

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2003)**

**THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA**

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

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2003-2004)**

**FORTY SECOND REPORT**

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 25.4.2003**

**Laid in Rajya Sabha on 25.4.2003**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

April, 2003/Vaisakha, 1925 (Saka)

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**FOR THE YEAR – 2003**

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**LOK SABHA**

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22. Shri Rampal Singh
23. Shri Tejveer Singh
24. Shri Punjaji Sadaji Thakor
25. Shri Tarlochan Singh Tur
26. Shri Chintaman Wanaga
27. Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav
28. Shri Mahboob Zahedi
29. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava\*
30. Vacant

**RAJYA SABHA**

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32. Shri Oscar Fernandes
33. Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal
34. Prof. R.B. S. Varma
35. Dr. A.K. Patel
36. Shri Sudarshan Akarapu
37. Dr. Swami Sakshi Ji Maharaj
38. Shri R. Kamaraj
39. Prof. M. Sankaralingam
40. Shri Gandhi Azad
41. Shri Datta Meghe
42. Shri R.S. Gavai
43. Shri Rao Man Singh
44. Shri Sukhbir Singh

45. Shri H.K. Javare Gowda

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                         |   |                      |
|----|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri P.D.T. Achary      | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri S.K. Sharma        | - | Joint Secretary      |
| 3. | Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary     |
| 4. | Shri Hardev Singh       | - | Under Secretary      |
| 5. | Smt. Ratna Bhagwani     | - | Committee Officer    |
- Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava has been nominated to this committee w.e.f. 7.4.2003.  
(iii)

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Forty Second Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for the year 2003-2004.

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture was constituted on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2003. One of the functions of the Standing Committee, as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, is to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2003. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for placing before them the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 2003-2004 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2003.

New Delhi;  
21 April, 2003  
1 Vaisakha, 1925 (Saka)

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

## **PART I**

### **CHAPTER I**

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

##### **Introduction**

1.1 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) is one of the Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and came into existence with effect from February 1, 1991 by converting two divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation namely, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries was later transferred to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying with effect from October 10, 1997.

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

1.3 The Department advises the State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of animal husbandry and dairy development and fisheries. The main focus of the activities is on (a) the development of the requisite infrastructure in the States/Union Territories for improving the animal productivity, (b) preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care, (c) strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to States and (d) expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackish waters, development of coastal marine and deep sea fisheries, construction of requisite infrastructure like fisheries harbours and fish landing centers and welfare of fisherfolk, etc.

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

1.5 The Budget Estimates for the year 2003-04 are Rs. 335.05 crore which includes Rs. 300.00 crores for Plan schemes and Rs. 35.05 crores for Non-Plan activities.

1.6 The revenue section of the Budget Estimates for 2003-04 has proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 275.65 crores while the Capital Section has proposals for Rs. 24.35 crores, thus taking the total to Rs. 300.00 crore.

##### **Ninth Plan Outlay and Expenditure**

1.7 The Department was initially earmarked in January 98 a Plan allocation of Rs.1677.88 crores for implementing various Plan schemes in animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries sectors, during the Ninth Plan. In pursuance of Government's strategy for doubling food production and making India hunger free in 10 years, the

National Development Council in its meeting held on 19.2.99, stepped up the Plan allocation of the Department, from Rs. 1677.88 crores to Rs. 2345.64 crores with a minimum allocation of Rs. 1426.73 crores for Special Action Plan.

1.8 The year wise and sector wise Plan allocation and expenditure for the entire Ninth Plan period for various sectors, had been as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Outlay 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		Total 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan BE	Total 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan Expd.
		BE	Expd.	BE	Expd.	BE	Expd.	BE	Expd.	BE	Expd.	BE	Expd.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A.H. Sector	1076.12	160.15	94.84	170.40	53.03	160.08	97.26	124.90	85.10	156.49	114.92	156.48	122.48	772.02	445.15
Dairy Dev.	469.52	39.00	29.24	50.60	23.97	73.90	16.45	51.00	39.59	37.45	37.74	37.02	31.02	251.95	146.99
Fisheries	800.00	119.15	85.06	159.90	91.93	145.92	91.97	120.70	86.39	103.86	84.03	102.00	82.00	649.53	439.38
Sectt. & Eco. Services	---	0.85	0.67	1.00	1.31	2.00	1.62	3.40	2.20	2.20	2.29	4.50	4.50	9.45	8.09
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2345.64</b>	<b>319.15</b>	<b>209.81</b>	<b>381.90</b>	<b>170.24</b>	<b>381.90</b>	<b>207.30</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>213.28</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>238.98</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>240.00</b>	<b>1682.95</b>	<b>1039.61</b>
<b>%age of Exp.</b>		<b>65.74</b>		<b>44.57</b>		<b>54.28</b>		<b>71.09</b>		<b>80.00</b>		<b>80.00</b>			

1.9 The Committee note that utilisation of funds had been low during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Department during the Demands for Grants (2002-03) had informed the Committee that utilisation of funds was expected to improve in the year 2002-03 due to adoption of macro management approach which would provide flexibility to the State Governments in the implementation of schemes. The Committee desired to know about the improvement in utilisation of funds due to adoption of macro-management approach during 2002-03. The Department in their written reply explained as under:-

“During the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Department made a plan expenditure of Rs.1039.61 crore against the BE allocation of Rs. 1682.95 crore and the total 9<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay of Rs. 2345.64 crore, which comes to 62% of BE allocation and 44% of the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay. The pace of utilisation of plan funds during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan had been slow mainly for the following reasons :-

- EEC stopped External Aid of Rs. 30 crores proposed under NPRES. The EFC in its meeting held on 28.4.98 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Exp), approved the on-going component of NPRES out of Domestic Budgetary Support; with a total allocation of Rs. 48 crores for 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. CCEA finally cleared the scheme in January '99.
- Due to ban on new schemes during 1997-98, BE for new schemes were frozen.
- Due to formation of new Government, the budget for 1998-99 was approved late only in July '98.

- The Election Commission did not allow floating the EFC of new schemes before the Lok Sabha Election. As a result, BE of new schemes were reduced in that year.”

### **Plan Allocation for the Tenth Plan**

1.10 In consonance with the overall strategy of the Tenth Plan, the major thrust of the policies and activities of the Department during 2002 was concentrated on rapid genetic upgradation of cattle and buffaloes, provision of health cover including creation of disease free zones, provision of nutritious feed and fodder, integrated approach to marine and inland fisheries, development of deep sea fishing, etc.

1.11 The Department for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan propose to implement 18 schemes which comprised of 4 new schemes, viz. Creation of Disease Free Zones (now renamed as Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme), Poultry/Dairy Venture Capital Fund, Strengthening of Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production and Strengthening of Database and Information Networking. Of the 18 schemes, one relates to Secretariat and Economic Services, 7 relate to Animal husbandry, 5 to Dairy Development and 5 to Fisheries sector. The Department also propose to adopt macro-management approach in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and accordingly 5 schemes on macro management approach were formulated to enhance the productivity of support programmes and to accord greater flexibility to State Governments to develop and pursue activities on the basis of regional priorities. It was a major step towards achieving decentralization in pursuance of restoring primacy of States in agricultural development planning. The Department also propose to implement three new component schemes as part of the proposed Macro-management scheme of Livestock and Poultry Improvement Programme.

1.12 The Department has been allocated Rs. 2500.00 crore to implement the 18 schemes for the entire 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period, which consists of Rs. 1355.00 crore for Animal Husbandry sector, Rs. 380.00 crore for Dairy Development and Rs. 750.00 crore for Fisheries sector. Three Schemes, namely, the Modernisation of Slaughter Houses/Carcass Utilisation Centre, Directorate of Animal Health and Delhi Milk Scheme were approved conditionally for short term. However, after persistent efforts, Planning Commission has agreed to the continuation of the scheme of Directorate of Animal Health for the entire Tenth Plan period. The scheme of Livestock Census has also been taken up for implementation from 2002-03 as a new scheme after its transfer from the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation.

1.13 The sector wise and year wise break-up of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation is as below :-

Sector	Outlay 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Annual Plan 2002-03		Annual Plan 2003-04
		BE	RE	BE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A.H. Sector	1355.00	156.48	122.48	172.10
Dairy Development	380.00	37.02	31.02	29.90
Fisheries	750.00	102.00	82.00	95.00
Sectt. & Eco. Services	15.00	4.50	4.50	3.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>240.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>



### **Annual Plan 2002-03**

1.14 The Department was allocated Rs. 300.00 crore for the implementation of 18 schemes for the Annual Plan 2002-03. The total allocation for BE 2002-03 was to be financed from Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS). Against BE of Rs. 300.00 crore, RE of Rs. 240.00 crores has been agreed to by the Ministry of Finance for the year 2002-03. This has been segregated to Rs. 122.48 crore for Animal Husbandry Sector, Rs. 31.02 crore for Dairy Development, Rs. 82.00 crore for Fisheries Sector and Rs. 4.50 crore for Secretariat and Economic Services.

### **Annual Plan 2003-04**

1.15 The Department has again been earmarked a Plan allocation of Rs. 300.00 crore which is same as of last year. This include Rs. 172.10 crore for the Animal Husbandry sector, Rs. 29.90 crore for Dairy Development and Rs. 95.00 crore for the Fisheries Sector. The total allocation for BE 2003-04 is to be financed from Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS).

1.16 The Plan allocations & expenditure for the Tenth Plan are as under :-

Tenth Plan outlay - Rs. 2500.00 crores  
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation		Expenditure
	BE	RE	
2002-03	300.00	240	
2003-04	300.00	---	

1.17 The Committee noted the reduction of allocation at RE stage for 2002-03 and enquired about the reasons put forth by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance for reduction in allocation at RE stage. The Department stated the following in their reply:-

“The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying made an expenditure of Rs.238.98 crores during 2001-02, which was nearly 100% of RE 2001-02 of Rs.240.00 crores. The Department, therefore, was expecting an higher allocation for 2002-03. However, the Ministry of Finance has fixed the RE allocation for 2002-03 at Rs.240.00 crores only, on the ground of slow absorption of the fund in the first half of the financial year. The absorption of fund in the first half of the current financial year had been low as the new schemes of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and macro-management schemes are yet to take off.”

1.18 In this connection, the Department have informed the Committee that they had requested the Planning Commission that outlay fixed was too meagre and would not be sufficient to meet the priorities of the Department for implementing the thrust areas envisaged during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan as also a higher growth rate of 6.8% expected from animal husbandry sector and 4% for the agriculture sector as a whole. They placed a demand of Rs. 504.45 crore for the Annual Plan (2003-04) but, the Planning Commission expressed its inability to enhance the Plan allocations of the Department beyond Rs. 300.00 crore for the year 2003-04. The sector-wise break-up of the proposals is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)  
Projected Allocation (2003-04)

1.	A.H. Sector	263.16 crore
2.	Dairy Development	59.48 crore
3.	Fisheries	177.31 crore
4.	Sectt. & Eco. Services	4.50 crore
	<b>Total</b>	<b>504.45</b>

1.19 The Committee desired to know the reasons for not getting enough funds as required by them from the Planning Commission for implementation of various schemes. The Department stated in a written reply as under :-

“The Department has forwarded proposal of Rs.504.45 crores for the Annual Plan proposals for 2003-04 for the consideration of the Planning Commission. During the discussions on Annual Plan proposals with the Planning Commission, the proposals of the Department were found to be apt and justifiable. However, the allocation of the Department was later fixed at Rs.300.00 crores for the year 2003-04 which is the same as that of the BE 2002-03. The Planning Commission in fact has kept the BE level constant as that of last year in respect of the most of the Departments/Ministries. In order to accelerate utilization of funds during the year 2003-04, the Department is taking various measures like monitoring and regular review of the schemes in consultation with the State Governments to ensure pace and proper utilization of fund to the full.”

1.20 In reply to the Recommendation No. 1 of the Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants 2001-02, the Department informed the Committee that they have been provided Rs. 300.00 crore for the year 2001-02. Under the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding funds were being released directly to State Implementing Agencies (STAs). Regarding the monitoring system to ensure that the funds given to the State Implementing Agencies were being utilised properly and scheme implemented accordingly, the Department stated as under:-

“The scheme of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Programme was initiated in October 2000 with the objectives of establishment of mobile artificial insemination centers, delivery of breeding inputs at farmers’ doorsteps and strengthening of programmes for improvement of indigenous breeds of Cattle and Buffalo.

The programme also helps in conservation of well-adopted indigenous breeds and establishing national milch herd. Under this 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme, grants-in-aid is given to implementing agencies to improve the important indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo and to upgrade the non-descript breeds.”

1.21 The Committee enquired from the Department as to whether the scheme was functioning successfully. The Department in replied stated as under:

“The scheme has been functioning successfully from the beginning and low utilization of funds in the first year of inception has been mainly due to the inability of the State Governments in constituting State Implementing Agencies (SIAs).”

1.22 The Committee wanted to know about the other schemes implemented on this pattern or proposed to be implemented on this pattern. The Department stated :-

“Presently this is the only scheme implemented in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying wherein fund is released directly to the State Implementing Agencies. The State Implementing Agencies are provided with funds to use it for the concurrent evaluation and monitoring of the ongoing project. The Department however is not contemplating for the present to introduce this provision for other centrally sponsored schemes.”

### **Details of Schemes/Programmes under operation during the Tenth Plan**

1.23 The Department was implementing a total of 41 Plan schemes during the last year of 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, i.e. 2001-02 of which 20 schemes related to animal husbandry sector, 4 to dairy development and the remaining 17 to fisheries sector. However, in order to provide flexibility to the States in implementing the schemes and to achieve the accelerated growth of animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries, the Department for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan proposed to adopt macro-management approach by subsuming the existing related schemes. In order to avoid any duplication, the Department proposed to implement 18 schemes during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan which comprises of 5 macro-management schemes and 4 new schemes. However, one of the new schemes namely the Creation of Disease Free Zones has been made part of Macro Management scheme. The scheme of livestock census has also been taken up as a new scheme after its transfer from the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation. Of the 18 schemes, 7 schemes relate to animal husbandry sector, 5 to dairy development and 5 to fisheries sector and one to Secretariat and Economic services.

### **Macro-Management and New Schemes**

1.24 The details and financial allocation of 5 macro-management and the new schemes for the Annual Plan 2002-03 have the following break-up :-

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	Scheme	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan outlay	BE 2002-03	BE 2003-04
1.	Livestock and Poultry Improvement Programme	190.00	19.00	17.10
2.	Livestock Health	535.00	60.50	70.50
3.	Development of Inland Aquaculture and Fisheries	135.00	21.00	16.00
4.	Development Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post Harvest	260.00	15.00	13.00
5.	Welfare Programme/Human	135.00	20.00	21.00

	Resources Development			
New Schemes				
1.	Strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean Milk production	30.00	0.02	1.00
2.	Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (Disease Free Zones)	200.00	30.00	40.00
3.	Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund	25.00	0.50	0.02
4.	Strengthening of Fisheries Database and information networking	45.00	1.00	2.00
5.	Feed and Fodder Production Enhancement Programme	30.00	1.00	0.10
6.	Building infrastructure for AH Extension Network	25.00	0.50	0.00
7.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds-small ruminants and Pack Animals	15.00	0.50	0.50

### Schemes initiated in 9<sup>th</sup> Plan but discontinued in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

1.25 The details of the schemes which have not been continued for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are as follows:-

1. National Ram/Buck Production Programme
2. Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development
3. Assistance to States Fodder Development
4. Animal Husbandry Extension Programme
5. Project on Animal System
6. Cattle Insurance
7. Preservation and Development of Pack Animals
8. Assistance to States for Improvement/Modernisation of Abattoirs and Carcass Utilisation Centres
9. Milk and Milk Product Order
10. Delhi Milk Scheme
11. Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries
12. Integrated Coastal Aquaculture
13. Assistance to Coastguard
14. Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics
15. Development of Fisheries in Hilly region
16. Inland Capture Fisheries Resources

1.26 The Department propose to implement 18 schemes during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan of which 7 schemes relate to Animal Husbandry sector, 5 to dairy development and 5 to fishery sector and one Secretariat & Economic Services.

1.27 **Following are the Financial Allocation for Tenth Plan, BE 2002-03, RE 2002-03 & BE 2003-04**

(Rs. In Crores)

S.No	Name of the Scheme	10th Plan (2002--07) allocation	BE 2002-03	RE 2002-03	BE 03-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Animal Husbandry</b>		<b>1355.00</b>	<b>156.48</b>	<b>122.48</b>	<b>172.10</b>
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>			<b>129.50</b>	<b>92.70</b>	<b>140.10</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>National Project for Cattle &amp; Buffalo Breed Prog.</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>48.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Livestock &amp; Poultry Improvement Prog.</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>17.10</b>
i.	Feed & Fodder Production Enhancement Programme(new)	30.00	1.00	0.50	0.10
	Assistance to states for Feed& Fodder(old)*			3.50	3.50
ii.	Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
iii.	Mod. Of Slaughter Houses & CUC for hygienic meat	45.00	6.00	5.00	4.00
iv.	Integrated Sample Survey	50.00	6.00	4.00	4.50
v.	Building Infrastructure for A.H. Extension Prog(new)	25.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
vi.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds - small ruminants & Pack Animals(new)	15.00	0.50	0.50	0.50

<b>III</b>	<b>Livestock Census \$</b>			<b>3.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Livestock Health</b>	<b>535.00</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>40.70</b>	<b>70.50</b>
i.	Animal Disease Control	265.00	15.30	15.85	21.00
ii.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	40.00	12.00	11.50	7.00
iii.	Professional Efficiency Development	30.00	3.20	3.35	2.50
iv.	Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (new)	200.00	30.00	10.00	40.00
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES</b>			<b>26.98</b>	<b>29.76</b>	<b>32.00</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Central Livestock Organisations</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>17.48</b>	<b>17.48</b>	<b>18.50</b>
i.	Central Cattle Development Organisation	70.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ii.	Central Sheep Breeding Farm	25.00	1.48	1.48	1.50
iii.	Central Fodder Development Organisation	45.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
<b>II.</b>	<b>Central Poultry Development Org.</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Directorate of Animal Health</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>9.50</b>
<b>2.Dairy Development</b>		<b>380.00</b>	<b>37.02</b>	<b>31.02</b>	<b>29.90</b>
<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					<b>19.88</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Integrated Dairy Development Project</b>	<b>184.00</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>18.88</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Strengthening infrastructure for quality &amp; clean milk prod.(New)</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>					<b>10.02</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Assistance to Cooperatives</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Delhi Milk Scheme</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund(new)</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>3.Fisheries</b>		<b>750.00</b>	<b>102.00</b>	<b>82.00</b>	<b>95.00</b>
<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
<b>I.</b>	<b>Dev. of inland Aquaculture &amp; Fisheries</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>16.00</b>
i.	Inland Aquaculture	120.00	19.00	14.00	15.00
ii	Inland Capture Fisheries	15.00	2.00	0.00	1.00
<b>II.</b>	<b>Dev. of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure &amp; post harvest</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>13.00</b>
i.	Development of Marine Fisheries	125.00	2.00	0.10	4.00
ii.	Dev. of Infrastructure & post harvest operations	125.00	12.00	8.00	7.00
iii.	Maintenance of Dredging Equipment	10.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
<b>III.</b>	<b>Welfare Programmes/Human Res. Dev.</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>
	a) Welfare Programme for Fishermen	120.00	19.00	19.00	20.00
	b) Training and Extension including HRD	15.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>					
<b>I.</b>	<b>Assistance to Fisheries Institutes</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>38.40</b>	<b>43.00</b>
	a) Central Fishery Nautical Institute	38.85	2.00		0.61
	b) Central Fishery Coastal Engineering Institute	0.55	0.30		0.10
	c) Integrated Fishery Project	5.60	1.91		0.71
	d) Fishery Survey of India	130.00	40.73		41.58
<b>II.</b>	<b>Strengthening of Database &amp; Inf. Networking (new)</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>4.Secretariat &amp; Economic Services</b>		<b>15.00</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2500.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>240.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>
					<b>0</b>

Note \* two component of the old scheme are being continued as a special dispensation in view of drought situation

§ Scheme being transferred from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

## SECTOR-WISE ANALYSIS

### I. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

#### II.

1.28 The total allocation for the Ninth Plan for the scheme is as under :-

<b>9<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup> Plan B.E</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure</b>
Rs. 1076.12 crore	Rs. 772.02 crore	Rs. 445.15 crore

The Department had proposed Plan allocation Rs. 263.16 crore for Animal Husbandry Sector for the year 2002-03 but the Planning Commission expressed its inability to enhance the Plan allocation and allocated Rs. 122.48 crore at RE 2002-03 and Rs.172.10 crore for the year 2003-04 BE. The Tenth Plan outlay for Animal Husbandry sector is Rs. 1355 crore. Scheme-wise allocation for the Tenth Plan is as under:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	TENTH PLAN			2002-03 RE	2003-04 BE	% of 5 + 6 out of 3
		Approved Plan Outlay	2002-03 BE				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>II</b>	<b>A.H. Sector</b>						
1	National Project on Cattle Breeding	400.00	50.00	30.00	48.00	19.50	
	i.Ext. of Frozen Semen Tech. & PTP						
	ii. National Bull Production Prog.						
2	National Ram/Buck Production Prog.*						
3	Assist. to States for Integrated Pig.Develop. *						
4	Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	40.00	
5	Assist. to States for Feed & Fodder Dev.\$	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.50		
6	Assist. to States for Cont.of Animal Disease	265.00	15.30	15.85	21.00	13.91	
7	Foot & Mouth Dis. Cont. prg(CFDZ)	200.00	30.00	10.00	40.00	25.00	
8	Central Cattle Dev. Organisations	70.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	28.57	
	(i) Central Cattle Breeding Farm						
	(ii) Central Frozen Semen Prod. Instt.						
	(iii) Central Herd Registration						
9	Central Sheep Breeding Farm	25.00	1.48	1.48	1.50	11.92	
10	Central Poultry Development Org.	40.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	25.00	
11	Central Fodder Development Org.	45.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	28.89	
12	Directorate of Animal Health	50.00	3.50	6.30	9.50	31.60	
13	Professional Efficiency Dev.	30.00	3.20	3.35	2.50	19.50	
14	National Project on Rind. Eradication	40.00	12.00	11.50	7.00	46.25	

15	Improv. of Slaughter Houses / C.U.C \$	45.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	<b>20.00</b>
16	Integrated Sample Surveys	50.00	6.00	4.00	4.50	<b>17.00</b>
17	Development of Pack Animals *					
18	A.H. Extension Programme *					
19	Strengthening of AH Division *					
20	Project on Animal System *					
21	Cattle Insurance *					
22	Schemes completed / not approved					
	<b>New Scheme</b>					
23	Feed and Fodder Prod Enh prog.	30.00	1.00	0.50	0.10	<b>2.00</b>
24	Building Infrastructure for AH	25.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	<b>2.00</b>
25	Conservation of Breed	15.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	<b>6.67</b>
26	Livestock Census	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	
	<b>Total (A H Sector)</b>	<b>1355.00</b>	<b>156.48</b>	<b>122.48</b>	<b>172.10</b>	<b>21.74</b>

### **Cattle and Buffalo Development**

1.29 Cattle and Buffalo development is the most important component in Animal Husbandry Sector because of contribution of these two species in terms of value of output, employment generation, supplementing household nutrition and alleviation of rural poverty. Major emphasis in Cattle and Buffalo Development over various Plan periods have been enhancement of productivity through genetic improvement of non-discript low producing animals and conservation of important indigenous breed. The Department operated a number of schemes for this purpose which has resulted in creation of a formidable infrastructure of artificial breeding and a sizeable population of genetically upgraded cattle and buffalo. These achievements culminated in large increase in milk production making India the highest producer of milk in the world.

1.30 The ongoing schemes of Extension of Frozen Technology (EFST), Progency Testing Programme (PTP) and National Bull Production Programme (NBPP) have been subsumed into the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), Phase-1 which started in 2000-01 and continued in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

1.31 Besides NPCBB, the Department continues to operate seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) in different regions of the country and one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSPTI) in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in production of good quality breeding material and training of personnel engaged in cattle and buffalo breedings. The Department also operates a Central Herd Registration Schemes (CHRS) engaged in registration of elite animals of a few important cattle and buffalo breeds, activities of which is being integrated with NPCBB for wider coverage.

1.32 Against the total Ninth plan outlay of Rs. 470 crores for this sector, the total allocation is Rs. 253.91 and the expenditure is Rs. 176.56 crore.

The following schemes are in operation:



## A. Central Plan Schemes

### Central Cattle Development Organisation

1.33 The Department operates 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms, a National Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and 4 Central Herd Registration Units in different parts of the country. These are geared for production of high pedigree bull calves and quality upgradation of stock. The scheme has three components mentioned below :-

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

## B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

### National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

### Evaluation of Some Schemes under Cattle Development

#### (i) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBF)

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

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

1.35 Following are the financial outlays for this scheme:-

Approved outlay 9<sup>th</sup> Plan –Rs. 49.53 crore  
Allocation – Rs. 31.08 crore  
Actual Exp. Rs. 27.12 crore

1.36 The actual expenditure under Plan and Non-Plan during 2001-02 and 2002-03 is as follows.

(Rs.in crore)

Year	<b>BE</b>		<b>Actuals</b>	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
BE 2001-02	6.35	6.38	5.17	6.98
RE 2001-02	6.85	6.54		
BE 2002-03	7.00	6.68	4.65 *	5.33 *
RE 2002-03	7.00	6.54		
BE 2003-04	7.00	6.68	--	--

\* Figures up to February 2003, subject to reconciliation from the respective P & AOs.”

1.37 The Department had informed the Committee during Demands for Grants (2002-03) that the allocations during 2001-02 have been enhanced for procurement of bulls and bull mothers for the farms to produce high pedigreed bulls and also to produce semen of high pedigreed bulls for improving genetic merit of cows and buffaloes.

1.38 The Committee desired to know about the achievement made by the Department in procurement of bulls and bull mothers for the last three years. The Department furnished the information as under :-

“There is no target for procurement of bulls and bull mothers because the same depend on quantum of animals found unsuitable as bulls/bull mothers at the farms for which replacement is obtained through procurement. This is also linked to the off-take of animals from the farms. The performance of these farms have been reviewed by a Committee of Experts, the Report of which has already been submitted to the Standing Committee. The Expert Committee’s recommendations have been taken up for action, which involve re-organisation of the farms and thereafter chalking out a programme of procurement for the re-organised farms.”

1.39 The Committee during the Demands for Grants 2001-02 noted that the Government targeted for 1999-2000 to 2000-01 for production of 560 bulls. Only 50% of 560 bulls were actually supplied due to less demand from the States. Rest of the bulls calves were auctioned to breeders and the breeding farms earned a reasonable amount from their sales.

1.40 The Committee in their 37<sup>th</sup> Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants 2002-03 recommended that there should be an independent Culling and Auction Committee for sale of surplus, old, infirm and unproductive animals so that there was no scope for malpractices and the sales were above suspicion. The Committee wanted to know about the action initiated by the Department in this regard. The Department explained in their reply as under:-

“The Department would like to plead with the Standing Committee to reconsider its decision on the grounds mentioned in the following paragraphs but will have no hesitation to implement the decision if the same is reiterated by the Committee.

Culling and auction are important activities at breeding farms and there is unanimity among experts, both national and international, that farm management should have autonomy over these two activities if purpose of culling and auction is to be fulfilled. In line with such view, the Department had approved the composition of Culling and Auction Committees at Central Cattle Breeding Farms providing for experts of Agricultural University and Animal Husbandry Department of the State. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying is also represented in the Committee, but presence of a Central representative is optional, subject to exigencies of work at Headquarters and availability of Officers,

and hence not necessary for quorum. A culling calendar is also prescribed for each Farm. The arrangement provides autonomy to the farm management and association of experts from the University and the State Department cushions against bias and malpractices.

Superimposing an independent 'Culling and Auction Committee' over the farm management may encroach upon their autonomy of decisions, delay disposal of unwanted stock and thereby burden the farms with avoidable feeding cost.

Therefore, the Standing Committee is requested to allow continuation of the prevailing arrangement in the light of the above submission. The following steps have been taken to further resolve the problems:

- (i) Farms have been advised to adopt rigorous selection to retain only these adult females, which are above farm standard so that their progeny have greater acceptability to clients.
- (ii) Constitution of a Management Committee and a Technical Advisory Committee for the CCBFs.
- (iii) Prefixed culling and auction calendar will be displayed on the Notice Board of the farm and circulated to prominent NGOs, in addition to publicity in local press before each auction.
- (iv) Harmonising farm standards at CCBFs with Standards for each breed/type adopted in the programme of the States, so that bulls produced at the CCBFs become readily acceptable in the States.
- (v) Monitoring standards of bulls of each breed/type procured by the States under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding."

**(ii) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hesserghatta**

1.41 The main objective of the Institute is production of Frozen Semen of cattle buffaloes and training in-service candidates in frozen semen technology.

The targets and achievements fixed under this scheme are :-

	2001-02		2002-03	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Nov. 02)
No. of Frozen Semen Produced (in lakh doses)	10.00	8.38	10.00	4.44
No. of persons trained in Frozen Semen Technology	150	182	150	162

1.42 The Committee note from the table above that during the year 2001-02 the Department has not achieved the full target of production of frozen semen. The reasons given by the Department are as follows :-

“The production of frozen semen doses during the year 1998-99, 1999-2000, and 2000-01 had been 8.24 lakh, 9.19 lakh, and 7.24 lakh respectively. In the light of this, the achievements in 2001-02 is consistent. It is also clarified that while the target of 10 lakh frozen semen doses was fixed on the basis of the number of bulls stationed at the Institute, actual production of frozen semen doses is to be moderated with off take of semen doses for practical reasons. Therefore, production was regulated on the basis of demands from various agencies.”

1.43 The Committee note that the Institute has produced 4.44 lakh doses of frozen semen against the target of 10.00 lakh doses during 2002-03 (up to November, 2002). On enquiring about achieving the remaining target of 5.56 lakh doses, the Department stated in their note as under :-

“During the current year achievement of the production target of 10 lakh doses is unlikely since only 6.43 lakh doses have been produced till 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2003. The reason for the shortfall is an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease despite vaccination. Because of the outbreak, the Institute had to suspend semen production as required under sanitary protocol. Such unforeseen events affecting production of semen stations are not rare.”

1.44 During 2001-02, the Institute produced 8.38 lakh doses of frozen semen and supplied 7.75 lakh doses to States and Union Territories. The Committee desired to know whether the target for supply of semen doses was fixed every year and whether the targets were actually achieved. The Department explained in their written reply as under:-

“In fact, the target given to the Institute for semen production is to be interpreted as the target for supply of semen doses. The actual achievements of distribution of semen doses during 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 (up to 14.3.2003) are 7.88 lakh, 8.79 lakh, 7.74 lakh and 6.69 lakh respectively against production of 9.19 lakh, 7.24 lakh, 8.37 lakh and 6.43 lakh frozen semen doses for the corresponding period. This substantiates that a consistent capacity utilisation, moderated with demand is being achieved at the Institute.”

1.45 Regarding the outstanding achievements of the institute, the Department furnished the information as under:-

“(a) The Institute has been a pioneer in developing professional man power for production of frozen semen and managing artificial insemination networks. The bulk of the professional manpower for managing various sperm stations had their initial training at this Institute.

(b) The Institute also participated in the Department of Bio-Technology (DBT) sponsored project for propagation of bovine embryo transfer in the

country and produced comparable results with manpower much less than other participating Centres.

(c)The Institute is one of the Centres meant for quality check up with respect to AI equipments and consumables manufactured indigenously.”

1.46 It was observed that there was a high achievement regarding the number of persons trained in Frozen Semen Technology in the year 2001-02 and the same target has been fixed for training of persons during 2002-03 despite exceeding the target in the previous year. Explaining the reasons, the Department in their written reply stated as under :-

“The figures concerning achievement includes the Graduate Interns deputed by various universities to the Institute, the number of which cannot be predicted. This is over and above the number of in service professionals trained by the Institute. Therefore, the target of 150 which reflect the capacity of the Institute in terms of facilities and number of specific programmes for in service personnel, has been kept unchanged.”

**(ii) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding**

1.47 The Scheme ‘National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding’ which was launched in 2000-2001 aims at thorough re-organisation and re-orientation of the cattle and buffalo breeding operation in the country and has the following thrust areas :

1. Expansion of area under organized breeding programmes
2. Delivery of breeding inputs at farmers door step
3. Quality control of inputs and services
4. Improvement of indigenous breeds
5. Institutional restructuring for production of breeding inputs of high quality
6. Development of synergies of agencies involved in cattle and buffalo development

Ninth Plan approved outlay – 402.20 crore

Allocation – 209.40 crore

Actual Expenditure – 137.75 crore

1.48 Following are the budgetary allocations for this scheme during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

10<sup>th</sup> Plan approved outlay – Rs. 400.00 crore

(Rs. in crore)

2000-01		2001-02			2002-03			2003-04
BE	Expen.	RE	Expen.	BE	BE	RE	Expen.	BE
44.00	24.93	27.00	41.87	46.00	50.00	30.00	29.99*	48.00

\* As on 15.3.2003

\* Amount approved by the EFC/SFC over and above Rs. 29.99 crores is Rs. 8.90 crores totaling Rs. 39.00 crores.

1.49 The Committee were informed that under the newly organised scheme, money would be given direct to the State implementing agencies so that they were able to utilise the money in one go. This would greatly help in improving the utilisation of funds in

time and get utilisation certificates. The scheme provided for a three tier monitoring mechanism namely at state level, at the level of central project Management Unit (CPMU) and a project steering level. The monitoring mechanism envisaged in the scheme was likely to check the mis-utiliation of funds. The Committee note that the allocations were reduced for the scheme at RE stage of 2002-03. The reasons explained by the Department are as follows:-

“The National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) was allocated Rs 50.00 crores when the allocation for the Department was Rs. 300.00crores in BE (2002-2003). This was reduced to Rs. 240.00 crores in RE (2002-2003) by the Planning Commission. Accordingly the Department has to reduce the allocation for NPCBB to Rs30.00 crores.”

1.50 Following are the physical targets and achievements of the scheme:-

Sl. No.	Unit	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04
		Target	Ach.	Target	Achievement upto Feb.03	Target
1.	Conservation/Setting of mobile A.I. Centres	4000	5479	5000	1789	6500
2.	Est./Streng. of Sperm Station	5	11	20	4	10
3.	Est./Streng. of Frozen Semen Banks	22	7	25	9	16
4.	Est./Streng. of Trg. Centres	11	16	3	6	10

1.51 The Committee observed from the table above that under the new pattern, the Department could not achieve the full target of establishment and strengthening of sperm stations and Frozen Semen Banks during 2002-03. The reasons stated by the Department are as under :-

“The targets are fixed as per the quantum of funds provided under the BE. With reduction of the allocation in RE the targets are presumed to be scaled down. Thus the achievement is bound to be less. The achievement made during the current financial year is commensurate to the quantum of funds provided to the States keeping in view the extent of requirement for setting of new infrastructure/ strengthening of existing infrastructure under different components. The implementation of the project is satisfactory in view of the expansion of total breeding network under new pattern.”

1.52 Regarding the low targets fixed for 2003-04, the Department stated :-

“Keeping in view the pace of achievement made during 2002-2003, the targets have been proposed for different components of the project during 2003-2004. However the targets may be revised on the real assessment of the requirement of the States under the project.”

1.53 The Committee wanted to know about the role played by the State Implementing Agencies in implementation of the scheme. The Department informed the Committee in their reply as under :-

“The main role of the SIA is production, management and distribution of breeding inputs on a sustained basis as well as chalking out breeding activities and creating requisite professional skills and continuity of directions for effective implementation of the project.”

### **Central Sheep Breeding Farm Hissar (CSBF)**

1.54 It has been observed that the main objective of this scheme is to supply 750 exotic and crossbred rams annually to various state Governments/organisation for implementing Sheep Development Programme launched in the respective States.

<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Allocations</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
15.65 crore	19.22 crore	10.06 crore

(Rs. in crores)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
1997-98	3.00	0.59
1998-99	3.00	0.45
1999-2000	8.22	6.34
2000-2001	3.50	1.37
2001-2002	1.50	1.31

Following are the physical targets and achievements of the Scheme :-

<b>Ninth Plan Target for distribution of rams</b>		<b>Tenth Plan Target 750/- rams annually</b>	
<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Nos. 3950	3736	2002-03 <b>750</b>	383
		2003-04 <b>750</b>	----

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

1.56 The Department had constituted a High Level Committee on functioning of the CSBF. The salient features of the Report are as follows:

- Looking into the past performance of the Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar with respect to the multiplication of the exotic sheep primarily due to problems of low reproduction rate and higher mortality, which are mainly due to non adaptation of exotic fine wool sheep to the environment prevailing at the farm and management practices followed, it is recommended that the farm may be relocated to a temperate

location preferably in the hilly regions of the country comprising the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal.

- Considering the sheep breeding policy of the Government of India, breeding sheep for fine wool through grading with exotic fine wool breeds should be confined to northern temperate region. The improvement of sheep for carpet wool and mutton may be brought through selection within each recognized superior indigenous breed and grading the non-descript / poor performing breeds with superior indigenous breeds.
- Suggestions have been made in the report for adoption of modern reproduction biotechnologies and other management practices for sheep and goats which will help optimizing production of superior rams and bucks for distribution to the farmers for improvement of productivity of their flocks.

1.57 A meeting was held by the Department with the concerned States/Organizations in November, 2001 to discuss the Report of the High Level Committee and to decide about the further course of action. The following action points emerged out of the meeting:

\* It should be ascertained that quality Beetal Goats are available in its breeding tract of Punjab.

- The State Government of Haryana may be requested to confirm that the remaining 2449 acres of land is made available on lease for a period of at least 25 years on the reasonable prevailing fixed lease rent.
- The States Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal may be taken into confidence before transfer of exotic sheep to these States for their requirement, upkeep and maintenance without disturbing their own breeding activities.
- In case Govt. of Haryana do not accept our terms and conditions for the lease rent, the farm may be closed down since the availability of alternate suitable location for transfer of the farm is a question mark.

1.58 The Department had stated in their earlier reply that the target of supply of 750 exotic and crossbreed rams annually to different states was not being achieved due to shortage of space.

1.59 The Department in the Performance Budget document (page 29) have stated that the Farm has distributed 944 rams during 2001-02 in the States of J&K, Karnataka and Haryana against the target of supply of 750 rams annually. While examining the Demands for Grants (2001-02), the Committee were informed that during 2000-01, only 419 rams could be procured by the States. There was a left over balance from previous years of supply of 350 rams as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2001. The State Governments were vigorously persuaded to arrange procurement of rams and 994 rams (previous balance cum 2001-02 supply) have been supplied up to February, 2002. The target of supply, therefore, was nearly the same (750 rams)

1.60 The Committee enquired whether the issue regarding availability of land for the Farm had been settled with the Govt. of Haryana. The Department stated in their written reply as under:

“Due to prevailing drought situation in most of the States, the transfer of exotic breed sheep from Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar to the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal could not be



materialized. After assessing the need and the holding capacity of existing sheep breeding farms in the temperate region, viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttranchal, the final decision will be taken in the matter.”

### **Livestock Health**

1.61 With the improvement in the quality of livestock through launching of extensive cross breeding programmes, the susceptibility of these stock to various diseases including exotic diseases has increased. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made by the State/Union Territory Governments to provide better health care through polyclinics/veterinary hospitals/dispensaries/first-aid dispensaries. A network of 26,717 Polyclinics/Hospitals/Dispensaries and 28,195 Veterinary aid centers (including Stockmen Centres/mobile dispensaries ) which are supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories, are functioning in the States and Union Territories for quick and reliable diagnosis of diseases. Further, for control of major livestock and poultry diseases by way of prophylactic vaccination, the required quantity of vaccines are produced in the country at 26 veterinary vaccine production units. Of these, 19 are in the public sector and 7 are in private sector. Import of vaccines by private agencies is also permitted as and when required.

#### **A. Central Plan Scheme Directorate of Animal Health**

1.62 The following schemes are in operation in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan :

This scheme has got four components namely :-

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

#### **B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

- (i) Animal Disease Control
- (ii) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication
- (iii) Professional Efficiency Development
- (iv) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (New)

1.63 Following are the budgetary allocations and expenditure during 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Plan for Livestock Health.(including Directorate of Animal Health):

9<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay 284 crore

10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay Rs. 535 crore

(Rs. in crores)

9 <sup>th</sup> Plan outlay	Year	Allocation BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
284.00	1997-98	59.00	20.31	19.29
	1998-99	61.00	20.00	09.09
	1999-2000	38.00	16.59	17.29
	2000-01	35.76	27.61	25.45
	2001-02	68.00	34.95	34.95
	<b>2002-03</b>	64.00	46.98(RE)	-----
	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>80.00</b>		

**Evaluation of some of the Animal Health Schemes**

**(i) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication**

9 <sup>th</sup> Plan Allocation 48 crore			10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Allocation 40.00 crore		
Year	BE	Exp.	Year	BE	Exp./RE
			2002-03	12.00	11.50
			2003-04	7.00	
<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>4.92</b>			
<b>2000-01</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>12.31</b>			
<b>2001-02</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>11.50</b>			
	<b>38.00</b>	<b>28.73</b>			

1.64 It has been observed that during the last three years of 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Department was allocated Rs. 38.00 crore out of internal resource and utilised only 28.73 crore which was 75.6 % of the total allocation. The reasons explained by the Department were as under :-

“During 1999-2000 the allocated BE of Rs.10 crore was reduced to Rs.5 crore at RE stage. NPRES was having proposals for utilising the earmarked BE in the form of purchase of equipments, ELISA kits, reagents and release of funds to States/UTs, However, this could not be done due to paucity of funds at RE Stage. During 2000-01, the earmarked BE of Rs.15 crores was restricted to Rs.13 crores at RE stage, out of which Rs.12.46 crore was utilized. The earmarked grants-in-aids could not be released to the States of Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Punjab and Manipur due to non receipt of utilisation certificate for the funds released in the previous years. No funds were released to the State of Bihar during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 due to non receipt of utilisation certificate for the funds released during previous years. The Utilisation Certificate for an amount of Rs.1.13 crore was outstanding from Bihar at the end of 9<sup>th</sup> Plan.”

1.65 The Committee further note that allocations during 2003-04 were scaled down to Rs.7.00 crore from Rs. 11.50 crore at RE stage during 2002-03. Explaining the reasons the Department stated as follows :-

“The eradication of Rinderpest is a three stage process. The work related to first two stages has already been completed. For achieving the third

stage, sero-surveillance programme is currently underway in the randomly selected 1162 villages in the country. The earmarked allocation of funds for the year 2003-2004 is less as compared to the earlier years, as it is based on the requirement of the work required to be done in this period.”

1.66 According to the Department, the anticipated expenditure (RE) during 2002-03 is Rs. 11.50 crores. The Committee further note that one of the important programme of this scheme is Development of Animal Disease Information System being undertaken in association with NIC under which all the State Directorate of Animal Husbandry would be linked to CPMU, NPRES, New Delhi through RF/Dial-up facilities to establish a quick mode of communication between them for transfer of Rinderpest/Disease information. In view of the importance of the programme the Committee desired to know as to when the above programme would be initiated. In reply, the Department in their written note during Demands for Grants 2003-04 stated as under :-

“Provisional freedom from Rinderpest for the country was attained on 1st March, 1998. For the second stage i.e. freedom from rinderpest disease, out of the 4 Zones of the country, Zone B has not been considered by OIE. This Zone has 18 States out of which 4 border Pakistan. Since Rinderpest was prevalent in Pakistan, the vaccination had to be continued in these States beyond 1st March, 1998. The vaccination in the State of Rajasthan was stopped in July, 2000 and in Jammu & Kashmir in October, 2000. Therefore, revised dossier is required to be submitted to OIE after completion of 3 years from these dates for consideration of these States as free from Rinderpest disease.

For the third stage i.e. freedom from Rinderpest infection, the sero-surveillance programme has already been initiated in the country which is likely to be completed in the next about two years.

The mandate of the Project is to eradicate Rinderpest as well as Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) from the country. The clinical surveillance for CBPP has been initiated in the 3 districts (now re-organised to 8 districts) of Assam where CBPP was prevalent in the past. This will be followed by sero-surveillance work related with CBPP. The information so generated will be compiled and submitted to OIE for seeking the status of freedom from CBPP infection for the country.

The mandate of the Project is to be achieved through these long drawn procedural processes, which have been carried out in the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan and are being continued in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan to achieve the stipulated targets. The NPRES has initiated the programme of linking State Animal Husbandry Directorates with CPMU, NPRES New Delhi in association with NIC through RF/Dial-up facilities under Animal Disease Information System.

An amount of Rs.90 lakh has been placed at the disposal of NIC for undertaking this work. It is expected that this amount (Rs.90 lakhs) will be sufficient for completion of “Development of Animal Disease Information System” programme. The hardwares have been supplied to all the State Directorates of Animal Husbandry. We are in the process of developing software in association with NIC to be used for transmission of the information from State Directorates to CPMU, NPPE, New Delhi.”

### **Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme**

1.67 It has been mentioned in the Annual Report 2002-03 of the Department that under the macro-management approach, a new component “Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme” to control the Foot and Mouth Disease in specified areas, has been proposed as fourth component of the main scheme “Livestock Health & Disease Control” during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The total sanctioned outlay for this component for 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is Rs. 200 crores. The Committee desired to know about the difference between the two programmes, i.e. Foot and Mouth Disease and Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (New). In response, the Department informed as under :-

“Foot and mouth disease control programme (new) is included as a special programme that would be undertaken in the selected areas. In these areas intensive vaccination will be carried out and all the susceptible animals are proposed to be covered. About 20 crore vaccinations will be undertaken during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with 100% Central assistance. The 9<sup>th</sup> Plan scheme on Foot and Mouth Disease control envisaged vaccination of high yielding indigenous, crossbred and exotic cattle belonging to weaker sections by sharing the cost of the vaccine by Government of India: State Government; beneficiary on 25:25:50 basis. The scheme lacked intensiveness, as the State Governments were unable to meet the State share and the farmers could not contribute towards the share of beneficiary.

During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan new emphasis has been given to immunize cattle, buffaloes, sheep & goats, pigs and poultry against major diseases of economic importance. Department had proposed for 100% central funding for the disease control scheme, which was not been accepted by the appraisal agencies, nevertheless the department has in its EFC proposed to enhance the funding pattern.”

### **National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre**

1.68 This National Centre after its establishment would approve the manufacturing methods of vaccines and biologicals, maintain accurate records, inspect and control the final products including the imported products. This would create confidence in safety and potency of the products manufactured in the country. This would also encourage export of vaccines and biologicals to the neighbouring countries of this region and thus help earning foreign exchange. This institute would also maintain seed strains of micro-

organisms for the production of biological with a view to have a uniform standard of finished products.

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

1.70 The Department in their Action Taken reply to Recommendation No. 4 of the Report on Demands for Grants 2000-01 have informed that a committee under the chairmanship of National Project Co-ordinator, National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) has been constituted to find out the suitability of a site at Ludhiana. The team visited the proposed site at Ludhiana in May 2000. After detailed discussion with senior officers the committee submitted the interim report and recommended this site belonging to the Department of Immunology of Punjab Agricultural University for the establishment of this Centre.

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

“The Expert Committee has recommended suitability of the existing Theilera vaccine laboratory building belonging to Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana for setting up of the National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre. The observations of the committee are as follows :

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

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

1.73 The Committee while examining the Demands for Grants 2002-03 asked the Department whether the decision to set up the Laboratory was taken unilaterally by the Ministry or it had the concurrence of PAU, Ludhiana. The Department stated as under:-

“The decision to establish National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre at Ludhiana was taken by this Department based on the recommendations of a Team constituted by the Department which went around to locate the Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory for the Northern Region and recommended the site at Ludhiana belonging to Punjab Agriculture University suitable for establishing the National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre. Subsequently, the

State Government was requested to take the possession of the land and building from the University and to hand it over to this Department.”

1.74 When asked as to how much more time would it take for taking over the land from the State Govt. of Punjab. The Department in a note stated that:

In spite of vigorous persuasion, the State Government of Punjab did not show interest to hand over the land and building and to negotiate on the Memorandum of Understanding, as proposed by the Department. In view of this and considering the importance and priority of the Centre, the Department has decided to set up the Centre in Uttar Pradesh. In response to the recommendations made by the Committee in their 32<sup>nd</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) the Committee were informed that the Planning Commission had agreed for continuation of this Scheme for 6 months only during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

1.75 The Committee further recommended in their 37<sup>th</sup> Action Taken Report for continuation of this Scheme for entire 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. However, the Department have now informed that the Planning Commission has agreed for continuation of this Scheme, Directorate of Animal Health of which the National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre is one of the component.

### **Poultry Development**

9th Plan outlay	Rs.30.00 crore
Allocations made	Rs.28.21 crore
Actual Expenditure	Rs.22.74 crore

1.76 Following are the budgetary allocations year-wise for 9th Plan and 10th Plan  
**10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay 40.00 crore (Rs. in crores)**

9th Plan										10th Plan		
1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04
BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE
4.50	4.33	5.50	4.92	6.50	4.49	6.00	4.49	5.71	4.51	6.00	6.00	4.00

1.77 It was observed that the allocated amount for the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan has not been utilised fully by the Department. The Department explained the reasons as under :-

“In view of the report submitted by the High Power Committee constituted by the Department to review the mandate of Central Poultry Development Organizations, the proposal of reorganization of these Units was under consideration, which has been finalized and approved during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan from 2002-03. Hence, neither new activities for strengthening of these Units nor filling up of the large number of vacant technical posts could be taken up during Ninth Plan.”

The reasons for reduced allocation was during 2003-04 Rs. 4.00 crores in view of overall allocation of funds to the Department. This will be reviewed at RE stage.”

During 2002-2003 against RE of Rs. 6.00 crores an amount of Rs. 4.33 crores has already been utilized till February 2003.”

**Central Poultry Training Institute**

1.78 Under the scheme Central Poultry Training Institute, many short and medium term courses are conducted covering various aspects of poultry production and management including areas of breeding management. During 2000-01 the Institute trained 49 persons against the target of 100 persons and during 2001-02, 60 persons were trained against the target of 100 persons. The Committee noted that the Department could not achieve the full target in 2000-01 & 2001-02. In reply to the query as to how the Department propose to achieve the target of training 500 persons during 2002-03 which was five times higher than the target of previous year, the Department informed as under :-

“So far, only Central Poultry Training Institute (CPTI) was conducting training for the trainers. However, with effect from 2002-03 during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, besides CPTI, Bangalore the training of farmers have also been included at other three centers viz. Mumbai, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh. Accordingly, the target has been increased to 500 persons during 2002-03 and the same will be achieved fully. For the year 2003-04, a target for 1000 trainees has been fixed.”

**Assistance to States for Poultry/Duck Farms**

1.79 An amount of Rs. 30 crores was initially allocated to the Department for assiting two poultry duck farms in each State of the country. This scheme is one of the core schemes of SAP. The total 9<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay was Rs. 16.20 crore. The year-wise details are given below :-

Allocations – Rs. 19.74 crore

Expenditure – 10.90 crore

Year	BE	Expenditure
1997-98	0.10	0.00
1998-99	5.94	0.00
1999-2000	8.00	4.50
2000-01	3.00	1.35
2001-02	2.70	5.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.74</b>	<b>10.90</b>

10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay Rs. 25.00 crore

2002-03 Rs. 5.00 crore BE

2002-03 Rs. 5.00 crore RE

2003-04 Rs. 5.00 crore BE

1.80 The Department have informed that the Central Farms are also engaged in promoting the backyard poultry scheme, assistance to State Poultry farms including other

species like ducks, turkey, quails, guinea fowl etc. The Scheme was initially implemented during 1999-2000 in the North Eastern States including Sikkim with 100% Central assistance. During 2001-02 the scheme was extended on 80:20 Centre and State share basis to 11 States and 2 UTs viz. Uttaranchal, UP, Jharkand, HP, MP, J&K, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Chattisgarh, and Lakshwadeep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A total of Rs. 5.05 crore including, Rs. 1.76 crores for North Eastern States was released during 2001-02 for this scheme. According to the Department, during the year 2002-03 the scheme would be implemented in all the States & UTs. However, the pattern of assistance would remain the same.

### **Poultry Marketing Federation**

1.81 The Committee in their 20th Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) had recommended that poultry marketing federations should be set up, so that poor farmers have an assured marketability of their produce and also get reasonable prices to keep them engaged in their small trades on 100% funding basis. The Committee further recommended in Demands for Grants (2000-01) that if setting up Poultry Marketing Federation was not a viable proposal, the Department should come up with some other concrete proposal in the interest of poor farmers. The Committee wanted to know about the further efforts initiated by the Department. The Department stated as follows :-

“In order to boost the rural poultry marketing, the following special efforts have been initiated:

- (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Assistance to State Poultry Farms” a provision has been made for marketing also for **each farm** to be assisted under the scheme.
- (b) Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Women & Child Development, Department of NER, Ministry of Tribal Welfare & NCDC who are already implementing various poultry development schemes have been consulted to dovetail their activities to concertedly boost the rural poultry.
- (c) Dovetailing the marketing of rural poultry products by NDDB through the village level cooperatives has also been taken up.”

### **Modernisation/Improvement of Slaughter Houses, Carcass and by products Utilization Centers and Hide Flaying Units.**

1.82 This Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Modernisation/Improvement of Slaughter Houses and Establishment of Carcass Utilisation Centres, By-products Utilisation and Hide Flaying Units was continued during the Ninth Plan with approval of Planning Commission with a plan outlay of Rs. 55.00 crore. Under the scheme, the existing slaughter houses wherever necessary, are to be upgraded modernised and new slaughter houses are to be constructed where the existing slaughter house do not have sufficient space, on 50% funding.



1.83 The 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation and expenditure is as follows :-

<b>9<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation and expenditure (Rs. in crores)</b>									
<b>1997-98</b>		<b>1998-99</b>		<b>1999-2000</b>		<b>2000-01</b>		<b>2001-02</b>	
<b>BE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>
20.00	10.0	20.0	6.85	15.0	1.50	2.50	2.20	6.0	3.63
Total BE 63.50 crores					Total Exp. 24.17 Lakhs				

**10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay is Rs. 45 crores**

<b>10<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation and expenditure as on 14.3.2002 (Rs. in crore)</b>			
<b>2002-03</b>		<b>2003-04</b>	
<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>BE</b>
6.00	5.00	2.82	4.00

1.84 The Committee observed that in spite of higher allocation the Department could utilise only 42.2% of total allocations. The reasons stated by the Department were as under :-

“The higher allocation was done to meet out the demand of State Governments whose proposals were pending and to meet the requirement of already committed projects in which releases could not be made due to non-availability of utilization certificates from the State Governments during previous year and non-availability of matching grants from State Governments. However, this scheme is slated for weeding out w.e.f 2004-05. Hence, the effective total plan outlay would be only 10.00 crores during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.”

1.85 According to the Department, during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan no new projects have been sanctioned and State wise projects sanctioned since 1988-89 for Modernization of Slaughter houses and establishment of Carcass Utilization Plants are as follows: -

**Modernization of Slaughter House Projects and amount released so far**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of State</b>	<b>Total Projects</b>	<b>Release Rs. In Lakhs</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<b>5</b>	<b>591.00</b>
2	Arunachal Pradesh	<b>1</b>	<b>30.00</b>
3	Assam	<b>1</b>	<b>42.60</b>
4	Bihar	<b>1</b>	<b>10.00</b>
5	Chandigarh	<b>1</b>	<b>243.03</b>
6	Gujarat	<b>2</b>	<b>35.30</b>
7	Haryana	<b>1</b>	<b>6.25</b>
8	Himachal Pradesh	<b>1</b>	<b>40.75</b>
9	Jammu and Kashmir	<b>1</b>	<b>55.00</b>

10	Karnataka	<b>1</b>	<b>50.00</b>
11	Kerala	<b>12</b>	<b>236.50</b>
12	Madhya Pradesh	<b>2</b>	<b>158.00</b>
13	Maharashtra	<b>10</b>	<b>272.80</b>
14	Nagaland	<b>1</b>	<b>10.00</b>
15	Orissa	<b>3</b>	<b>10.00</b>
16	Punjab	<b>1</b>	<b>179.00</b>
17	Rajasthan	<b>1</b>	<b>50.00</b>
18	Sikkim	<b>1</b>	<b>96.24</b>
19	Tamil Nadu	<b>2</b>	<b>110.23</b>
20	Tripura	<b>1</b>	<b>57.01</b>
21	Uttar Pradesh	<b>13</b>	<b>1211.01</b>
22	West Bengal	<b>2</b>	<b>35.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL India</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3529.72</b>

1.86 The Committee noted that the details of physical targets of the scheme did not appear in the Performance Budget. In this connection, the Department informed the Committee that since the scheme was slated for weeding out during Tenth Plan and only spill over activities were being undertaken, targets were not mentioned in the Performance Budget.

1.87 Year wise activities undertaken are given below:-

**2001-02**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>No. of Projects</b>	<b>Status</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.00	1 Slaughter house at Hyderabad-	UC not received
2.	Gujarat	49.95	1 Carcass utilization plant at Bardoli-	UC not received
3.	Maharashtra	60.00	1 carcass utilization plant at Pune-	amount utilised
4.	Punjab	50.00	1 Slaughter house at Amritsar-	Amount utilised
5.	Chandigarh	90.00	1 slaughter house at Chandigarh,	project started and amount utilised
6.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	1 slaughter house at Meerut-	UC not received
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>362.95</b>		

**2002-03**

S.No.	State	Release	No. of Projects	Status
1.	Chadigarh	130.00	1 Slaughter house at Chandigarh,	project completed and UC received
2.	Punjab	50.00	1 slaughter house at Amritsar-	being implemented
3.	Goa	27.50	1 slaughter house at Goa	Being implemented
4.	Maharashtra	75.00	1 carcass utilization plant at Pune-	Project completed
	TOTAL	282.50		

**Establishment of Carcass Utilization Projects and amount released so far**

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Amount released in Lakhs
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	159.00
2	Assam	2	93.54
3	Gujarat	8	528.85
4	Kerala	1	147.94
5	Madhya Pradesh	2	376.28
6	Maharashtra	1	221.12
7	Nagaland	1	19.05
8	Orissa	2	172.00
9	Punjab	2	309.00
10	Rajasthan	2	248.48
11	Tamil Nadu	2	147.98
12	Tripura	1	11.01
13	Uttar Pradesh	5	1157.26
	TOTAL India	32	3591.51

**Building infrastructure for Animal Husbandry Extension work**

1.88 The following two schemes were in operation during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan:-

- a. **Animal Husbandry Extension**:- Under this scheme, financial assistance was provided to State Governments, Agriculture & Veterinary Universities and Veterinary Colleges for establishment and development of an information network to promote and propogate latest animal husbandry practices and technologies and to create awareness among farmers and breeders about the potential of the livestock sector.
- b. **Project on Animal system**:- Under this scheme, funds were provided to the States and other organization for conducting research studies for the development of other livestock sector. Following were the allocations:-

**Animal Husbandry Extension Programme**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE	RE
2000-2001	2.00	2.11
2001-200	2.00	2.00

**Project on Animal System**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE	RE
2000-2001	0.25	0.25
2001-2002	0.25	0.18

1.89 In the Tenth Plan document, the Department informed that the objectives of the above two schemes, i.e. Animal Husbandry Extension Programme and project on Animal System would be achieved through the new scheme, viz. Building Infrastructure for Animal Husbandry Extension Network scheme. In Tenth Plan the following allocations have been made: -

2002-03		2003-2004		10th Plan Outlay
BE	RE	BE		
<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>25.00 crore</b>

1.90 The reasons for low allocations for the scheme as stated by the Department are :-

“The Core Committee on Zero Based Budget (ZBB) had recommended discontinuation of the existing Animal Husbandry Extension Scheme. The Working Group had recommended a new scheme by merging Animal Husbandry Extension and Project on Animal System. The Department proposed a new scheme on this basis to the Planning Commission but the “in principle approval” has not been given by the Planning Commission. Therefore the question of achievement under the new scheme does not arise. In anticipation of the approval of the new scheme a token budget provision was made for 2002-2003. As the new scheme has not been cleared by the Planning Commission, no provision has been kept for 2003-2004.”

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

1.91 Following are the budgetary allocations for this Scheme during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan.

<b>Ninth Plan Outlay</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
44.00 crore	20.00 crore	15.22 crore

(Rs. in crores)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
1997-98	4.00	4.00
1998-99	5.00	4.00
1999-2000	6.00	2.50
2000-2001	3.00	2.07
2001-2002	2.00	2.65

In the Tenth Plan document, it has been stated that the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development aims to strengthen Government Pig Breeding Farms for development of piggery by providing 100% grants in-aid. However, the Planning Commission had recommended for discontinuation of the scheme. As per the Department, since pork is the staple food in the North- Eastern region and in view of the importance of the scheme it has been included in the Tenth Plan also.

1.92 The reasons given by the Planning Commission for discontinuation of the scheme were given as under :-

“The Planning Commission in Zero Based Budgeting had recommended that the scheme may be discontinued in view of huge unspent balance. Realising the importance of the scheme the Department has proposed to revive the scheme for establishment/strengthening of 12 pig breeding farms and 4 modern pig slaughterhouses in the North-Eastern Region states and Sikkim. Standing Finance Committee Memorandum for the revival of the scheme has been sent to the Planning Commission for seeking ‘in principle’ approval.”

## **II Dairy Development** **Assistance to Cooperatives**

1.93 Over the years a number of dairy cooperatives with three-tier structure viz., village level primary cooperatives, district level unions and State level federations have been set up in different parts of the country under the Operation Flood Programme. For a variety of reasons, a number of these unions/federations have accumulated losses. These accumulated losses have been imposing severe hardships on the milk producers and their dairy economy, resulting in, among other things, delayed and irregular payments to the poor farmer members of these cooperatives.

1.94 The scheme ‘Assistance to Cooperatives’ was approved in January, 2000 for providing assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of loss-making dairy cooperatives/district level unions, as well as to State Level Federations. The scheme envisages the sharing of the rehabilitation assistance to the Co-operative by the Government of India and the concerned State Government, on 50:50 sharing basis. The

scheme is expected to assist in the rehabilitation of around 70 sick unions, located in different parts of the country and will provide a further fillip to milk production in the country.

1.95 Following are the allocations and total outlay for Ninth Plan and expenditure made during the Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan:-

Ninth Plan outlay – Rs.150 crore

10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay – Rs.140 crores

Allocation – Rs.71 crore

Actual Expn.- Rs. 35.51 crore

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1997-98 (9 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	2.00	0.00
1998-99 -do-	13.00	0.51
1999-2000 -do-	16.00	3.80
2000-01 -do-	25.00	17.00
2001-02 -do-	15.00	14.20
2002-03 (10 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	15.00	13.00 (RE)
2003-04 -do-	9.06	(BE)

1.96 Regarding the declining trend in budgetary allocation and expenditure since the year 2000-01, the Department explained as under:

“The requirement of funds for any scheme is estimated on the basis of the proposals which are likely to be received from the Implementing Agencies. The proposals for rehabilitation of sick unions are prepared by NDDDB in consultation with the State Governments and State Cooperative Dairy Federations. The pattern of assistance is 50:50 between the Centre and the States and the commitment of the State Governments in terms of their share is required before considering any proposal for assistance. The Budgetary allocations are also dependent on the plan funds provided to the Department by Planning Commission. The budgetary allocation of the Department has been stagnant at Rs.300 crores since 2000-2001.

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

1.97 On enquiring as to as whether the Department had released the balance amount required for rehabilitation of these two projects, the Department informed as under:

“It is true that during the year 1999-2000, Rs.3.8 crore was released to NDDDB for rehabilitation of two milk unions, namely Raipur in Chattisgarh and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh.. The balance amount has been released in the subsequent years, viz 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and further release is likely to be made during the current financial year.”

1.98 The Committee were further informed that the Department had received 26 rehabilitation proposals from NDDDB since inception, out of which 21 proposals had been approved at an estimated cost of Rs.139.62 crore. The proposals with respect to Bhatinda and Sangrur milk unions in Punjab were received on 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2002 at an estimated cost of Rs.6.39 crores and Rs.14.67 crores respectively. The proposal with respect to Mathura milk union was received in the Department on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2002 and the rehabilitation cost involved is Rs.2.40 crores. Some clarifications have been sought from the State Governments of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, and the proposals will be considered as soon as these clarifications are received. The proposal of Aligarh milk union at a cost of Rs.4.50 cores has been received on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2003 and is being examined.

### **Delhi Milk Scheme**

1.98 The Committee note that the decision of the Government of India to transfer Delhi Milk Scheme to the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi was being pursued through the Ministry of Home Affairs. Pending its transfer the Department was also taking steps for corporatisation of Delhi Milk Scheme under the Companies Act. In order to achieve a break event point, the Department has been proposing to continue with minimum plan funding to optimise the network of Delhi Milk Scheme. However, the Planning Commission has agreed to allow continuation of DMS on Plan side during the current financial year, 2002-2003 and also during the first six months of the next financial year, i.e. 2003-2004.

1.99 According to the Department, NCT of Delhi was not very keen to take over DMS. Regarding the reasons, the Department stated that the Government of NCT of Delhi, before accepting the transfer of DMS, proposed to get a study conducted by NDDDB for making it economically viable. The NDDDB have since submitted its report to the Government of NCT of Delhi.

### **III FISHERIES**

1.100 The following schemes are in operation during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan:-

S.No	Name of the Scheme	10th Plan (2002--07) Allocation	BE 2002-03	RE 2002-03	BE 03-04
<b>3.</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>750.00</b>	<b>102.00</b>	<b>82.00</b>	<b>95.00</b>
	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>				
<b>I.</b>	<b>Dev. of inland Aquaculture &amp; Fisheries</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>16.00</b>

i.	Inland Aquaculture	120.00	19.00	14.00	15.00
ii	Inland Capture Fisheries	15.00	2.00	0.00	1.00
<b>II.</b>	<b>Dev. of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure &amp; post harvest</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>13.00</b>
i.	Development of Marine Fisheries	125.00	2.00	0.10	4.00
ii.	Dev. of Infrastructure & post harvest operations	125.00	12.00	8.00	7.00
iii.	Maintenance of Dredging Equipment	10.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
<b>III.</b>	<b>Welfare Programmes/Human Res. Dev.</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>
	a) Welfare Programme for Fishermen	120.00	19.00	19.00	20.00
	b) Training and Extension including HRD	15.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>					
<b>I.</b>	<b>Assistance to Fisheries Institutes</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>38.40</b>	<b>43.00</b>
	a) Central Fishery Nautical Institute	38.85	2.00		0.61
	b) Central Fishery Coastal Engineering Institute	0.55	0.30		0.10
	c) Integrated Fishery Project	5.60	1.91		0.71
	d) Fishery Survey of India	130.00	40.73		41.58
<b>II.</b>	<b>Strengthening of Database &amp; Inf. Networking (new)</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>2.00</b>

1.101 Fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development of the country. It has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food besides being a foreign exchange earner. Most importantly, it is the source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country. The main challenges facing fisheries development in the country have been in assessment of fishery resources and their potential in terms of fish production, development of sustainable technologies for fin and shell fish culture, yield optimization, harvest and post-harvest operations and landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels.

1.102 In the marine sector fishing is predominantly a fishermen oriented activity. However, women have played an important role in the fisheries sector, and in the emerging scenario of fisheries and aquaculture development, they have a much larger role to play. Women represent the largest workforce in terms of number, engaged in fish vending, net making and processing. Women are also engaged in the processing, marketing and allied activities. The concerted efforts are being made to extend assistance to fishermen cooperatives under various schemes and programmes being implemented by the Department. Efforts are also being made to enhance enrollment of fisherwomen with the fishery cooperative societies to enable them to avail benefits under various schemes/programmes of the Department.

1.103 India now is the fourth largest producer of fish in the world and second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world.

The fish production during 2002-03 is estimated to be 60.50 lakh tones.

A network of 429 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) sanctioned covering all the potential districts in all the States and Union Territory of Pondicherry.



During 2001-02 about 32,544-hectare water area brought under scientific fish farming through FFDAs.

48,296 fish farmers/fishermen trained in improved practices during 2001-02 & benefited about 59,937 persons.

### **Fish Production**

1.04 There has been significant growth in fish production in the country in the recent years. India is now the fourth largest producer of fish in the world, and second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. During the year 2001-2002, the total fish production was 59.56 lakh tones comprising 31.26 lakh tones of marine fish and 28.30 lakh tones of inland fish. The fish seed production was 15,758 million fry during the same year. It is estimated that the fish production during 2002-03 will be around 60.50 lakh tonnes.

**Table: Fish Production**

Year	(In lakh tonnes)		
	Marine	Inland	Total
1991-92	24.47	17.10	41.57
1992-93	25.76	17.89	43.65
1993-94	26.49	19.95	46.44
1994-95	26.92	20.97	47.89
1995-96	27.07	22.42	49.49
1996-97	29.67	23.81	53.48
1997-98	29.50	24.38	53.88
1998-99	26.96	26.02	52.98
1999-2000	28.52	28.23	56.75
2000-2001	28.11	28.45	56.56
2001-2002 (Provisional)	28.30	31.26	59.56
2002-2003 (Anticipated)	29.00	31.50	60.50

### **Export Potential of Marine Products**

1.105 There has been steady growth in the export of fish products. During 2001-2002, the country exported 5.03 lakh tonnes of marine products, which resulted in export earning of Rs. 62.96.00 crores. Efforts are being made to boost the export potential through diversification of products for export. The country has now also started export of frozen squid, cuttle fish and variety of other finfishes. During 2001-2002, the country has exported 4.58 lakh tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 5815 crores.

1.106 The growth of export of marine products since 1991-92 is given in the following table:

**Table: Export of Marine Products**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity ( ' 000 Tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (Rs. in crores)</b>
1991-92	171.8	1375.89
1992-93	208.6	1767.43
1993-94	244.0	2503.62
1994-95	320.9	3536.64
1995-96	327.4	3381.13
1996-97	394.5	4007.63
1997-98	398.2	4457.00
1998-99	311.2	4334.00
1999-2000	390.7	5056.00
2000-2001	502.6	6296.00
2001-2002	457.6	5815.00

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

1.107 The Institute has to identify suitable sites for the development of fishery harbours and shrimp culture farms and prepare techno-economic feasibility reports for suitable sites after conducting necessary detailed engineering and economic investigations. The institute monitors the progress of construction of ongoing fishery harbours and World Bank Assisted Shrimp Culture Project besides assisting the State Governments on technical matters.

1.108 Following are the allocations for the Institute for the financial year 2000-2001 to 2003-2004.

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Plan</b>
BE 2000-2001	115.00
RE 2000-2001	56.00
BE 2001-2002	118.00
RE 2001-2002	66.00
BE 2002-2003	30.00
RE 2002-2003	50.00
BE 2003-2004	10.00

1.109 The Committee observed that the Department undertake the same activities in the year 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 and the plan allocations are Rs. 10 lakh only. The Committee was surprised that how the Department will fulfill the set targets in five times lesser allocation during 2003-2004.

1.110 The Department replied that the activities of the Institute would be carried out under Non-Plan Rs. 105 lakhs for 2003-2004. The allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs under Plan for 2003-2004 has been made for completion of the construction of the office building.

### **Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000**

1.111 The Aquaculture Authority has been set up under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 as per the directives of the Supreme Court. Its main objective is to regulate the shrimp farming activities and to ensure that these activities are done in an environment friendly and sustainable manner. It is located at Chennai and Justice Ramanujam is its present Chairman.

1.112 The Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2000 and referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (PSCA) on 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2000. The Committee presented a report to Parliament on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2000. The report suggested some amendments in the provisions of the Bill. The Bill has not been re-introduced for consideration and passing. The Committee in the 32<sup>nd</sup> Report on Demands for Grants 2002-03 recommended that the Bill may be re-introduced and it can still be discussed in both the Houses keeping in view the directions given by the Supreme Court.

1.113 The latest position of the Bill as given by the Department in their written reply was as under:-

“As per the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee and considering the suggestions from various quarters, it was decided to take up the matter with the Cabinet for finalising the Bill. Accordingly, a draft Cabinet Note dated 19<sup>th</sup> April 2001 was circulated to various Ministries/ Departments for their comments. The Department of Legal Affairs while concurring with the proposals in the Cabinet Note, has advised that it would be appropriate to finalise the proposal after the final order of the Supreme Court in a relevant court is received.”

1.114 On a further query regarding the latest position of the Bill during Demands for Grants 2003-2004, the Department stated as under:-

“The report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000 was examined in this Department and a Cabinet Note was prepared for this purpose for bringing the required amendments to the Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha. On going through the note Ministry of Law initially suggested that the amendments to the Bill could await the outcome of the Supreme Court’s verdict on the review petition filed by this Ministry with regard to the Supreme Court’s judgement dated 11.12.1996 relating to setting up of shrimp aquaculture farms in the coastal areas. Since the outcome of the Review Petition has been inordinately delayed it was decided by this Ministry with the approval of Agriculture Minister that the proposal for amending the Bill need not wait for the outcome of the Supreme Court’s verdict on the review petition and we may go ahead with the proposal after obtaining the approval of the Cabinet. In this connection two presentations were also made to the Agriculture Minister on the contents of the Bill. Based on these discussions the proposed amendments were finalized which were referred

to the Ministry of Law seeking their views on the procedural aspects. The matter was taken up with the Legislative Department who has desired to discuss the issue with the officials of this Ministry on the proposed amendments to the Bill. As advised by Ministry of Law a tentative draft of the proposed official amendment (corrected version of the Bill) has also been prepared for discussion in order to ascertain the need for bringing up a revised version of the Bill if the proposed amendments are too many. On the basis of the advice of that Ministry approval of Cabinet would be obtained on the further course of action to be taken on the matter.”

1.115 In this connection, during oral evidence of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) on 25 March, 2003(Deptt. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) informed as under:

“The Aqua-culture Bill is with the Law Ministry. One of our officers is constantly in touch with them, redrafting the amendments that are required. We have promised the Parliamentary Affairs Department that we will place it before the Parliament in this Budget Session itself.”

## PART – II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

(Recommendation Sl. No. 1)

#### Poor utilisation of budgetary allocations

2.1 The Committee find that in the last four years the percentage of actual utilisation of plan funds allocated to the Department ranged from 54.3% to 80%.

A look at the expenditure incurred by the Department revealed that it was able to absorb funds to the tune of around Rs. 225.14 crores only, on an average per annum. In view of this the Committee are unable to understand as to how the Department sought a higher allocation of Rs. 504.45 crore on the Plan side from the Planning Commission for the year 2003-04. However, the allocation of the Department for the year 2003-2004 was later fixed at Rs. 300.00 crore which was the same as that of the BE 2002-03. The RE allocation for the Department for the year 2002-03 was fixed at Rs. 240 crore, which was same as that of RE 2001-02. The Ministry of Finance had conveyed to the Department that they had allocated the funds on the basis of the pattern of utilisation of the funds utilised by the Department in the first half of the financial year. During the entire Ninth Plan period also, the Department could spend only Rs. 1039.61 crore, out of total allocation amounting to Rs. 2345.64 crores, i.e. only about 45%.

The Committee note the poor performance of the Department in utilisation of funds allocated to them year after year. Their poor track record in the matter would not in any way help them in their claim for higher allocations, whenever they approach the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for the same. The Committee are aware that the Department have proposed to adopt macro-management approach in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan which will give flexibility to the States in implementing the schemes. The Committee, therefore, desire that focused attention should be given to proper utilisation of the funds by gearing up their implementation machinery in order to achieve the targets set forth for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The activities and Schemes of the Department are basically meant for the benefit of poor people engaged in animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors etc. In case the money available under the schemes is not spent fully, the desired results cannot be achieved. The Committee, therefore, expect 100% utilisation of funds in the current year as well as the remaining years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan for benefit of the activities in this sector. In case the State Governments cannot bear the expenditure on account of release of matching grants as their share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Department may consider altering the pattern of such Schemes so that the burden on the State Governments is reduced and the money allocated is fully utilised.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 2)

**Tardy Implementation of various Schemes of the Department during Tenth Plan**

2.2 The Committee note that the Department has proposed to implement 18 schemes during the Tenth Plan period. Out of these, 7 Schemes relate to Animal Husbandry, 5 to Dairy Development, 5 to fisheries sector and 1 to Secretariat and Economic Services. Out of the 18 Schemes, four are new: (i) Creation of Disease free zones (now renamed as Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme(New)); (ii) Poultry and dairy venture capital fund; (iii) Strengthening of infrastructure for quality and clean milk production, and (iv) Strengthening of database and information networking. The Department also proposed to adopt macro-management approach in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Three schemes, namely, the Modernization of Slaughter Houses/Carcass utilization Centres, Department of Animal Health and DMS have been approved conditionally by the Planning Commission. Some of the old Schemes in operation during the Ninth Plan have been merged with new schemes or discontinued.

The Committee note that some of the new Schemes proposed by the Department have yet to get “in principle” approval from the Planning Commission or EFC. Even after two years of commencement of the Tenth Plan, many Schemes are yet to be modified/finalized or get the clearance of the appraisal agencies. The Committee are highly perturbed to note that precious time of two years has already been lost and much remains to be done towards proper formulation and implementation of the new schemes in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period. They, therefore, desire that each Scheme of the Department should have an inbuilt system of monitoring and evaluation, so that the money allocated to each of the Schemes/programmes is properly spent and does not remain unutilized.

Further, the Committee are disappointed to note that out of total 10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay of Rs. 2500 crore, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have agreed to allocate Plan allocations of Rs. 300.00 crore only for the year 2003-04 which is only 12% of the total outlay, whereas it should have been at least 20%. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance should enhance the allocation for 2003-04 to Rs. 504.45 crore as projected by the Department in order to enable them to achieve the ambitious targets set for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Department on its part should also ensure that the funds allocated are spent properly and timely.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 3)

**Animal Health**

2.3 The Committee in their 11<sup>th</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (1997-98) had recommended that sufficient allocation should be made to achieve the target of health of all animals by 2010 AD. The Committee find that the trend of expenditure

on Animal Health Service had been on an average Rs. 21.00 crore per annum and they found that the allocations made for 2002-03 BE and RE and 2003-04 BE are Rs. 64 crore, Rs. 46.98 crore and Rs. 80.00 crore BE, respectively. In view of the declining expenditure made by the Department in the past, the Committee apprehend that there could be heavy shortfalls in these two years and the Department may not be able to absorb fully the allocated funds.

The Committee are extremely unhappy over this poor performance of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. They take a very serious view of this continued under utilisation of funds and recommend that immediate steps should be initiated by the Department to utilise the allocated funds fully to ensure the health cover for the mute animals.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 4)

**Foot and Mouth Disease**

2.4 Since 1999-2000 the Committee have been continuously recommending that the scheme for control of Foot and Mouth Disease should be 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Committee during Demands for Grants 2002-2003, were informed that the Planning Commission, vide their letter dated 24.8.1999 had approved the proposal and advised formulation of a scheme for complete eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease on the lines of National Project on Rinderpest Eradication, between Centre, State and beneficiary. In spite of the assurance given by the Department time and again that it would make all efforts to make the scheme 100% Centrally Sponsored, the Committee find that the scheme is still running on the same pattern i.e. the cost of the vaccine is being still being shared in the ratio of 25:25: 50 between the Centre, State and beneficiary.

The Committee feel that the health of livestock is very important and are pained to note that our nation is suffering losses due to the death of animals due to this disease. In India, the majority of the livestock is owned by the landless labourers and small and marginal farmers for whom it is difficult to contribute 50% cost of the vaccine.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Department should initiate concrete steps to get the scheme converted into 100% Central Funded this year positively, as assured by the Department during their oral evidence of Demands for Grants 2003-2004. The Committee also desire that once the scheme is cleared, the targets should also be enhanced by suitably increasing the allocations for this scheme.

(Recommendation Sl. No 5)

*Procurement of Bulls and Bull Mothers by Central Cattle Breeding Farms*

2.5 The Central Cattle Breeding Farm located in different agro climatic regions of the country, are producing high pedigree bull calves of indigenous and exotic breeds of cattle and buffaloes for distribution to the States for use in the cattle and buffalo development programme. The Committee note that the Department have enhanced the allocations during 2001-02 and 2002-03 for procurement of bulls and bull mothers for the farms to produce high pedigree bulls and also to produce semen of high pedigree bulls for improving genetic merit.

When the Committee desired to know about the target fixed for procurement of bulls and bull mothers and whether it has been achieved the Department could not furnish the information. The Committee find that the BE for the year 2001-02 was Rs. 6.35 crores, which was enhanced to Rs. 6.85 crores at the RE stage, also the allocation for this scheme was Rs. 7.00 crores during 2002-03. It is surprising to note that during both these years the actual expenditure was much below allocated amount i.e. Rs. 5.25 crore and Rs. 4.65 crore respectively. Thus, in the opinion of the Committee the funds enhanced for the purpose could not be utilised fully by the Department. The Committee, therefore, strongly deplore the faulty planning of the Department and desire that proper careful and scientific assessment should be made of the requirement for the scheme, so that the money allocated for the scheme could be fully utilised.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 6)

*Piggery Development*

2.6 The Committee note that pig rearing has special significance for the North Eastern States where pig meat is the staple food and almost every household rears pig for their daily requirements. The Committee have been informed that the scheme has finally been discontinued by the Planning Commission in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The programme was successfully implemented during 1997-98 and 2001-02, where the allocated amount was almost fully utilised. However, during the remaining years of the Ninth Plan there was huge unspent balances. The Planning Commission, therefore, recommended discontinuance of the Scheme. In view of the importance of this scheme, the Department proposed to revive the scheme for establishment/strengthening of 12 pig breeding farms and 4 modern pig slaughter houses in North East regions/States and Sikkim.

According to the Committee, it appears that the Government and the Planning Commission have failed to realise the significance of the development of piggery in the rest of the country. Neither have they utilised the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay nor have they kept any provision in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan for such an important sector. The Committee would like to point out that the poorest of the poor people, depend on piggery as an important source of their livelihood. Piggery also constitutes an



important export item for the country because of the high value of the meat and skin.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should make all out efforts to persuade the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance to continue this very important scheme during the Tenth Plan for promotion and development of piggery in the country.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 7)

**National/Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre.**

2.7 The National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre scheme was approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan for regulating manufacture and sale of biological products for use in the country.

In this connection, the Committee are constrained to note that despite a lapse of so many years, the Centre has not yet been established. Initially, the Planning Commission had agreed for continuation of the scheme for six months only. However, the Committee recommended again that the Department should impress upon the Planning Commission for continuation of this very important scheme for the entire 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Committee during Demands for Grants 2003-04, were informed that the Planning Commission, vide their letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2002 has agreed for the continuation of whole scheme under “Directorate of Animal Health” of which the National Veterinary Biological Center is one of the component, for the entire 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Scheme. The Department have informed that land measuring 33.29 acres in Baghpat District in Uttar Pradesh has now been chosen for establishing the Centre. The construction work of the laboratory is likely to be completed by 2005-06 and testing of biologicals/vaccines will start by 2006-07. The Committee, therefore, recommend that sincere steps should be taken by the Department to get the Centre established at the earliest by providing sufficient funds during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

(Recommendation Sl. No 8)

**Setting up of Indian Council of Veterinary Research**

2.8. It is seen that various important Animal Science Sectors are within the purview of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. The Committee in the past had been recommending for setting up of an autonomous body by the name “Indian Council of Veterinary Research” on the lines of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. However, the Committee find that due weightage has not been given by the Department to this recommendation of the Committee. They are of the opinion that if real research work is to be done in the Animal Husbandry sector, the Institute should be set up urgently.

The Committee, therefore, reiterate their recommendation and desire that the Department should seriously consider the setting up of the `Indian Council of

Veterinary Research and Education' at the earliest so that benefits of the research can be utilized for the benefit and protection of the livestock.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 9)

*Setting up of a separate Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying*

2.9 The Committee in the Demands for Grants 2003-04 felt that there had been a declining trend over the years in utilizing the budgetary allocation and lot of funds have been surrendered by the Department. The Committee feel that the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector is a very vital sector of our economy generating substantial revenue which can vastly improve the economic status by providing gainful employment to small and marginal farmers including thousands of poor women. The Committee feel that due importance is not being given to this sector by the Government.

The Committee have been repeatedly recommending in their earlier reports for the creation of an independent Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying both at the Centre and States. The Committee were, however, informed by the Department in their 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants 1999-2000 that recommendation of the Committee for separate Ministry had been considered by the Government but the recommendation was not accepted. The Committee of the House is a Parliament in miniature. And it is this body which had strongly and unanimously opined that their recommendations should be given due importance. The Committee, therefore, once again emphatically recommend that the Department should make special efforts in the matter and impress upon the Government to create a separate Ministry of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries for development of this extremely important sector of our economy.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 10)

*Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farming*

2.10 The Committee note that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Assistance to State Poultry Farms is engaged in promoting backyard poultry including other species like ducks, turkey, quails, guinea fowl, etc., is implemented in all the States and UTs. It is being implemented on 100% funding in the North East and in other States in the ratio of 80:20 between Centre and States, respectively. The Committee are of the opinion that the poultry is something which the poorest of poor can develop and thus earn livelihood from this activity. It is the best and the cheapest way of self employment in the rural areas. The Committee were informed that this scheme was started in the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. 37 farms have been assisted by the States in the Ninth Plan and during this year(2002-03), they have assisted 5 farms.

The Committee are constrained to find that the funds earmarked for current as well as the previous years are too meagre (Rs. 5 crore only in 2002-03 and 2003-

04) for such an important sector. The Committee, therefore, desire that higher allocation should be made for the implementation of this scheme at RE stage of 2003-04 as well as BE of the coming years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. It should also be ensured that the entire allocated amount is fully utilised for the welfare of poor farmers, specially women folk. The Committee also desire that the Department should furnish the physical targets and achievement made there against and funds released to the States for assisting the farms in budgetary documents and annual reports of the Department.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 11)

### Poultry Marketing Federations

2.11 The Committee note that the poultry sector which is mainly operated by small and marginal farmers which is totally devoid of any marketing facilities. The Committee had recommended in the earlier report (2000-01) that poultry marketing federations should be set up so that poor farmers have an assured marketability of their produce and were kept busy in their small trade. The Committee now observe that the Department have initiated steps under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms' where the provision has been made for marketing for each farm to be assisted under the scheme.

The Committee feel that until and unless there is a strong marketing facility in place, the poor farmers engaged in this activity will not be able to get remunerative price for their produce. It is, therefore, imperative that an institutional arrangement is establishment for the purpose.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that more and more Poultry Marketing Federations should be established and the existing ones further strengthened so that the poultry sector as a whole prosperous.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 12)

### Central Poultry Development Organisation

2.12 The Committee feel that although there was considerable development in large scale production of poultry but it, however, appears that development of poultry in rural areas was neglected during the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan period. The plan outlay in poultry was only Rs. 30 crores out which only Rs. 22.74 crores were spent. In this connection, the Department stated that, "in view of the report submitted by the High Power Committee constituted by the Department to review the mandate of Central Poultry Development Organisations, the proposal of re-organisation of these Units was under consideration and has now been approved during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Hence, the proposal could not be taken up during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan." The Committee are not convinced with the reasons put forth by the Department and feel that the poor development of poultry was due to inaction on the part of the

Government during the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. Consequentially, the result was that hatcheries were closed down and farmers were forced to buy one-day-old chick at Rs. 18-20 per piece thus making it impossible for the rural poultry to grow. In the opinion of the Committee, the wisdom of the policy to delay the proposed re-organisation requires to be explained.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate steps should be taken to set up hatcheries and centres for poultry development in rural areas to fulfil the objectives of poverty eradication and removal of unemployment.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 13)

*Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar*

2.13 Sheep breeding is an important source of livelihood for the tribals, nomadic people and poor men and women in rural areas. However, for this important purpose, the total provision in the budget for the Ninth Plan was Rs. 19.22 crores, but actual expenditure was only Rs. 10.06 crores. According to the Committee, this itself shows lackadaisical approach of the Department in regard to Breeding in the country. The argument of the Department that due to the prevailing drought situation in most of the States, the transfer of exotic breed sheep from Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar to the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal could not materialise, is not convincing. The Department could have continued development in their own breeding centres and sent the sheep by the time normal conditions were restored. In the opinion of the Committee, there was no justification for stopping the development work at these centres.

The Committee are pained to note the low weightage given to this programme by providing only a token grant of less than Rs. 2.00 crores per year during the first two years of the 10th Plan. The Committee wonder as to why the Department has adopted a lackadaisical attitude towards the main source of livelihood of poor nomadic tribes and the need for development of sheep breeding as an important item of agricultural economy and production of wool for the industry.

The Committee further note that the Department is not able to achieve the targets laid down in their own farms due to shortage of land. The dispute regarding the lease rent which is long pending is yet to be decided with the Govt. of Haryana.

The Committee are thoroughly dissatisfied with the state of affairs relating to SBF, Hissar and desire that urgent and concrete measures should be taken by the Department to resolve the dispute with the Government of Haryana so that the performance of the farm is not adversely affected in future.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 14)

*Scheme of Assistance to Sick Co-operatives*

2.14 The Committee note that the scheme 'Assistance to Cooperatives' was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in January, 2000 with a Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 150 crores for providing assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of loss making Dairy Cooperatives/Districts Level Unions as well as the State Level Federations. The scheme envisages the sharing of the rehabilitation assistance to the cooperative by the Government of India and the concerned State Governments on 50:50 sharing basis. The scheme is expected to assist in the rehabilitation of around 70 sick unions located in different parts of the country and will provide a fillip to milk production in the country.

The Committee have been informed that out of six proposals submitted by NDDB for the Co-operative Milk Unions, only two proposals relating to Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh and Raipur in Chhattisgarh with a total rehabilitation cost of Rs. 1440.00 lakh and Rs. 480.00 lakh respectively had been approved. Govt. of India released Rs. 3.8 crores to NDDB for these two schemes in the financial year 1999-2000. On further enquiring about release of their balance share to these two sick cooperatives the Department informed that the balance amount has been released in the subsequent years viz. 2000-01 and 2001-02 and further releases are likely to be made in the current year. The Committee feel that the Department have given a very sketchy reply. The reply does not reveal the actual amount released by Govt. of India during 2000-01 & 2001-02. The Committee note the declining trend of budgetary allocation year after year since 2000-01. The Committee note that the apart from six proposals which the Department have already received 26 more rehabilitation proposals from NDDB have been received, out of which 21 proposals at an estimated cost of Rs. 139.62 crore have been approved.

The Committee recommend that the Department should focus their attention on this very important scheme by making higher allocations so that sick cooperatives are rehabilitated at the earliest. In this connection, the Committee should also be apprised of the progress made in regard to sick co-operatives in Gwalior and Raipur, for which the funds have already been released by Govt. of India.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 15)

*Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000*

2.15 Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2000 and referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (PSCA) on 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2000. The Committee presented a report to Parliament on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2000 suggesting some amendments in the provisions of the Bill. The Department has not been

able to re-introduce the Bill in Parliament for consideration and passing even after a lapse of more than two years.

2.16

The Committee in their 32<sup>nd</sup> Report on Demands for Grants 2002-2003 had recommended the reintroduction of the bill in the House. However, the Committee were informed that the Bill was still lying with the Law Ministry. During oral evidence on Demands for Grants 2003-04 the Secretary of the Department had informed that after redrafting the amendments, they would place the bill before Parliament during the current Budget Session.

The Committee hope that the commitment given by the Department will be honoured and Bill introduced in the current session of Parliament positively so that the Aquaculture Authority is established at the earliest and intended benefits to the people associated with the development of Aquaculture in the country are provided.

(Recommendation No. 16)

#### **Functioning of the Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)**

The seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) located in various regions of the country are entrusted with maintaining herds of important cattle and buffalo breeds which include indigenous cattle breeds. The Farms produce high pedigreed bull calves and supply the same to various Government, Semi-Government, Cooperative and Non-Government Organisations engaged in production of frozen semen or management of breeding farms. The farm at Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) which rears the Murrah breed of buffaloes, is also collaborating with Central Institute for Research on Buffalo (Hissar) in an Associated Herd Progeny Testing Programme for Murrah buffaloes.

On the recommendations of the Committee (2001-02), the Department had constituted an Expert Committee to review the functioning of the CCBFs and Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute. The Expert Committee pointed out several shortcomings in the functioning of the CCBFs. In the case of farm at Alamadhi, several problems, like, shortage of water and its high rate, lack of adequate housing facilities and poor health of the animals in the Farm, non-achievement of the targets, etc., led the Expert Committee to conclude that the Farm was in “an advanced stage of degeneration and it was not worthwhile to make any efforts to improve it.”

The Committee are distressed to note that most of the CCBFs are not functioning properly and are not able to utilise the funds earmarked for them. Since majority of the poor people depend on livestock for their livelihood, the CCBFs should play a major role in improving the breed and health of cattle and buffaloes which in turn would enhance the production of milk also. The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate steps should be taken to improve the working of the CCBFs. All infrastructural facilities like, proper housing sheds, water for the

animals housed in the Farms, etc. should be provided and posts for maintenance and upkeep of the Farms lying vacant should also be filled up immediately.

### **Recommendation No. 17**

#### **Setting up of Fishery Development Board**

The Committee note that Fisheries were brought under the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying in the hope that such an important sector of activity will receive due attention commensurate with its vast potential. The Committee also note that the Department had made very nominal allocations to the Institute for Coastal Engineering for the last 4 years. This Institute is entrusted with the job of identifying sites for the development of fishery harbours and shrimp culture farms and there is drastic reduction (Rs. 10 lakhs in 2003-2004) allocated to the Institute.

The Committee are aware that India is now the fourth largest producer of fish in the world, and second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. During the year 2001-2002, the total fish production was 59.56 lakh tonnes comprising 31.26 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 28.30 lakh tonnes of inland fish. Also the export earnings of marine products have increased from Rs. 2.5 crores in the early fifties to Rs. 6300 crores in 2000-2001. This can easily be doubled within the next 5 to 10 years if India's inland and marine resources are fully tapped. The fisheries sector deserves much greater investment for its further growth and sustenance. This is the best export item for India and 75% of its export basket is taken by Japan (41%), USA (18.6%) and European Union (15.3%). This is so even when the fishing methods are mainly primitive. At present, harvesting of such highly potential resources is being done mostly by non-motorised traditional crafts and there are comparatively small number of mechanized boats. Even after 50 years of independence, India has not been able to develop modern fishing technology to utilize its huge potential fishery resources by using adequate number of mechanized boats, modern communication system and fishing gears, nets and other necessary equipment. In spite of these handicaps, Indian fishermen are doing their jobs risking their lives. A lot of work remains to be done in this regard.

The Committee feel that Sunderban has immense potential for coastline fisheries but hardly one-third of this potential has been properly exploited so far as invertebrate fisheries are concerned. Sunderban with a vast coastline, extensive estuaries, scores of islands, mudflats, mangrove swamps and over 1300 bheries, offer immense scope and ample opportunities for production of fish and other aquatic organisms such as prawns and crabs.

Keeping in view the above disappointing scenario and for the utilization of the full potential of fish production, the Committee strongly recommend that there should be an apex Fishery Development Board with separate Divisions for inland and marine fisheries. The Board should be autonomous in functioning and modeled on the basis of Dairy Development Board. This is the only way to develop fisheries in India as a major export oriented activity.

## Recommendation No. 18

### Development of Goatery

India has the second largest goat population in the world with great biodiversity. Goatery constitutes an important source of livelihood for destitute women and poor people who cannot afford cow's milk. If goat breeding is imaginatively developed, this project can also be a very valuable export item. The Committee fails to appreciate the decision of the Government to drop the programme of development of goatery from the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Committee is seriously concerned with this kind of attitude of the Government in dealing with the problems of rural masses and neglecting an important natural resource of the country. The Committee would like to know the reasons for such a decision of the Government in dropping the programme of development of goatery from the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

NEW DELHI  
21 April, 2003  
1 Vaisakha, 1925 (Saka)

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