan, BE, RE, Expenditure during 2012-13, and 2013-14 and BE 2014-15 is as under :-

(Rs. in crore)

Dairy Development Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NPDD	600.00	110.00	90.30	89.35	90.00	82.58	74.79	105.00
DEDS	1400.00	150.00	330.00	310.00	300.00	284.30	284.30	229.99
NDP*	172.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	18.01	18.01	18.01	20.00
DMS	25.00	2.00	0.24	1.36	10.00	3.65	2.70	16.43
Total	2197.00	272.00	425.54	405.71	418.01	388.54	379.800	371.42
NDP**	1584.00	120.00	118.00	118.00	161.99	131.25	121.78	195.05
G. Total	3781.00	392.00	543.54	523.71	580.00	519.79	501.58	566.47

*NDP- Government of India share

**NDP -extern aid world bank

(iii) Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)

3.36 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 installed capacity of DMS is 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day. Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring raw/fresh milk from the State Dairy Federations of the neighboring States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and Bihar and from the Co-operative Societies/Producers Companies & other companies. The details of Milk procured by DMS from 2010-11 to 2013-14 is indicated below :

(In lakh Kgs.)

Year	Total Qty. of milk procured	Average/per day
2010-11	792.05	2.17
2011-12	870.13	2.38
2012-13	1077.60	2.95
2013-14	485.32	1.33

From the above table, it can be deduced that quantity of milk procured by Delhi Milk Scheme in 2013-14 has reduced drastically to 485.32 lakh/kg in comparison to the 2012-13 figure of 1077.60 lakh/kgs.

3.37 In response to a query, on total demand for milk vis-à-vis its availability as on date, the Ministry informed that the daily average demand of milk marketed by DMS as on date is 2.60 lakh litres per day and availability is as per demand.

3.38 Explaining the reasons for decline in milk procured by DMS, the Department submitted that DMS does not have the procurement system available with cooperatives for procuring milk directly from their producer members. DMS depends on intermediaries/traders and Milk Federations for supply of raw milk. Also, with AMUL, Mother Dairy and Private Dairies increasing their operations in and around NCR, a major share of available milk is being procured by them by offering a more competitive price than is possible to be offered by DMS. Milk procurement was also affected since the procurement price of milk paid by DMS was linked to price being paid by Mother Dairy which affected DMS's ability to offer competitive rates for procurement.

3.39 It was further submitted that as the location of DMS Plant in the centre of the city also results in restriction on movement of milk tankers during the day time leading to detention to tankers. Suppliers often deliver milk meant for DMS to processing plants located outside the city limits to avoid detention.

3.40 On the issue of decline in procurement affecting, the operations and profitability of DMS and what steps are being taken by Government to augment procurement of milk, the Department stated that due to non-availability of milk in the required quantities, the operations of DMS had to be restricted resulting into lower capacity utilization and need for reconstitution of milk using Skimmed Milk Powder & White Butter during lean season adding to the cost of milk and affecting profitability of DMS. In order to augment the procurement of milk, the Department delinked milk pricing policy of DMS from that of Mother Dairy in December, 2013 and has permitted DMS to decide milk purchase price independently. Emphasis is being given to procurement of milk from State Dairy Federations of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh for meeting major quantity of its requirement of raw milk.

3.41 The performance and capacity utilization of DMS during the last five years are stated to be as follows :

Year	Capacity Utilization (%)	Milk Sale (lakh litres)	Variable cost (Rs. per litre)	Fixed cost (Rs. per litre)	Total Cost (Rs. per litre)
2009-10	73.10	1,332.77	19.86	3.05	22.91
2010-11	65.20	1,183.49	21.75	3.24	24.99
2011-12	62.00	1123.62	27.08	3.40	30.48
2012-13	60.20	1096.92	25.52	3.60	29.12
2013-14	54.00	973.28	30.70	4.25	34.95

The table reflects that while capacity utilization and milk sales have constantly declined from the Fiscal 2009-10, correspondingly the variable cost (per litre), fixed cost (per litre) and the total cost (per litre) have increased annually during the period under consideration. On being asked to furnish the reasons for declining capacity utilization over the years from 73% in 2009-10 to 54% in 2013-14, the Department stated that the main reason for declining capacity utilization was the non-availability of raw milk in the required quantities, especially during the lean season. At times, when milk procurement situation was very critical, DMS had to procure White Butter & Skimmed Milk Powder for reconstituting milk to meet the demand.

3.42 On being asked to compare the performance of DMS with that of Mother Dairy, the DAHDF submitted said that Mother Dairy has been able to garner major share of milk market of NCR and also has been able to increase its product range over the years compared to DMS, while DMS is trying hard to retain its market share.

3.43 When the Committee enquired about the problems faced by DMS and the remedial measures taken by the Department they responded that with increasing urbanization and alienation of agricultural land for residential and commercial purposes the farmers exited from agricultural and dairying activity; hence supply of milk to DMS has reduced drastically. In the absence of organizational structure on the lines of cooperatives for procurement of raw milk to meet the requirement, DMS has not been able to procure raw milk to operate the plant as per the installed capacity (5LLPD). As a short term measure, DMS is proposing to engage distributors for sale in uncovered areas of Delhi/NCR on the pattern of its competitors to increase its market share and tying up with State Milk Federations for supply of raw milk. DMS has also phased out

obsolete and inefficient machinery and replaced them with new efficient versions to affect savings and reduce cost of operation. The manpower intake has also been reduced to bare minimum keeping with the actual processing of raw milk by DMS. DMS plans to increase its market share by expanding its distribution network and arrangements are being made to procure larger quantities of raw milk.

3.44 Responding to query about the future plans of DMS, Department informed that the activities of DMS are purely commercial in nature. In order to run DMS efficiently as a commercial entity and to make it financially viable, it needs to be provided autonomy to enable it to take strategic decisions on commercial lines. Corporatization of DMS is being pursued to achieve this objective.

FISHERIES

(i) Introductory

3.45 Constituting about 5.4% of the global fish production, India today is the second largest fish producing 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 2012-13 (provisional) is at 9.04 million tonnes (MT) with a contribution of 5.72 MT from inland sector and 3.32 MT from marine sector respectively. The fish production has shown a consistent increase since 1990-91. From 3.84 MT in 1990-91, the fish production has increased to 9.04 MT in 2012-13. The growth in fish production, however, has shown a cyclical pattern with an increasing long term trend. A constant growth has been observed in marine sector since 2008-09. The sector contributes about 1 percent to the overall GDP and 4.6% of the Agricultural GDP. Fish products also form a significant commodity for overseas trade. During 2012-13, export aggregated to 9,28,215 tonnes in volume and valued at Rs. 18,856.26 crore recording a growth of 13.6% over previous fiscal.

(ii) Annual Plan Allocations and Expenditure

3.46 Details of 12th Plan outlay for fisheries sector alongwith BE, RE and expenditure for the first two fiscals and BE of the third fiscal of the 12th plan is as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fisheries	2483.00	340.70	312.14	298.61	371.50	332.35	316.21	480.96

From the above table, it can be inferred that during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the BE figures of Rs.340.70 and Rs. 371.50 crore were lowered at RE stage to Rs.312.14 and 332.35 crore and actual utilization was Rs.298.61 and 316.21 crore respectively. In percentage terms, expenditure was 86.32% of BE for the first two fiscals and 95.39% of RE for the corresponding period. However, out of the approved plan outlay, the BE figures amount to Rs.1193.16 crore only i.e. a variation of Rs.1289.84 crore.

3.47 In its reply, the DAHDF have stated that utilization of RE funds during 2012-13 & 2013-14 was because of receipt of less demands from the State Governments under various schemes administered by the Department.

3.48 In response to a pointed query on the total contribution of fisheries sector towards foreign exchange earnings and exports of marine sector over the last 5 years, the Ministry furnished the following figures.

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	678436	10048.53
2010-11	813091	12901.46
2011-12	862021	16597.23
2012-13	928215	18856.26
2013-14	983756	30213.26

The table highlights that exports have increased from 6,78,436 tonnes during 2009-10 to 9,83,756 tonnes in 2013-14. Also, the value of exports has gone up by about 3 times from Rs. 10048.53 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 30213.26 crore during the year 2013-14.

(iii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen

3.49 Under the scheme, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen, basic amenities such as housing, drinking water, construction of community hall and tube wells are provided for fishermen in their fishing village. Insurance coverage is also provided to fishermen engaged actively in fishing. Financial assistance to fishermen during lean fishing season is also provided. The scheme is being operated with the following four components:

- ✓ Development of Model Fishermen Villages - provides for low cost houses to Below Poverty Line fishermen.
- ✓ Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen.
- ✓ Saving-cum-Relief-provides financial support to fishermen during fishing ban period.
- ✓ Training & Extension.

3.50 During 2013-14, 7,744 fishermen houses have been approved for construction, 43,25,692 fishers provided insurance cover under Group Accident Insurance component and 3,57,308 fishers provided relief under Saving-cum-Relief component. An expenditure of Rs. 52.14 crore was incurred under the scheme during 2013-14 as

against RE of Rs.55 crore. An allocation of Rs. 70.00 crore has been made for the year 2014-15 under the scheme.

3.51 On being queried by the Committee about the targets and actual under each of the above components for the last two years and the reasons for shortfall in achievements. If any, DAHDH in their written replies furnished the following information:

Year	Component	Target (nos.)	Actuals	Reasons for Short fall
2012-13	Saving-cum-Relief	3,50,000	3,17,274 (covered)	The scheme is demand driven. The beneficiaries covered during the year were marginally less than the target.
	Housing	4,600	4,462 (houses)	
	Training & Extension	6,400	600(trained)	*
	Insurance	39,00,000	39,84,185(Insured)	-
2013-14	Saving-cum-Relief	3,50,000	3,57,308(covered)	-
	Housing	4,600	7,822(houses)	-
	Training & Extension	6,400	3,100(trained)	**
	Insurance	42,00,000	43,25,692(Insured)	-

* Initially there was proposal to replace Training & Extension component during 12th Plan by Capacity building for Alternative Livelihood. Hence no releases were made under Training & Extension. However, the proposal was not agreed in EFC and the component of Training & Extension component is retained.

** Due to higher demand in other components and limitation of funds.

From the above, it is evident that during the year 2012-13 except for the components of Insurance wherever achievements exceeded the target the components of Housing, Framing Extension and Saving-cum-relief the achievements was lower

than the target set. In the fiscal 2013-14 there was under achievement in the component of Training and Extension, whereas in the remaining three components viz. Saving-cum-relief, Housing and Insurance, achievements were higher than the target.

(iv) Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards to Marine Fishers

3.52 In the backdrop of the terrorist attacks in Mumbai on 26th November, 2008, the Government of India felt it is necessary to issue Biometric Identity Cards to marine fishers involved in fishing and allied activities. Accordingly a “Central Sector Scheme (CSS) on Issuance of Biometric ID Cards to Marine Fishermen” at a total cost of `72 crore was launched by the Department on 11th December, 2009. The project on issuance of BiometricID cards involves two major activities such as (a) data collection and authentication by the respective States/UTs and (b) digitization of data, capturing of biometric details of individual fishermen, production and issuance of cards. Under this scheme, the Government of India provides 100% financial assistance to the Coastal States and Union Territories (UTs), besides meeting the entire cost of consultancy. Main objective of this project is to create a National Marine Fishers Database (NMFD), which could be accessed to by all authorized agencies both in the Central and coastal States/UTs. Other objectives of this project are to empower marine fishers through issuance of application oriented biometric ID card and to eliminate duplication of different cards issued by various coastal States and UTs.

3.53 A consortium of three Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) comprising the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad and Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI), Bangalore and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore led by BEL has been entrusted the tasks of data digitization, capturing of biometric details

and other works relating to design, production and issuance of Biometric ID Cards to marine fishers.

3.54 Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.33 crore has been released during 2009-2010 comprising Rs.8 crore to the Coastal State Governments and UTs and the remaining Rs.25 crore to the consortium of CPSUs. No funds were released during 2010-11 to 2013-14.

3.55 Out of 18,12,011 fishermen identified for issuance of biometric ID card, data collection & digitization in respect of 16,15,315 fishermen have been completed. Till January, 2014, a total of 11,25,237 ID cards were produced and out of which, 11,21,814 cards were dispatched to the States/UTs for distribution to the card holders. The project is under implementation in all 9 coastal States and 4 UTs to cover more fishers.

(v) **Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System for Fisheries Sector**

3.56 The Central Sector Scheme “Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System” for Fisheries Sector, with an outlay of `65.00 crore is being implemented with 100% central assistance during twelfth Five Year Plan. The Scheme consists of 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 and i) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS).

3.57 During the 11th Five Year Plan, GIS based mapping of water bodies for 14 States were completed. During 2012-13, mapping of water bodies for Uttar Pradesh has been completed by CIFRI and E-Atlas thus prepared has been sent to the State Government for use. E-Atlas work for Chhattisgarh has also been completed during 2013-14. Besides this, 'Mapping of Smaller Water Bodies' in the State of West Bengal has also been completed. Data regarding Primary Fisheries Co-operative Societies for the year 2012 has been finalized.

PART –II

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

2. The Committee note that the Action Taken Replies regarding the action taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee were furnished by the Government within the stipulated three months and the Statement of the Minister under

Direction 73-A was made before the stipulated six months period. An analysis of the action taken by the Government reveals that 95% Recommendations have been implemented and 5% of Recommendations are in various stages of implementation. While the Committee hope and trust that the scheduled time line, prescribed for submission of Action Taken Statement, under Direction 73-A would be adhered to in future, without fail, at the same time, they urge the Government to take conclusive action in respect of recommendations commented upon in their Fifty-fourth Action Taken Report.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

3. During the course of examination of Demands for Grants of the Department for the XIIth Plan period the Committee observed that there was a wide variance in the amount initially approved, that is, Rs. 14179 crore and the Budgeted allocation for the first three fiscals by the Planning Commission which was Rs. 6109 crore, thus leaving a gap of about Rs. 8070 crore. The Budget Estimate was further reduced at RE stage in 2012-13, 2013-14 and BE for the year 2014-15 which added up to Rs. 5348 crore. This realignment of figures by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) bewilders the Committee. This being so as the Planning Commission after having undertaken a detailed exercise would have earmarked the funds for the Department at the start of the XIIth Plan. In spite of numerous recommendations made by the Committee for granting the Department their full Plan allocation, that too an equitable amount in proportion each year over the span of the Plan period as allocated by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance and to help

them carry out their mandate successfully, no positive outcome has been witnessed. Keeping the importance of this sector in view of providing to the economically vulnerable farming community, the Committee desire the Government to have a fresh perspective on this aspect during the XIIth Plan and to ensure that full quota of allocated funds are actually provided to the Department in the remaining annual allocations of the XIIth Plan.

INTER-SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

4. The Committee note with regret that inspite of repeated recommendations that Plan allocation of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries be increased so as to increase its share in comparison to the other two Departments of the Agriculture sector viz. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education, have not yielded any results and still the share of the Department remains much lower compared to its sister Departments. The Committee do not buy the argument of the Department that compared to the XIth Plan expenditure of Rs. 4870.54 crore, the allocation for the Department in the XIIth Plan has been increased to Rs. 14179.00 crore as it pales in comparison to the allocation for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education in actual and percentage terms for the current Plan period. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have also stated that the approved allocation for the XIIth Plan of Rs. 14179.00 crore is inadequate. Irrespective of the fact that though Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is the youngest constituent to share the Plan allocation it need not

be the least, as is evident currently. The Committee empathize with the Department on this issue and once again urge the Government to quantitatively enhance the share of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the Plan allocation as this sector provides additional means of sustenance in terms of wealth/security and employment to the farming community mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers residing in the rural areas.

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

sense. This will further lead to increased allocation, optimum utilization of allocated funds and ultimately spur this sector towards the growth it presently craves for. They desire to be apprised of the concrete steps taken in this direction.

UNDER UTILISATION OF FUNDS

6. The Committee note that another area of concern for the Department is under utilization of allocated funds. The actual allocation (RE) for the first two fiscals is Rs. 3600 crore, out of which only Rs. 3485.68 crore has been utilized. This has been attributed to delay in submission of project proposals and utilization certificates by the States/Implementing Agencies. Strongly deprecating this lackadaisical attitude on the part of the implementing agencies, the Committee desire that Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries impress upon the implementing agencies the need to timely furnish project proposals as well as utilization certificates of part allocation. This would ensure a smooth flow of funds throughout the year. Further, they impress upon the Department to issue unambiguous instructions at the highest level to all State Governments pointing out how the unspent balances, ultimately lead to the curtailing of their future funding and also to desist them from venturing into parking the funds allocated by the Department for other purposes. They therefore desire that effective steps be taken to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds.

FUND SURRENDERED

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

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES

8. A singular case of financial irregularity pertaining to the Financial Year 2005-06 in the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP Phase I), approved at a cost of Rs.1260.76 lakh during 1994-95, for which an amount of Rs. 909.51 lakh was released to Government of Assam till 2004-05. The State Government in the year 2005 had reported an embezzlement at their level for the remaining amount of Rs. 276.44 lakh as utilization certificates for an amount of Rs.613.79 lakhs was furnished

and an amount of Rs.19.28 lakhs is lying unspent. The Committee note that Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have not received the outcome of the CID enquiry ordered by the State Government even after a lapse of almost nine years. The Committee while expressing their bewilderment over this sordid state of affairs recommend that the Central Government persuade the State Government to bring this matter to its logical conclusion at the earliest. They also recommend that responsibility be fixed, amount be recovered and those responsible be penalized. They further desire that effective monitoring mechanisms be put in place to ensure that such instances are not repeated.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (RFD)

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

ALLOCATION TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR

10. The Committee are aware that Animal Husbandry Sector play an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the Country, especially, in terms of supplementing family incomes and generating

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

economy. They, therefore, strongly recommend that the yawning gap between the policy formulation and implementation be bridged by emphatically persuading the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance to enhance allocation to this sector. They further desire the Department to tone up their implementation apparatus so that they are in a better position to absorb the allocated funds resulting in attainment of set targets. The Committee also urge the Government to allocate the funds to the Department uniformly over the Plan period so that the funds are optimally utilized by the Department in their schemes and activities.

Peste Des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)

11. The Committee note that Pests Des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP) was started in 2010 on 100% Central assistance basis to vaccinate susceptible sheep and goats against the viral disease Pests Des Petits Ruminants (PPR). Initially, it was to be implemented in the States/UTs of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Island and Puducherry. From the Fiscal 2013-14, it was proposed to be expanded to the remaining States/UTs, while the utilization of funds was slow-paced in the Fiscal 2012-13, the physical performance was 100% i.e. 38 million sheep/goats vaccinated against the target of 38 million. However, during the last Fiscal i.e. 2013-14, there was underutilization of allocated funds and under-achievement in the physical performance too. Against a target of 38 million vaccinations only 26

million vaccinations were achieved. This has been attributed to the fact that the revised scheme was finally cleared on 27 February, 2014. The Committee express their serious concern over the fact that this vicious cycle of delay in granting clearance to a scheme by various agencies negatively impacts the implementation of schemes as is evident in the instant case. Further taking note of the fact that sheep and goat rearing is primarily done by the small and marginal farmer in order to supplement their meagre income, the delay in finalization of this scheme leaves this flock of sheep/goats vulnerable to PPR. They, therefore, impress upon all concerned agencies to ensure that the process of granting approvals to a scheme/modifications in a scheme be speedily cleared and concrete mechanism be arrived at to ensure that existing schemes that are being modified are insulated against bureaucratic delays so that their implementation is not hampered and the beneficiaries do not suffer on this account as well.

INDIGENOUS BREEDS

12. The Committee find that small and marginal farmers i.e. whose operational holdings are less than 4 hectares own about 87.7% of the livestock for supplementing their meager income besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of people. Due to their economic vulnerability, small and marginal farmers prefer to own indigenous breed of cattle inspite of their low milk production and their suitability for draught animal power. Further, they are able to withstand the harsh nature of our climate and require minimal upkeep and

maintenance cost. Out of the 199 million cattle in the Country, 166 million are indigenous. However, the Committee are concerned to note that 80% of indigenous cattle are non-descript and only 20% are recognized by National Bureau of Genetic Resources (NBAGR). Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries are also not clear on whether cattle and buffalo resource of the Country comprises of 37 indigenous breeds of cattle and 13 breeds of buffaloes or 24 indigenous breeds of cattle and 13 breeds of buffaloes. While the documents furnished to the Committee refer to the former figure, the figure referred to by the Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries points to the latter figure. The Committee are unhappy that not only the registered categories of indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes is low in either case but also the Department are not clear themselves about it. Strongly, deprecating this confusion over the number of indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes recognized by National Bureau of Genetic Resources, the Committee recommend that the Department clear this confusion at the earliest.

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

period. They would also like to be apprised of the reasons given by NBAGR for classifying 80% of indigenous cattle as non-descript.

INCREASE THE SUCCESS RATE OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

14. The Committee are aware that major difficulties faced by the animal breeding and dairy sectors at ground level are genetic upgradation of cattle/buffalo, conservation of local breeds, production and distribution of breeding inputs, lack of trained human resources and incongruent institutional and policy framework. They are concerned with the sordid state of affairs wherein the focus of the Department is on increasing the number of Artificial Insemination without concern to its success rate. The Committee note that the Government is implementing a plethora of schemes aimed at development and conservation of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner. In this direction, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has also proposed establishment of two National Kamdhenu Centres as repository of germplasm of indigenous breeds in the Country. While noting the Department's initiative, the Committee recommend that efforts are also required to conserve indigenous livestock breeds which are superior in quality, resistant to diseases, able to withstand the vagaries of the local climate, such as Murrah, Ongole and Punganur etc. Further, efforts should also be fully made to use the best quality indigenous breeds, bulls etc. that are already acclimatized with the local conditions for upgrading the indigenous breeds and go for cross breeding in selected cases. With emphasis on genetical improvement of the indigenous varieties, the poor strata for farmers, who cannot afford the exotic breeds will

also get an opportunity to sustain their livelihood with somewhat better breeds of livestock. The Committee also desire that focused attention needs to be given to Artificial Insemination qualitatively and proper scientific training to the technicians on field, so as to improve the rather low success rate of conception in cattle that are artificially inseminated. Lastly, professional training should be imparted to the technicians and inseminators regarding the methods of preservation, storage and transfer of semen to the field under expert scientific guides, so as to increase the success rate of the artificial insemination and provide relief to the farmers in terms of effort, time and money.

DEFICIENCY IN AVAILABILITY OF ANIMAL FODDER VIS-À-VIS DEMAND

15. During the course of their examination of Demands for Grants 2014-15 of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Committee note that there is acute shortage of green and dry fodder in the Country. The Committee were apprised that while the demand for dry green, fodder and concentrate is 416 MT, 222 MT and 53 MT, the supply for these is only 253 MT, 143 MT and 23 MT respectively. This clearly reflects a huge gap of 40%, 36% and 57% in dry and green fodder and concentrate respectively. The Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries himself admitted that there is 35% shortage of fodder. What perturbs the Committee is the lack of latest data on availability of fodder vis-à-vis demand and the admission of the same by the Ministry. The figures quoted by the Department pertains to data furnished by NABCONS for the year 2007. The Committee are of the opinion that if the figures are not available with the Ministry, there would be no focus on taking steps for

bridging the gap between demand and supply. They deplore this callous and casual approach of the Department. Appalled at this sordid state of affairs the Committee recommend that firstly, authentic data on demand/availability of fodder be collected by the Department at the earliest. Once, this crucial data is available, only then can the Department further work upon bridging the gap between demand and availability. The progress achieved in this regard be communicated to the Committee at the earliest. They would also like to be apprised of the commissioning of the comparative study to clearly reflect comparison of the fodder production with grain crops.

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

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FODDER

17. Being in agreement with the submission of the Ministry that nutritive value of feed and fodder has a significant bearing on productivity of livestock, the Committee urge Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to pay

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

INCREASING AREA UNDER FODDER CULTIVATION

18. One reason attributed for the shortfall in availability of fodder in the Country is that the area under fodder cultivation is only about 4% of the cropping area and the same has remained static for the last four decades. The Committee are also aware that with passage of time grazing areas in villages are diminishing due to degradation or encroachment and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in constantly deliberating this issue with the concerned States/UTs. Taking into consideration the gravity of the situation, the Committee exhort upon the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to take up the issue of encroachment of rural pastures/grazing land at the highest level

so as to rid them of encroachment at the earliest. Once this task has been accomplished these pastures can be utilized for cultivating animal fodder. Further the Department should pursue, the State Governments/Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Urban Development and suggest alternative spots/unused lands which could be utilised for cultivating animal fodder. They also desire that alternative grasses/nutritive fodder should be grown in the areas where Parthaneium (weed) is growing at a rapid speed and reducing the cultivable area, thereby reducing space for growing fodder.

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

Department to propagate the use of 'Hybrid Napier' extensively. Further, they also emphasize that more stations for producing good quality seeds under the submission on feed and fertilizers be opened to distribute the seeds for fodder to the States so that the coverage of such seeds is spread far and wide. The Department should ensure that such seeds for feed and fodder are available in abundance to the farmers for their livestock.

20. The Committee find that in consonance with the significance and support of the livestock to the small and marginal farmers in terms of economic, social and food security besides providing employment avenues, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing very useful schemes in diverse fields in this sector. However, the Committee are also aware that the farmers who are the ultimate/beneficiaries are ignorant of these useful schemes of the Department leading to non-accomplishment of the objectives of these schemes. The Committee find that in this sector, there is no institutional mechanism, like ATMA/KVKs in Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research and Education to disseminate information and create awareness about the knowledge in research, technology, mechanization and schemes of the Government. In view of this, the well intentioned schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries does not reach the beneficiaries. The Committee also do not appreciate the dependence of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and tendency to pass the buck to the institutional set up of DAC/DARE so far as creating awareness is concerned. The Committee, therefore, strongly

recommend that DAHDF, on the analogy of DAC/DARE should bring out immediately a clear cut mechanism/institutional arrangement for creating awareness about the research work, modern ways of using the animal products and synergic use of the modern and traditional good practices on a wide scale so as to cover beneficiaries at every block/panchayat level. This systemic effort will definitely educate the farmers on hygiene, health and upkeep of healthy livestock as per the grants/aids/facilities provided by the Government and give higher returns from the animal products.

DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY SECTOR

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

22. The Committee also desire Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to fine tune their Schemes based on their consultations with the States/implementing agencies and addressing the issues which rake up during

the implementation of these schemes, so as to ensure their active participation in optimum utilization of allocated funds and achievement of targets.

DECLINE IN MILK PROCURED BY DELHI MILK SCHEME (DMS)

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

REVIVAL OF DELHI MILK SCHEME

24. The numerous reasons attributed to decline in milk procurement by Delhi Milk Scheme is a cause of concern to the Committee, as this has had a detrimental effect on the operations and profitability of Delhi Milk Scheme. What perturbs the Committee is that till date the Government have not been able to address this issue and this had negatively impacted the viability of Delhi Milk Scheme as an entity. If there is to be a turnaround in the fortunes of Delhi Milk

Scheme, the Committee desire that the issue of procurement of milk from various sources be resolved at the earliest. Once this is resolved then Delhi Milk Scheme can concentrate on increasing its operations, achieve break even and then work towards profitability. The steps taken in this regard may be communicated to the Committee at the earliest. The Department should seriously consider to resolve the nagging issues in the matter so that Delhi Milk Scheme competes with Mother Dairy effectively.

FUNCTIONAL AUTONOMY TO DELHI MILK SCHEME

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

INCREASED BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FISHERIES SECTOR

26. India occupies the second position globally in fish production after China with a production of 9.04 million tonnes (provisional) during the year 2012-13. However, the Committee observe that a much remains to be done especially in the inland and deep sea fishing in order to stem the decline in marine fishery

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

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

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES SECTOR

28. If India is to reach the pinnacle in fish production and increase its share of exports, the Governments needs to go in for major infrastructure enhancement in the realm of pre and post harvest operations. The Committee stress that the

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

CHALLENGES OF FISHERIES SECTOR

29. The Committee find that fisheries started as a purely traditional activity in early 1950s and has now transformed into significant commercial enterprise contributing to the employment generation, food nutritional security and foreign exchange earnings to a significant extent. Aquaculture is in practice both in fresh and brackish water. This sector produces about 94.25 lakh tonnes of fishes

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

full production potential of brackish water sector. The Government should also work towards speedy resolving the issue of encroachment of water bodies so that these could be utilized integrated farming of fish and crops. The Committee emphasize that monitoring mechanism in this regard is may be put in place so as to regularly regulate and direct the activities in fisheries sector towards improvement.

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR WELFARE OF FISHERMEN

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

ISSUANCE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY CARDS TO MARINE FISHERMEN

31. The Committee laud Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for having come up with the Central Sector Scheme on Issuance of Biometric Cards to marine Fishermen from 11th December, 2009. The primary reason that marine fishermen sometimes stray into foreign waters inadvertently due to lack of proper demarcation of marine boundaries. This has resulted in our fishermen being captured after having strayed into foreign waters. It creates

diplomacy issues besides marine fishermen languishing in their jails. Further the Committee noted that out of the identified 18, 12, 011 marine fishermen, 11, 21, 814 cards have been issued till January, 2014. Keeping in view the sensitive nature of the task and also the safety and well being of our marine fishermen and its ramifications on our National Security, the Committee desire that all identified marine fishermen be issued biometric identity cards in a time bound manner. The Committee may be kept abreast of the progress and the timeline in this regard.

EXPANSION OF MARINE FISHERIES CENSUS

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

NEW DELHI;
19 December, 2014
28 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Committee on Agriculture

Annexure-I

Annexure-II

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2014-15)

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 31st October, 2014 from 1100 hrs. to 1430 hrs. in Committee Room G-74, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
3. Shri Ajay Nishad
4. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
5. Shri Nityanand Rai
6. Shri Mukesh Rajput
7. Shri C.L. Ruala
8. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav
9. Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard
11. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
12. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
13. Shri Vinay Katiyar
14. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
15. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
16. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
17. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad
18. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin – Additional Secretary
2. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi – Director
3. Shri C. Vanlalruata – Deputy Secretary

LIST OF WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES)

<u>SL.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF OFFICER</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
1.	Shri Anup Kumar Thakur	Secretary
2.	Shri Raghav Chandra	Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor
3.	Dr. Suresh S. Honnappagol	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
4.	Shri Sanjay R. Bhoosreddy	Joint Secretary
5.	Shri Rajbir Singh Rana	Joint Secretary
6.	Dr. Raja Sekhar Vundru	Joint Secretary
7.	Shri S.K. Das	Adviser

NATIONAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT BOARD

1. Dr. M.V. Rao Chief Executive Officer

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

1. Shri Dilip Rath Managing Director

PLANNING COMMISSION

1. Dr. J.P. Mishra Adviser

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Shri S.K. Bansal Chief General Manager
2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the Sitting of the Committee.

(At about 1140 hrs., the witness took their seats in the Committee Room).

3. The Chairperson then welcomed representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) and the organisations to the Sitting and 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, a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) made power point presentation and highlighted their programmes and achievements. Thereafter, the Committee discussed among other things, reasons for decreasing percentage of Plan Allocation to DAHDF in current plan out of Central Plan Outlay vis-à-vis the Eleventh Plan; variation between proposed allocation, approved allocation, budget estimates, revised estimates and actual allocation; time frame by which report of 19th Livestock census would be released; collection of data on indigenous breeds and then improving their quality; improving the success rate of artificial insemination focusing on semen preservation; effectively tackling any outbreaks of animal diseases; Kisan Call Centres to provide information on animal/fish diseases through use of technology; harnessing deep sea fishing resources to reduce pressure on costal fishing; improving the quantity and quality of animal fodder, exploring ways to use vacant defence/railway land for growing fodder and training of technicians disseminating information through Krishi Vigyan Kendras and involving unemployed youth and NGOs for growing feed and fodder. Most of the queries were responded to by the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries). In regard to queries which could not be readily responded, the Chairperson desired the Ministry to furnish written replies within a week.
5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2014-15)

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 19th December, 2014 from 1030 hrs. to 1100 hrs. in Committee Room 'C' Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
3. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
4. Shri C. Mahendran
5. Shri Janardan Mishra
6. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
7. Shri C.L. Ruala
8. Shri Virendra Singh
9. Shri Kadiyam Srihari

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
11. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
12. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
13. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Abhijit Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | – | Director |
| 3. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | – | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset the Chairperson welcomed the members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee, then, took up the draft Report on the examination of Demands for Grants (2014-15) the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries). After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Report without any modification and authorized the Chairperson to finalise the reports on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Department and present the same to Parliament.

*3. xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx.