



STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2019-2020)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-2020)

FIFTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

DECEMBER, 2019/AGRAHAYANA, 1941 (SAKA)

FIFTH REPORT
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(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 12.12.2019

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 12.12.2019



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

DECEMBER, 2019 / AGRAHYANA, 1941 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2019-20)

SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
6. Shri Kanakmal Katara
7. Shri Abu Taher Khan
8. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
9. Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe
10. Shri Mohan Mandavi
11. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
12. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
13. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
14. Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
20. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
21. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
23. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
24. Shri Narayan Rane
25. Shri Kailash Soni
26. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
27. Shri Vaiko
28. Shri R. Vaithilingam
29. Smt. Chhaya Verma
30. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav
31. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Nagender Singh | - | Committee Officer |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants (2019-2020) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries).

2. The Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure considered the Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Department of Fisheries which were laid on the table of the House on 17 July, 2019. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Fisheries at their Sitting held on 07 November, 2019. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 09 December, 2019.

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

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

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

**NEW DELHI;
10 December, 2019**

19 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

**P.C. Gaddigoudar
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture**

(v)

ABBREVIATIONS

BE	Budget Estimates
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FIDF	Fisheries Infrastructure Development Fund
FFDA	Fish Farmers Development Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Report
GVA	Gross Value Added
GB	Gender Budgeting
KCC	Kisan Credit Credit
MPEDA	The Marine Product Export Development Authority
MMT	Million Metric Tonne
NIOT	National Institute of Ocean Technology
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NER	North Eastern Region
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
RE	Revised Estimates
RAS	Re-circulatory Aquaculture System
SOFIA	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture

(vi)

REPORT

PART I

Introduction

1.1. Considering the importance of Fisheries Sector in terms of providing livelihood opportunities and boosting exports, the Government of India created a separate Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Department of Fisheries under Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying came into existence on 17.06.2019.

1.2. The Fisheries Sector is basically a Greenfield Sector. Our Country have been able to exploit and utilize only around 57 percent of our potential in the Fresh Water Aquaculture and around 70 percent in Marine Fisheries. Currently, India is the second largest fish producing and second largest aquaculture nation in world after China. Fisheries Sector of Indian Economy is a vital sector as it provides direct employment and livelihood to around 16 million people and to many more who indirectly depend on this Sector. It is also an important sector of food production providing nutritional and food security. With diverse resources ranging from deep seas to lakes in the mountains and more than 10% of the global biodiversity in terms of fish and shellfish species, the country has shown continuous and sustained increments in fish production since independence. The marine resources of the country comprise an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million sq. kms, a Continental Shelf Area of 5,30,000 sq. km and a Coastline of 8,118 kms. The Marine Fishery Potential in the Indian waters have been estimated at 5.31 MMT constituting about 43.3% demersal, 49.5% pelagic and 4.3% oceanic groups. The fish production has increased from 5.66 MMT in 2000-01 to 12.61 MMT in 2017-18 (P) with a contribution of 8.92 MMT from inland sector and 3.69 MMT from marine sector.

1.3. More than 50 different types of fish and shellfish products are being exported to 75 countries around the world. Fish and fish products have presently emerged as the largest group in Agricultural Exports from India, with 13.77 lakh tonnes in terms of quantity and Rs. 45,106.89 crore in value. This accounts for around 10% of the total exports and nearly 20% of the Agricultural Exports, and contribute to about 0.91% of the GDP and 5.23% to the Agricultural GVA (2016-17).

A. Growth Rate of Fisheries Sector

1.4. The President of India in his address to the Joint sitting of two houses of Parliament on 20 June, 2019 has said that our country has the potential to attain the first place in the world in fish production. On being enquired by the Committee about the contribution of Fisheries Sector in total Gross value added or Gross Domestic Product of the Country during the last five years, the Department submitted as under:-

"Contribution of Fisheries Sector in total Gross value added or Gross Domestic Product of the Country during the last five years is as below:-"

Sl. No	Year	% share of Agri/ Forestry/ Fisheries in total GVA	% share of Fisheries in total GVA	% share of Fisheries in Agriculture
1	2012-13	18.20	0.87	4.77
2	2013-14	18.59	0.95	5.10
3	2014-15	18.20	1.01	5.57
4	2015-16	17.71	1.04	5.89
5	2016-17 (2 nd revised estimate)	17.95	0.96	5.37

1.5. When asked to furnish comparative fish production of India *vis-a-vis* China during the last five years including details for the Inland and Marine fisheries separately, the Department submitted:-

(In 000, tonnes)

Year	China			India			World		
	Capture	Culture	Total	Capture	Culture	Total	Capture	Culture	Total
2012	16167	41108	57275	4863	4209	9072	91336	64664	156000
2013	16275		16275	4645		4645	92669	68131	160800
2014	17107	45469	62576	4719	4881	9600	93445	71445	164890
2015	17591	47053	64644	4843	5260	10103	92655	76054	168709
2016	17564	49244	66808	5062	5700	10762	90909	80031	170940

*Source: FAO, SOFIA, 2014, 2016 & 2018"

1.6. On being asked about the average growth rate in the Fisheries Sector in the country during the last five years and to furnish State-wise details for the Inland and Marine fisheries separately, the Department submitted:-

"Average growth rate in fish production in the country during last five years is 7.43%. State-wise details of fish production both in the inland and marine fisheries during past 5 years are enclosed at Annexure-I."

1.7. On the above issue, the Representative of the Department submitted as under during the evidence:-

"...that fishery is basically the Sector which is greenfield right now. There is a great deal to be done. We have only harnessed 57 per cent of our potential in the inland so far and another 70-odd per cent in the marine sector. Despite this, we already have exported about Rs.47,600 crore worth of fish and other products. How we intend to grow from the present rate of 3 tonnes per hectare to 6 tonnes per hectare; how we intend to contribute to the GDP from the present rate of 1.0 to 1.6 per cent; and how we intend to grow from the current production level of 13.42 million tonnes to 20 million tonnes in the next five years..."

1.8. On being asked by the Committee about the taking up of any study to assess the potential of Fisheries production in the Country, the Department submitted as under:-

"Yes, Department periodically assessed the potential fishery resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India through Expert Committee constituted from time to time. Last three such assessments have been carried out in the years 2000, 2011 and 2018 respectively so far as Marine Fisheries is concerned. Whereas, in case of inland fisheries, the production potential has been assessed based on the available fisheries resources such as rivers, ponds, reservoirs, saline and brakishwater, etc. and their productivity reported by the States/UTs."

1.9. On being enquired about the preparation of any road map and the steps proposed in order to enhance fish production in the country and to attain top position in the World, the Department stated:-

"The Department of Fisheries has taken several initiatives to harness full potential of the sector. During the last 4 years, the CSS Blue Revolution has resulted in the development of Fisheries sector both in terms of fish production and productivity, post-harvest infrastructure, marketing etc. Department of Fisheries has recognized the impending need for formulating and adopting multi-pronged strategies and

focused interventions to provide the requisite impetus to accelerated development of Fisheries and aquaculture sector. Creation of infrastructure facility in the Sector is one of the thrust areas of the Department and the CSS Blue Revolution and FIDF is oriented to. Quality improvement of the aquaculture inputs, need based New Policy is being implemented with the consultation of States/UTs and other stakeholders to boost the production.

Fisheries Sector of this country provides livelihood support to approximately 160 lakh people at primary level and almost double the number along the value chain. The total fish production during 2017-18 is about 12.59 million tonnes (MT) with a contribution of 8.90 MT from inland sector and 3.69 million tonnes from Marine Sector. It has further been targeted to enhance fish production to 20 million metric tonnes (MMT) by 2023-24 (up from 13.34 million metric tonnes [provisional] in 2018-19) at an Average Annual Growth of about 9% (up from 7%) in fish production.

Keeping in view of the fish production potential, the Department is implementing the various scheme component for enhancing fish production in both inland and marine sector in the following areas such as (i) Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), (ii) Cage Culture, (iii) Brackish Water (including land locked Saline states), (iv) Cold Chain Development, (v) Mariculture (vi) Development of Ornamental Fisheries, (vii) Focus on Enhancement of Fingerling Production (viii) Development of Cold water Fisheries etc. (ix) Creation of Fisheries Infrastructure Facilities both in Marine and Inland Fisheries Sectors and (x) Extension of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facilities to fishers and Fish farmers."

1.10. Again as being specifically asked by the Committee about policy of the Department to achieve the target of becoming First in Fish Production in the World, the Representative of Department submitted during the Evidence:-

"Sir, we have a three-fold policy. Our policy is aimed at basically enhancing the infrastructure. So far, the amount of budget we were getting was about Rs.500-600 crore a year. We intend to pump in about Rs.25,000 crore in the next five years and then expect that there will be private investment, investment from the other States,

which will balance this and take it forward. The investment is basically targeted under three schemes.

There is the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana of Rs.10,000 crore, which we have the EFC coming up next week. We are also looking at the existing Fisheries Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) where harbours, landing sites, ships, and other larger expenditures are involved. We are looking at introducing processing in a major way, processing traceability from the catch of the fish, taking it through the entire cold chain till it goes to the market. We are looking at investment in markets. We are looking at investment in feed and seed. That is basically quality seed in terms of fry, which is produced in the nurseries and the hatcheries. We are also looking at investing in diversifying species which have a greater value addition. The other thing that we will be investing in a large way is Cage Culture.

We have brought out two policies. First one is for the inland fisheries (National Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy). We have never had an Inland Fishery Policy, where we will be harnessing about 2 lakh kilometres of rivers, streams, and ponds across the country. We need to harness that and improve that. We are looking at cage culture within reservoirs that are there. For the marine area, because it is risky for fishermen to go out especially, the traditional and artisanal boats, we are also suggesting to have groups of fishermen who will be doing mariculture, that is, cage culture of the sea. We have seen Norway and other places like Iceland which are very forward in cage culture. We are proposing to have cages around the entire coastline of India. We have already got the satellite images from NIOT and others, where we are putting together places which are the most appropriate.

We are also looking at Recirculatory Aquaculture as well as Biofloc and newer technologies which can be used instead of traditional pond farming. So, if you are able to get about two-and-a-half tonnes per hectare in a pond, with this kind of technical input in Aquaculture, you can get close to 8-9 tonnes per hectare. That will enhance the productivity, in fact, take it double-fold.

The other thing which I said was marketing of fish. I will give you one example. For instance, cold water fishery, salmon, of course, we intend to bring out, but rainbow

trout in Jammu & Kashmir, which is currently selling at about Rs.250-300 per kilo in Srinagar in the local market, sells at about Rs.1,600-1,700 per kilo in the Delhi markets. We are helping them and assisting them with marketing techniques to market such products in the Delhi markets at four times the price that they are getting in the local market. This will help people.

Similarly, we are also assisting export in the same manner. With the help of MPEDA, we are finding newer markets in the global market and we are deepening the existing markets. So, right now, our exports are basically going to the US and the EU.

The third element of our strategy is that we need to regulate. So far, our quality of the seed, the quality of the feed are still unregulated. The territorial waters of 12 nautical miles are totally unregulated. We have a bill that is coming out hopefully in the upcoming Parliament Session, if not, in the next Parliament Session, it will be out. That is with the Legislative Department right now.

We are also bringing out another bill. Through that Bill, we are ensuring to eliminate those diseases which wiped out a particular species. For example, we used to have a type of shrimp called *Penaeus monodon* and that got totally wiped out because of one particular disease, the white spot disease. Currently, all our exports of shrimp, I am telling you one example, is dependent upon a particular species called *vannamei*. If God forsake, we have some problem with *vannamei*, we will be in a major crisis. So, we are looking at species diversification. We are also looking at putting together a new Bill for regulation of residues and diseases in the aquatic animals. So, that bill is also due to be presented before Parliament in this particular Session.

Deep sea fishing is an area where we are lacking behind. In fact, as of now, out of the entire fleet, we have only 6-7 boats that are able to go for deep sea fishing. India also has a quota of krill fishing, which we have not even utilized yet in the Antarctica. It is a very exciting time to be in this sector because there is a lot to be done."

1.11. When asked about the steps taken by the Department to enhance Investment in the Fisheries Sector in the Country, the Department submitted:-

"In order to promote entrepreneurship in fisheries sector and attract private investment, FIDF was launched in Dec 2018 with total corpus of Rs. 7522 crore for the development of infrastructure in fisheries sector. A total of about Rs. 2158.13 crores has been released to States/UTs and other organizations as on 25th October, 2019 for development of Fisheries during last 4 years and current year (2015-16 to 2019-20 till date). Details of investments in the Fisheries Sector are enclosed in Annexure-II."

B. Analysis of Demands

1.12. When asked to furnish important features of Demand of Grants (2019-20) of the Department of Fisheries highlighting new initiatives, significant enhancement/reduction in allocation to Schemes, Plan for creation of Institutions/Assets etc., the Department submitted as under:-

"In Budget Estimates 2019-20, the Department has been allocated total budgetary support of Rs. 804.75 crore including allocations for Scheme and Non- scheme components. The overall allocation for the financial year 2019-20 has increased by 7.67 % in comparison to the allocation of Rs. 747.45 crore made during the last year 2018-19. However, the allocation in respect of Blue Revolution Scheme during the year 2019-20(BE) has been decreased by 13.05 % in comparison to the allocation during the 2018-19(BE), however as compared to 2018-19(RE) it is higher by 10 %. An amount of Rs. 20 Crores has been allocated towards the Secretariat & Economic Services. Sector-wise details of allocation and percentage increase/decrease in the last three years are given below:

Percentage increase/decrease in various heads during the last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	2016-17(Scheme+ Non scheme)		2017-18(Scheme+ Non scheme)		2018-19(Scheme+ Non scheme)		2019-20*(Scheme+ Non scheme)	% increase/decrease over previous year
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Sector	2016-17(Scheme+ Non scheme)		2017-18(Scheme+ Non scheme)		2018-19(Scheme+ Non scheme)		2019-20*(Scheme+ Non scheme)	% increase/decrease over previous year
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of fisheries	242.88	388.44	400.73	301.73	632.61	500.00	550.00	(-)13.05%
National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)	192.11	33.81	9.00	9.00	5.00	100.00	80.75	1515.0%
Assistance to fisheries institute	136.44	97.84	139.40	88.00	94.84	92.66	139.50	47.1%
Coastal Aquaculture Authority	3.8	3.8	4.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	12.5%
Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund(FIDF)	-	-	-	-	10.00	1.00	10.00	0%
Package for replacement of fishing vessel seized by Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.00	3.92	-	0%
Secretariat & Economic Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-
Grand Total	575.33	523.99	553.23	402.33	747.45	701.58	804.75	7.67%

C. Total Financial Outlay

1.13. When asked by the Committee to specify the total financial outlay made this year to achieve the objectives of Increased Investment in pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest Infrastructure, Increased Technology advancements and capacity building in pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest Infrastructure Establishment of Fish/Shrimp hatcheries, brood banks, feed mills, ponds/tanks, raceways, farming units, Robust post-harvest infrastructure- ice plants, cold storages, containers, retail fish outlets, fish harbours, Proper Housing, Drinking Water, Accidental insurance for fishermen, the Department submitted as under:-

"A sum of Rs. 780.25 crores (BE) have been allocated under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries and Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund during the year 2019-20 for the development of Fisheries Sector in the country including pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest infrastructure and above-mentioned components. At this stage, no component specific allocations have been made."

1.14. On being enquired about the outcome and utilization of the funds earmarked for the above-said components as against the set targets by the Department, the Department submitted:-

"During last four year, total amount of Rs 1938 crore has been released to State/UTs for different components under Blue Revolution.

1.15. Further during evidence, the representative of the Department submitted:-

"...last year our actual expenditure was Rs. 684 crore, this year we have got Rs. 804 crore as Budgetary Allocation, we have requested the Ministry of Finance to allocate Rs. 1964 crore at RE Stage in current year..."

1.16. When asked to furnish details of Financial Proposal, Allocation and Actual Expenditure for implementation of various schemes being implemented by the Department of Fisheries during the last three years, the Department submitted:-

"Scheme-wise funds sought by the Department, and approved/allocated by the Government during the last three years are as follows:-

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Schemes	Proposed by the Department	Funds allocated by Ministry of Finance (BE)	Expenditure made by the Department
2016-17	Blue Revolution	292.36	242.88	384.01
	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)	200.00	192.12	37.91
	Assistance to	150.00	136.44	85.63

	fisheries institute			
2017-18	Blue Revolution	447.04	400.73	321.45
	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)	172.96	9.00	13.99
	Assistance to fisheries institute	171.31	139.40	83.27
2018-19	Blue Revolution	1000.70	632.61	484.16
	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)	561.58	5	101.62
	Assistance to fisheries institute	403.50	94.84	89.01
2019-20	Blue Revolution	1038.84	550.00	31.45 *
	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)	200.00	80.75	40.40*
	Assistance to fisheries institute	284.24	139.50	31.73*

*Expenditure as on date (24.07.2019)

1.17. On pertinent query by the Committee regarding details and the proportion of Budgetary Allocations made in favor of the Department out of the total Plan budget of the Government of India during the last three financial years and their comparison with other important Ministries/Departments, the Department submitted:-

"During the financial year 2016-17 the total central budgetary outlay stood at Rs.19,78,060 crore, out of which, the approved budgetary outlay for the Department of Fisheries was Rs. 575.34 crores, which is 0.03% of total Central Budgetary Outlay. As compared to the central budgetary outlay for the Department of Fisheries during 2015-16, there is no substantial change in the share of Department

of Fisheries from the total Central Budgetary Outlay during the 2016-17. During the financial year 2017-18 the total Central Budgetary Outlay stood at Rs. 21,46,734 crore, out of which, the approved budgetary outlay for the Department of Fisheries was Rs. 553.130 crore, which is about 0.03% of total central budgetary outlay. During the financial year 2018-19 the total Central Budgetary Outlay stood at Rs. 24,42,213 crore, out of which, the Approved Budgetary Outlay for the Department of Fisheries was Rs. 746.45 crore, which is about 0.03% of total Central Budgetary Outlay. During the financial year 2019-20 the total Central Budgetary Outlay stood at Rs. 27,86,349 crore, out of which, the approved budgetary outlay for the Department of Fisheries was Rs. 804.75 crore, which is about 0.03% of total Central Budgetary Outlay.

The share of the Department of Fisheries in total Central Budgetary Outlay has almost remained constant during the years 2016-17 to 2019-2020. A comparative Statement of the central budgetary allocation towards the Department of Fisheries vis-à-vis other important Departments is as follows:

<u>Budgetary Outlay of Select Departments (Rs. In crores)</u>						
Total Central Budgetary Outlay of the Government of India	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
		1777477	1978060	2146735	2442213	2786349.45
Ministries/Departments		2015-16	2016-2017	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Department of Fisheries	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	331.17	575.34	553.13	747.45	804.75
	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	1585.43	1881.51	2371.00	3100	2932.25
	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	0.09%	0.10%	0.11%	0.13%	0.11%
Department of Agriculture,	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	17004.35	35983.69	41855	46700	130485.21

Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	0.96%	1.82%	1.95%	1.91%	4.68%
Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	6320.00	6620	6800.00	7800	8078.76
	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	0.36%	0.33%	0.32%	0.32%	0.29%
Department of Food and Public Distribution	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	125212.00	140150.00	150504.69	174159.1	192240.39
	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	7.04%	7.09%	7.01%	7.13%	6.90%
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	505.51	636.02	800	1400	1196.6
	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.06%	0.04%
Ministry/ Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	6243.87	14009.7	20010.79	22356.6	20016.34
	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	0.35%	0.71%	0.93%	0.92%	0.72%
Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	4232.43	6201.21	6887.00	8860	8245.25
	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	0.24%	0.31%	0.32%	0.36%	0.30%
Ministry of Women and Child Development	Amount (Budgetary Outlay)	10382.40	17408.12	22094.67	24700	29164.9
	Percentage of Total Central Budgetary Outlay	0.58%	0.88%	1.03%	1.01%	1.05%

D. Surrender of Funds

1.18. On being enquired about the funds surrendered by the Department of Fisheries during 2017-18 and 2018-19 and the Scheme wise details of percentage utilization as against Budgetary Allocation, the Department submitted:-

"The Department has not surrendered any funds during both the years i.e. 2017-18 and 2018-19 under the CSS Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. The details of Year-wise Budgetary allocation and percentage utilization Under Blue Revolution for the said year are given below:-

(Rs. in Crores)					
S.No.	Year	BE	RE	Expenditure	Percentage utilization w.r.t. RE
1	2017-18	400.73	301.73	321.45	106.54
2	2018-19	632.61	500.00	484.16	96.84

E. Supplementary Demands for Grants

1.19. When asked about the provisions made for Supplementary Demands during year 2017-18 and 2018-19 including Scheme-wise details, the Department submitted as under:-

"Yes, Department of Fisheries had made provisions for supplementary Demands during the year 2018-19. The details are as below:

Name of the Scheme	2018-19 (Rs. in Crore)
National Fisheries Development Board	125.00
Package for replacement of Fishing vessels seized by Pakistan	2.92
Total	127.92

For NFDB, the adequate budgetary provisions were not provided to meet the Annual Action Plan for new projects along with committed towards already sanctioned projects. As regards, package for replacement of fishing vessels seized by Pakistan, Rs. 2.92 crore was provided as a supplementary demand to settle the demands of remaining verified applicants under the soft loan package for replacement of fishing vessel held in captivity in Pakistan."

F. Re- Appropriation of Funds

1.20. When asked about re-appropriation of funds between Schemes/Programmes during 2017-18 and 2018-19 including Scheme-wise/Programme-wise details, the Department submitted:-

"Yes, A sum of Rs. 125.00 Crores was re- appropriated from Blue Revolution to NFDB and Rs. 2.92 Crores to Package for replacement of Fishing vessels seized by Pakistan during the year 2018-19, whereas no re-appropriation made during 2017-18."

G. Financial Irregularities

1.21. On the query of the Committee regarding cases related to Financial Irregularities reported in the Schemes being Implemented/Financed by the Department of Fisheries and the action taken by the Department in such cases of Financial Irregularities during the last three years, the Department submitted:-

"No financial irregularities have been reported till date in the schemes being implemented/financed by Department of Fisheries."

H. Budget and Cash Management Scheme

1.22. On being enquired about the quantum of funds spent by the Department in each quarter of the last fiscal and status of quarter-wise spending in percentage terms of total funds during 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Department submitted the following information:-

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No	Quarters	2017-18		2018-19	
		Amount released	% utilization of amount released w.r.t. RE(40233.07)	Amount released	% utilization of amount released w.r.t. RE (70158.00)
1	Q1	12501.10	31.07	5556.25	7.92
2	Q2	3303.43	8.21	27834.53	39.67
3	Q3	12478.54	31.01	12130.05	17.29
4	Q4	13793.82	34.28	22923.24	32.68

I. Revenue receipts

1.23. On being asked to furnish the sources of Revenue Receipts for the Department apart from the budgetary support for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Department submitted the details as under:-

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No	Name of the Institute	Source of revenue	2017-18	2018-19
1	Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET)	Hostel rent fee from trainees, RTI application fees, sale of books, fish, guest house charges, short term course fees, sale of unserviceable items etc.	58.45	72.04
2	National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training (NIFPHATT)	Sale of fish & fisheries products, rent, other receipts, etc.	231.28	172.71
3	Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF)	Guest House charges	0.21	0.13
4	Fishery Survey of India (FSI)	Disposal of fish catch, revenue from guest house, serving of life raft, disposal of condemned stores, slipway docking, rental freshwater etc.	76.28	80.20
5	Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA)	Registration of shrimp farms, Registration fee of LV Farms, Registration fee of Hatchery, Registration fee for Aquaculture inputs Products, etc.	39.98	293.33
6	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)	Sale of Brooder/ Seed, Application fee/ Guest house/ processing fee, Interest Earned, (FDR& Saving A/c), Licence fee/ Quarter Rent etc.	659.15	487.33
	Total		1065.35	1105.74

1.24. On the query of the Committee regarding the target and achievements of Revenue Generation during 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Department submitted the following information:-

(Rs in lakh)

S. No	Name of the Institute	2017-18		2018-19	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	CIFNET	25.00	58.45	45.00	72.04
2	NIFPHATT	110.00	231.28	120.00	172.71
3	CICEF	No specific target for revenue generation was fixed	0.21	No specific target for revenue generation was fixed	0.13
4	FSI		76.28		80.20
5	CAA		39.98		293.33
6	NFDB		659.15		487.33
	Total	135.00	1065.35	165.00	1105.74

1.25. When further asked to specify the targets set for Revenue Generation for 2019-2020, the Department submitted:-

"Target set for revenue generation as reported by the subordinate institutes under the Department of Fisheries for the year 2019-20 is as below:"

(Rs in lakh)

S. No	Name of the Institute	2019-20
1	CIFNET	50.00
2	NIFPHATT	120.00
3	CICEF	0.00
4	FSI	0.00
5	CAA	0.00
6	NFDB	0.00
	Total	170.00

1.26. When asked to furnish the details of fee received by the Training Institutes under the Department of Fisheries for consultancy/training services provided to other Organizations during 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Department submitted the following:-

Name of the institute	Years	Fees received (Rs. In lakh)
NIFPHAT	2017-18	6.77
	2018-19	8.56
CIFNET	2017-18	5.26
	2018-19	6.04

1.27. When asked about the modalities adopted by the Department for utilisation of revenue receipts for implementation of Schemes, the Department submitted:-

"All the revenue receipts are remitted to the Government Account as and when received, directly by the Institutes. Department is not utilizing the revenue receipts of the subordinate Institutes for implementation of Schemes.

For Coastal Aquaculture Authority: The Registration Fees collected by the District Level Committees (DLC) shall be shared in the ratio of 70:30 between the District Level Committees / State Level Committees (SLC) and Coastal Aquaculture Authority. The 30% share of the CAA shall be remitted in the form of a Demand Draft by the DLCs to the CAA once in six months."

1.28. When asked to furnish the details of utilization of Revenue generated by Departmental institutes during the last two years, the Department submitted:-

"All the revenue receipts are remitted to the Government Account as and when received, directly by the institutes under Department of Fisheries.

For Coastal Aquaculture Authority: The Registration Fees collected by the District Level Committees (DLC) shall be shared in the ratio of 70:30 between the District Level Committees / State Level Committees (SLC) and Coastal Aquaculture Authority. The 30% share of the CAA shall be remitted in the form of a Demand Draft by the DLCs to the CAA once in six months."

J. Utilization Certificates

1.29. When asked to furnish Scheme-wise details of furnishing of Utilization Certificates (UCs) in the states under various Scheme of the Department for the last three financial years, the Department submitted:-

	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2017	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2018	Amount of UCs pending as on 1.4.2019
No. of UCs	-	-	-
Amount (Rs/ Crore)	455.00	480.47	747.22

The details of unspent balance available with State/UTs is given at Annexure-III"

1.30. During the Evidence, when asked about reasons for high percentage of Un-utilized funds in many States, the Representative of the Department submitted as under:-

"...सर, इसमें जो समस्या है, मैं उसके बारे में बताती हूँ। हमने नई स्कीम में समस्या का समाधान करने की कोशिश की है। सर, समस्या यह है कि हमारे यहां से पैसा रिलीज हो जाता है और वे अपने वहां उस पैसे को ट्रेजरी में रखे देते हैं और मार्च में कंसर्न डिपार्टमेंट को भेजते हैं, जो कि खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं। That becomes an issue in almost all States. प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना में हमने कोशिश की है और वह ईएफसी में अप्रूव भी हो गई है..."

1.31. Further elaborating on the above issue, during the evidence, the Representative of the Department submitted as under:-

"... महोदय, जो अनस्पेन्ट बैलेंस है, वह स्टेट की स्कीम है। पहले फंडिंग शेयर का पैटर्न 75 और 25 के अनुपात में था। जब से हमने इसे 60 और 40 के अनुपात में किया है, तब से कुछ स्टेट्स जिन्हें काँट्रिब्युशन करना चाहिए था वे नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हम लोग अपने स्तर से भी इसको काफी रिव्यू कर रहे हैं। वर्ष 2016-17 में हमें 384 करोड़ रुपया रिलीज किया गया। हमें सिर्फ 347 करोड़ रुपये का यूसी मिल पाया है। 36 करोड़ रुपये का भी यूसी हमारे पास पैन्डिंग है। महोदय, हम आपको स्टेटवाइज डिटेल्स उपलब्ध करवा देंगे। इसी तरह वर्ष 2017-18 में 322 करोड़ रुपया रिलीज किया गया और हमें सिर्फ 164 करोड़ रुपये का यूसी मिल पाया है। हमारे पास 158 करोड़ रुपये का यूसी पैन्डिंग है। हमने वर्ष 2018-19 में 480 करोड़ रुपया रिलीज किया और 219 करोड़ का यूसी प्राप्त हुआ है। आज 261 करोड़ रुपये का यूसी पैन्डिंग है। महोदय, अगर आप ऑवरऑल देखेंगे तो 01.04.2019 को 748 करोड़ अनस्पेन्ट बैलेंस है। 30 सितम्बर का अन स्पेन्ट बैलेंस 570 करोड़ रुपये है। महोदय, हमारा आग्रह यह है कि जो सेन्ट्रल शेयर और स्टेट शेयर है जो पहले 75 और 25 के अनुपात में था, जो मैनलैण्ड स्टेट्स है, उनके लिए 60:40 अनुपात की बजाय 75:25 का अनुपात कर दिया जाए। हमारे जो नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स हैं जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश है, उत्तराखण्ड है या जम्मू कश्मीर है, वहां अभी 90:10 है। विभाग की तरफ से इसका सेन्ट्रल शेयर 100 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाए। जो डिफिकल्ट स्टेट्स हैं वहां पर 90:10 की जगह पर 100:0 करने का आग्रह करेंगे। मैनलैण्ड स्टेट्स के लिए 75:25 या 80:20 करने का आग्रह करेंगे। आप अनस्पेन्ट बैलेंस और यूसी की प्रॉब्लम तीन साल से देखेंगे तो स्टेट शेयर का हिस्सा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, जिसके कारण हम अगले साल सेन्ट्रल शेयर देने में असमर्थ हो जाएंगे,..."

K. Funding Pattern for Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Fisheries Sector

1.32. When asked to furnish a Statement indicating share of Central vis-à-vis State Government on different Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Fisheries, the Department submitted:-

"The Department is implementing Central Sponsored Scheme Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries during the last 4 years with different sharing patterns as per the details given below:

Blue Revolution: The Central Plan Schemes implemented by this Department including NFDB for development of fisheries have been restructured and merged under an umbrella of "Blue Revolution" during 2015-16. The Government of India accorded approval to Department's restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries" for implementation in all the States and UTs during a period of five years 2015-16 to 2019-20 at an total central outlay of Rs. 3000 crores. The restructured scheme provides focused development and management of fisheries, covering inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine fisheries including deep sea fishing, mariculture and all activities undertaken by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

The restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme has the following components:

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

(g) National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen

The funding pattern was revised for the Blue Revolution Scheme during 2017-18 which is as under:

For any proposal, the subsidy will be limited to 40% of the project cost for General Category beneficiaries and 60% of the project cost for SCs/STs beneficiaries. The overall centre-state funding was revised as under:

i. North East and Hilly States	:	90% Central share and 10% State share
ii. Union Territories	:	100% Central share
iii. General States	:	60% Central share and 40% State share

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

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

1.33. The Committee desired to have details of representation submitted by the State Governments regarding their inability to provide funds for implementation of Central Sector Schemes in Fisheries, the Department has inter-alia submitted:-

"The Department has received no such representation from the State Governments regarding their (States') inability to provide funds for implementation of Central

Sector Scheme in Fisheries. However, Department of fisheries has observed that there is a delay in the transfer of Central funds from the State Treasury/ State Department of Finance, to the implementing State Department of Fisheries, which causes delay in implementing of scheme in a smooth and timely manner."

L. Gender Budgeting

1.34. Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. The rationale for gender budgeting arises from recognition of the fact that national budgets impact men and women differently through the pattern of resource allocation. Women, constitute 48% of India's population, but they lag behind men on many social indicators like health, education, economic opportunities, etc.

1.35. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in its Annual Report (2018-19) has submitted that Schemes/Programmes implemented by the Department have been beneficial to women. All the States/Union Territories have been requested to maintain record in this regard. It has further been mentioned that a Gender Budget Cell has been set up in the Department with the objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministry's policies, programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and development of women. The Cell is headed by Joint Secretary (PC) with six members. The Department has not earmarked any specific funds for women component, however, it has been advising States/Implementing Agencies for utilizing around 30% of allocated funds towards women beneficiaries under the existing Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector schemes being implemented by the Department. The Gender Budget Cell has identified the following schemes under which funds are allocated towards women beneficiary:

- Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- National Livestock Mission (NLM)

1.36. On being enquired about the State-wise details of women beneficiaries under each scheme of fisheries sector since 2017-18, the Department submitted as under:-

"Department of Fisheries has constituted a Gender Budgeting cell headed by Joint Secretary with six members for correcting gender imbalances, promoting gender

equality and development of women beneficiaries under the schemes implemented by the Department.

The Department has not received any specific funds for women component, however, it has been advising States/Implementing Agencies for earmarking around 30% of allocated funds towards women beneficiaries under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Blue Revolution, being implemented by the Department.

Considering the women are engaged in fisheries and allied activities, the Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides scope and factors in for earmarking/allocation of 30% provision of allocated funds towards women beneficiaries."

M. Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan

1.37. The Department in their Annual Report (2018-19) has stated that the Department is implementing various Schemes, mainly aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of the State Governments for the development of animal husbandry, dairying & fisheries sectors. Most of the Schemes are not directly beneficiary oriented. A large population of the country belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Weaker Sections of the society and women are engaged in activities in the livestock and fisheries sectors. As a corollary, the various schemes implemented by the Department benefit these sections of the society. However, the Department is not maintaining a record of people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women benefiting from these schemes. Keeping in view the nature of the schemes, the State Governments/Implementing Agencies are also not maintaining such records. The Department has further stated that as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission vide D.O. letter No.N11016/12(1)/ 2009-PC dated 15.12.2010 to earmark 16.2% of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), the Department has earmarked Rs. 205.12 crore in 2016-17 at RE stage under different Schemes/Programmes under SCSP component. Against this, Rs. 152.59 crore was incurred under different schemes in 2016-17. In the financial year 2017- 18, the Department earmarked Rs. 329.30 crore, out of which Rs. 309.88 crore was incurred under different Schemes/Programmes under SCSP component. For the current financial year (2018-19), the Department has earmarked Rs. 503.09 crore at RE Stage, out of

which expenditure of Rs. 485.70 crore has been incurred (upto 31.03.2019) under different schemes/programmes under SCSP component.

1.38. When asked to furnish financial performance of SCSP under fisheries sector in following format, the Department submitted as following:-

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2016-17	7135.39	7137.00	6804.05
2017-18	6492.00	6492.00	5265.72
2018-19	10832.00	10016.20	8094.83
2019-20	11289.00		603.75*

*As on date

1.39. On being asked to furnish State-wise details of allocations of Fisheries Sector under the SCSP since 2016-17, the Department submitted:-

"The details of State-wise release of funds under the SCSP since 2016-17 is given at Annexure-IV"

1.40. On being enquired about the reasons for less Actual Expenditure under SCSP and in what ways it has affected the implementation of SC Sub Plan, the Department submitted:-

"The Department has been expediting with the State/UTs to forward sufficient release proposal and ensure expenditure under SCSP, however, the final fund releases under SCSP depends upon the proposal received from the States/UTs. During the last three years, a sum of Rs.20164.6 lakh has been released under SCSP and the expenditure has been increased by 18.97 % as compared to 2016-17."

1.41. On being enquired about the extent the carving out of a separate Component for Scheduled Caste has benefitted the community, the Department submitted:-

Allocation of earmarked funds under SCSP in the CSS Blue Revolution has directly benefited the Schedule Caste beneficiaries by ensuring their inclusive economic and social development. The assistance provided to scheduled caste beneficiaries under various beneficiary oriented components during the last four years has contributed by generation of employment and livelihood opportunities for them.

N. Tribal Sub-Plan

1.42. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a strategy for the rapid Socio-economic development of *tribal* people. It forms a part of Annual Plan of a State/UT. The Department in their Annual Report (2018-19) has stated that the Department had been exempted for earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) upto 2017-18. From 2018-19, 8.60% has been fixed under TSP. Under different schemes/ programmes under TSP component, the Department has earmarked Rs. 261.60 crore at RE stage in 2018-19, out of which Rs. 250.98 crore (as on 31.03.2019) has been incurred.

1.43. When asked to furnish financial performance of TSP for Fisheries Sector, the Department submitted:-

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2018-19	5681.00	5183.90	4007.90
2019-20	5383.00		818.71*

*As on date

1.44. When further asked to furnish State-wise details of allocations under TSP for the fisheries Sector since 2018-19, the Department submitted as under:-

"The State wise release of funds in the CSS Blue Revolution under the TSP since 2018-19 is enclosed in Annexure-V."

O. Implementation of Schemes in North Eastern Area

1.45. Since October 1996, the Central Government announcements of "New initiatives for the North Eastern Region" included a number of measures for the development of North

Eastern Region. One of these was the policy decision to earmark at least 10% of Plan Budget(s) of the Central Ministries/Departments for the development of NE States. On being asked to specify the criteria used for allocations of funds to various States under the Head for North Eastern States, the Department submitted:-

"The available funds with Department of Fisheries have been allocated amongst all the State/UTs considering the resource potential, fund utilization and absorptive capacity of the States/UTs, Unspent Balance pending, pending liabilities and the proposals received during the each of the financial years. Rationale for earmarking 10% of annual budget by Central Ministries for the North Eastern Region is being maintained by the Department of Fisheries."

1.46. When asked to furnish State-wise details of the Financial Performance under this Head, the Department submitted:-

"A sum of Rs.10374.92 Lakh has been released to NER States since 2017-18 to till date. Year wise details of financial performance for NER during 2017-18 to 2019-20 is as below:-

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	Year	BE	RE	Actual Utilization
1	2017-18	3001.00	3001.00	2441.02
2.	2018-19	6428.00	6171.20	6171.20
3.	2019-20	6400.00		1762.70*

*Expenditure till date

**State wise BE/RE are not allocated by the Department

1.47. When further asked to furnish Scheme-wise details of financial performance under this Head, the Department submitted:-

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	Year	Scheme	BE	RE	Actual Utilization
1.	2017-18	Blue Revolution	3000.00	3000.00	2441.01
		NFDB	1.00	1.00	0.00
2.	2018-19	Blue Revolution	6327.00	5160.00	5160.00
		NFDB	1.00	1001.00	1001.00

		FIDF	100.00	10.20	10.20
3.	2019-20	Blue Revolution	5500.00		1362.70
		NFDB	800.00		400.00
		FIDF	100.00		0.00

P. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

1.48. During the evidence, the Representative of the Department have submitted following details about Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):

"Fishing and fishermen communities are closely aligned with farming and are crucial to rural India. Through a focused Scheme- the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)- the Department of Fisheries will establish a robust fisheries management framework. This will address critical gaps in the value chain, including infrastructure, modernisation, traceability, production, productivity, post-harvest management and quality control. Objectives of scheme are as follows:

- Harness Fisheries potential in a sustainable, responsible, inclusive and equitable manner.
- Enhance fish production and productivity through expansion, intensification, diversification and production utilisation of land and water.
- Modernizing and Strengthening Value Chain- Post harvest Management and Quality Improvement.
- Establish Robust Fisheries Management and Regulatory Framework.
- Social, Physical and Economic Security for Fisheries and Fish Farmers.
- Enhance contribution to Agriculture GDP and Exports.
- Doubling Fisheries and Fish Farmers' Incomes- Generation of Employment"

1.49. The Department has informed that Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana will be made with Central Outlay of Rs.10,000 crore and will be implemented for 5 years from 2019-20 to 2023-2024. Some of the component under the Scheme and proposed allocations are as follows:

		Rs. In Crore
S.No.	Scheme	Amount
1.	Fisheries Management & Regulatory Framework including Welfare of Fishermen	2000
2.	Enhancement of Production and Productivity	3000
3.	Infrastructure & Post Harvest Management	4700

1.50. On the above issue, the representative of the Department stated:

“There is the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana of Rs.10,000 crore, which we have the EFC coming up next week. We are also looking at the existing fish infrastructure development fund where harbours, landing sites, ships, and other larger expenditures are involved. We are looking at introducing processing in a major way, processing traceability from the catch of the fish, taking it through the entire cold chain till it goes to the market. We are looking at investment in markets. We are looking at investment in feed and seed. That is basically quality seed in terms of fry, which is produced in the nurseries and the hatcheries. We are also looking at investing in diversifying species which have a greater value add. The other thing that we will be investing in a large way is cage culture.

Q. Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)

1.51. The Department in their Background note has submitted that the Government of India during 2018-19 created a dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a corpus size of Rs 7522.48 crore in order to address the infrastructure requirement for fisheries sector with the objectives of creation and modernization of Inland and Marine Fisheries, infrastructure for fisheries, infrastructure support for improving domestic marketing facilities and to bridge the resource gap and facilitate completion of ongoing infrastructure projects. The Department has further stated that infrastructure facilities envisaged under FIDF for the benefits of Fisheries Sector include establishment of fishing harbors and fish landing centres, ice plants, cold storages, fish transport and cold chain network infrastructure, modern fish markets, setting up of brood banks and hatcheries, development of aquaculture and

mariculture, modernization of state fish seed farms, state of art fisheries training centres, fish processing units, fish feed mills/plants, establishment of cage culture in reservoirs, introduction of deep sea fishing vessels, establishment of disease diagnostic laboratories, and aquatic quarantine facilities etc. FIDF aims to achieve a sustainable growth of 8-9 per cent, in a move to augment the country's fish production and generate both direct and indirect employment opportunities to over 9 lakh persons in fishing and allied activities.

1.52. On being asked about the agency which has been entrusted with responsibility for maintenance of FIDF, the Department submitted:-

"National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has been notified as the Nodal Implementing Agency (NIA) under the FIDF, as a technical arm for implementation of FIDF."

1.53. On being asked about the criteria for availing funds from Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) and which entities can avail funds from FIDF, the Department submitted:-

- i. The project under the FIDF shall be eligible for loan up to 80% of the estimated/actual project cost. Beneficiaries are required to contribute at least 20% of the project cost as margin money.
- ii. Concessional financing under the FIDF is based on Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) / Self Contained Proposals. The Eligible Entities (EEs) are required to submit the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) / Self Contained Proposals in respect of their intended projects.
- iii. Loan under the FIDF shall not be provided for acquisition of land and water bodies in any manner such as purchase, transfer, lease, accession/addition etc. required for implementation of the identified project activities.
- iv. The Eligible Entities (EEs) are required to acquire necessary land and water bodies (in case of non-availability of land with them) at their own cost and complete all processes associated with land acquisition, before submission of the proposal for concessional finance under the FIDF.

- v. The projects having land and water bodies on long term lease may also be considered for financing under FIDF. However, the lease period/agreement should be of sufficient duration to secure the loan. In case of lease, requisite No Objection Certificate from the competent authority for mortgage to NLEs may be obtained.
- vi. The project proponent (EEs) may not be allowed to terminate the lease agreement intermediately (earlier than the agreed lease period) and sell out the land and water bodies as well as facilities created with the loan availed under the FIDF. However, in case EEs are under compulsion to do so due to unavoidable circumstances whatsoever then they shall obtain permission from the concerned NLEs after return of the entire loan availed till that time, with applicable interest and prepayment penalty, if any, to the NLEs, in single installment.
- vii. Confirmation with necessary documentary evidence on availability of land and water bodies and statutory clearances (wherever necessary) shall be clearly indicated in the DPR/Self Contained Proposal.
- viii. The EEs shall provide documentary evidence/certificate of availability of requisite land and water bodies free from all encroachment and encumbrances.
- ix. The EEs are required to obtain necessary statutory clearances, permits and licenses, whatsoever and wherever required for implementation of the intended project under the FIDF. The expenditure, if any involved in this processes shall be met by the applicants/beneficiaries.

Eligible Entities (EEs) under FIDF are as below:

- (i) State Governments/Union Territories, (ii) State Owned Corporations/State Govt. Undertakings/ Govt. Sponsored / Supported Organizations, (iii) Fisheries Cooperative Federations (including FISHCOPFED etc.), (iv) Cooperatives, collective groups of fish farmers & fish produce groups etc., (v) Panchayat Raj Institutions/Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ NGOs (vi) SCs/STs/Marginal Farmers, Women & entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups and cooperatives of these etc., (vii) Private companies/entrepreneurs, (viii) Physically disabled and (ix) Any other institution/entity to be decided by the Government."

1.54. When asked to furnish details of achievements of FIDF since its operationalization, the Department submitted:-

"The proposals to the tune of Rs 2601.73 crore have been received from the various States viz, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Jammu & Kashmir and other Eligible Entities (EEs) as per the details furnished at Annexure-VI. Out of these, based on the recommendations of the NFDB, NIA, the Central Approval and Monitoring Committee (CAMC) constituted under the FIDF, the Department of Fisheries has recommended the proposals to the tune of Rs.1715.04 crore and details of the CAMC approved proposals are furnished at Annexure-VI."

R. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facilities to fisheries Sector

1.55. On being asked about the setting up of any target by the Department for the disbursement of loan to Fisheries Sector, the Department submitted:-

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide circular dated 4th February, 2019 has issued detailed guidelines for extension of KCC facility to Fisheries and Animal Husbandry farmers. Besides, RBI vide their circular dated 26th August, 2019 has also issued further guidelines on Interest Subvention for Kisan Credit Card(KCC) to Fisheries and Animal Husbandry farmers during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20. Since the system for extension of KCC facilities for fishers and fish farmers has been put in place recently, no targets have been fixed by the Department of Fisheries during 2019-20 for disbursement of loan to fishers/fish farmers. However, the Department of Fisheries is examining the matter relating to fixing of the annual target for disbursement of loan to fisheries, like other sectors, in consultation with the State Level/UT Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), NABARD and others."

1.56. On being asked about the problems being faced by the farmers to avail loan facility under KCC and the steps being taken by the Department to enhance awareness about loan facility under KCC among fisherman, the Department submitted as under:-

"The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has not received any report from the State Governments/UTs and others in this regard.

In order to create awareness on extension of KCC to fishers and fish farmers the Department of Fisheries has requested all the State Governments/ UTs to take necessary action to propagate the KCC facilities and also sensitize the fishers & fish farmers to avail the benefits of the same. In addition, State Level /Union Territory level Bankers Committee of each State/UT have been requested to include the extension of benefits of KCC to fishers and fish farmers as an agenda item in their regular review meetings. Besides, NABARD has also been requested to review the progress of extension of the KCC to fishers/fish farmers in their regular review meetings and provide the details of the fishers covered under KCC so as to monitor the implementation of the scheme and cover maximum fishers/fish farmers who are in need of short term credit."

S. Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

1.57. When asked to furnish details of physical achievement under the Blue Revolution Scheme, the Department submitted:-

Details of physical achievements under the Scheme are at Annexure-VII.

1.58. During the evidence, on the query of the Committee regarding Low Allocations for implementation of Blue Revolution Scheme, the Representative of the Department submitted as under:-

"...Sir, Blue Revolution was a Rs.3,000 crore Scheme. We were a very small division within the Agriculture Ministry till recently. Blue Revolution was our flagship scheme which was for Rs.3,000 crore spread over five years. So, we are getting close to a very small amount of Rs.550 and odd crore this year. I think, in the RE, we have been promised a little more than that. But there is still a shortfall of a few odd hundreds for our committed liabilities. So, with the new scheme, where we are trying to infuse more funds, we have told the State Governments that whatever is not yet covered by Blue Revolution, where we have committed liabilities, we will take it on to the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana.

The reason is that the scheme itself was only of Rs. 3,000 crore. That is why the amount given is so low. Our demand was that we should complete this entire amount of Rs. 3,000 crore in the current financial year. But we are running short by

Rs. 300 crore. That Rs. 300 crore we will make in the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, although we will be very happy if this Committee recommend to give us more funds..."

1.59. On being asked to furnish year-wise Allocations and Actual Expenditure under the Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, the Department submitted the following information:-

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
1	2015-16	47695.00	45586.00	41680.94
2	2016-17	45000.00	42425.00	42411.00
3	2017-18	54913.00	43799.19	42077.95
4	2018-19	73245.00	67914.00	67552.37
5	2019-20	77025.00	-	22090.95*

*As on date

1.60. When asked to furnish Financial Performance of all component of Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, the Department submitted as under:-

"Scheme/Component wise financial performance under the Scheme Blue Revolution is enclosed at Annexure-VIII."

1.61. On being asked about the reasons for setting low target under various Schemes such as development of freshwater aquaculture, installation of cages/pens in reservoir and other open water bodies safety of fishermen, etc. despite significantly higher achievements in each financial year since 2016-17, the Department submitted:-

"Department of Fisheries always promotes innovative and modern technologies for the development of fisheries in the Country. Keeping in view the immense scope of improving production and productivity potential in the sector, Department of Fisheries has targeted few components under the Blue Revolution scheme. To

meet the said target States/UTs have been advised to undertake the production enhancement components and infrastructures."

T. Assistance to Fisheries Institutes

1.62. When asked to furnish year-wise allocations and Actual Expenditure under Assistance to Fisheries Institutes Scheme the Department has submitted:-

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Institute	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		BE	RE	Actual expenditure	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	BE	RE	Actual expenditure
1	Fishery Survey of India	6538.00	5943.26	5293.59	7527.25	5318.01	5104.91	5762.05	5519.88	5626.73
2	Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical & Engineering Training	3567.20	1883.7	1744.91	4472.34	2028.86	1957.47	1943.15	1973.23	1904.90
3	National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training	1793.59	1280.29	1004.54	1325.40	1015.17	907.23	1159.30	1119.90	986.36
4	Central Institute of Coastal Engineering For Fishery	410.00	440.00	336.00	497.00	424.15	354.53	392.50	446.89	422.87

1.63. On being asked by the Committee about the provision for providing assistance to the Institutes for Research work on Fisheries Sector under this Scheme and to furnish details of assistance provided under the Scheme for the Research Work since 2016-17, the Department submitted:-

"The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution has provision to support innovative activities. The innovative activities covered under CSS are fisheries management, conservation, induction of new technology in fishing and allied activities including onboard handling of fish, diversification of species to enhance the production and productivity, new technologies in mariculture, fish culture, Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS) with a minimum capacity of 500 tonnes/ year, cage/pen culture including auto feed technology, energy efficient operation of post-harvest infrastructure facilities such as FHs/ FLCs etc, fisheries waste management, improvement in hygienic conditions of the post-harvest infrastructure facilities including deboning machine etc., post-harvest processing

and value added products, promotional activities and any unforeseen activities etc. However, no specific provision for Research and Development Work activities under CSS-BR. The Fisheries Institutes under the Department of Fisheries have their specific mandates oriented towards development of Fisheries Sector including infrastructure development, etc."

1.64. On being enquired about the presence of any policy of the Government to encourage Research on technological problems/technological upgradation in the Fishery Sector, the Department submitted as under:-

"The Research and Development in the field of fisheries falls within the mandate of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Department of Agriculture Research and Education. There are 9 institutes functioning under the control of ICAR engaged in R&D activities in different fields of fisheries including Inland, Marine, Cold Water, Brackish Water, Fresh Water and Ornamental Fisheries who is responsible for only fisheries research and development in the country. The Department of Fisheries interacts regularly with ICAR institutes to highlight and address the technological requirements of the fisheries sector."

U. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

1.65. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) was established in 2006 as an Autonomous Organization under the administrative control of the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India to enhance fish production and productivity in the country and to coordinate fishery development in an integrated and holistic manner. NFDB aims for holistic development of the Fisheries Sector through enhancement of fish production and productivity; to supplement nutritious protein for the growing population; to accelerate the overall economy of the country, besides improving health, economy, exports, employment and tourism in the country. The Department in their Background Material submitted has provided following regarding financial allocations to the NFDB since 2017-18:

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES) Rs. Crores)											
Name of the Scheme/Project/Programme	2017-18				2018-19					2019-20	RE
	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Proposed allocation	BE	
National Fisheries Development Board	172.96	9.00	9.00	13.99	561.58	5.00	100.00	101.62	200.00	80.75	

1.66. When asked about the reasons for abysmally low Budgetary Provisions for NFDB as compared to the proposed allocations during 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Department submitted:-

"Department of Fisheries proposed Rs. 281.00 crore (BE 2017-18) and Rs. 160.50 crore (BE-2018-19) to Ministry of Finance, but funds allocated was only Rs. 9.00 crore and Rs. 5.00 crore respectively during 2017-18 and 2018-19."

1.67. When asked to furnish allocation at RE stage to NFDB for the current financial year, the Department submitted:-

"RE for the current financial year is yet to be allocated. However an amount of Rs. 193 Crore is proposed for NFDB at RE stage (2019-20)."

1.68. On being asked about the reasons for significant enhancement of allocations to the NFDB at RE stage during 2018-19, the Department submitted:-

"NFDB prepared Annual Action Plan for new projects along with funds for completing the committed projects. The Executive Committee of NFDB in the 32nd meeting held on 5th June, 2019 approved the Annual Action Plan (2018-19) for Rs.125 crore. Accordingly, NFDB has requested DoF, Gol for release of funds."

1.69. When asked to furnish the breakup of utilization of funds allocated to NFDB during 2018-19 and 2019-20, the Department submitted:-
(Rs. In lakh)

2018-19		2019-20	
Allocation (RE)	Utilization	Allocation (BE)	Utilization
10000.00	9868.00	8075.00	3535.00

PART II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Creation of a new Department of Fisheries

1. The Committee note that the Government of India have created a separate Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in year 2019 and Department of Fisheries under Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying came into existence on 17.06.2019. The Committee appreciate this initiative of the Central Government. The Committee are of view that fisheries is an under-exploited Sector having huge potential for job creation in fishing as well as Food Processing Industries based on Fisheries. However, there is need to concerted efforts to fully utilize the potential of this Sector. The Committee note that despite contributing 10% of the total Exports and nearly 20% of the Agricultural Exports, 0.91% of the GDP and 5.23% to the Agricultural GVA (2016-17), there is lack of Comprehensive Policy for Fisheries Sector in the Country. The Committee hope that newly created Department of Fisheries to shift their focus for drafting a policy for fully exploiting the potential of Marine, Inland and Aquaculture Fisheries. The Committee also recommend the Government to identify the gap in legislation which hinders optimum utilization of potential of Fisheries Sector in the Country and to introduce the requisite Bills to Parliament for this purpose.

Analysis of Demand

2. The Committee note that the Fisheries Sector is a sunrise sector in Indian Economy in terms of potential and providing livelihood to millions of poor and vulnerable fisherman. Presently India is the second largest fish producing and second largest aquaculture nation in the World after China. The Committee are informed that transformation of the Fisheries Sector from traditional to commercial scale has led to an increase in fish production from 0.75 Million Metric tonnes (MT) in 1950-51 to 12.61 Million Metric tonnes (Provisional) during 2017-18. It has further been targeted to enhance fish production to 20 million metric tonnes (MMT) by 2023-24 (up from 13.34 million metric tonnes [provisional] in 2018-19) at an Average Annual Growth of about 9% (up from 7%) in fish production. The Committee also note that export earnings from the Sector registered at Rs. 45,106.89 crore (US \$

7.08 billion) in 2017-18 with the Quantity of 1377244 tonnes. The sector contributed about 0.96% to the National Gross Value Added (GVA) and 5.37% to the Agricultural GVA (2016-17). Fisheries Sector engages over 14.50 million people at the primary level and many more along the value chain. Against this background, the Committee note that in Budget Estimates 2019-20, the Department has been allocated total Budgetary Support of Rs. 804.75 crore including allocations for Scheme and Non-schemes Components. The overall allocation for the financial year 2019-20 has increased by 7.67 % in comparison to the allocation of Rs. 747.45 crore made during the last year 2018-19. The Committee also observe that allocations to Department of Fisheries are only 0.3 percentage of total Central Budgetary Outlay of Government of India. The Committee note that keeping in mind the potential of Fisheries Sector in employment generation and foreign earnings, this Budgetary Allocation is meagre. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the Department in Central Plan so that full potential of the Fisheries Sector can be realized and its Schemes do not suffer for want of funds.

Status of Utilization Certificate

3. The Committee note that the Department is grappling with huge pendency of Utilization Certificates of funds that are yet to be received from various State Governments. The Committee have been informed that there is pendency of Utilization Certificate to the tune of Rs. 599.40 crore as on date 29 October, 2019. The Committee also observe that there is huge pendency of UCs from States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Bihar. In this regard, the Committee have been informed that change in funding pattern between Centre: State from 75:25 to 60:40 for implementation of Scheme is the main reason for huge pendency of Unutilized Funds as many States are not able to contribute their share. Many States have not released their share of funds as a result of which the implementing agency could not utilize even the Centre's share of funds leading to jump in unutilized Fund. The Committee are of view that Fishery is one of Sectors which can help in increasing the income of farmers of the Country and any hindrance such as failure of State to contribute their share will lead to failure of schemes of Central Government. The

Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to look into this issue and explore possibility of changing funding pattern of various Schemes in the ratio of 75:25 or 80:20 between Centre and State respectively. The Committee believe that it will lead to proper and effective implementation of Schemes being implemented by the Department thereby helping the poor and vulnerable fishermen across Country.

Gender Budgeting

4. The Committee note that Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. Women constitute 48% of India's population, but they lag behind men on many social indicators like health, education, economic opportunities, etc. Hence they warrant special attention due to their vulnerability and lack of access to resources. The Committee note that the Department of Fisheries has constituted a Gender Budget Cell headed by Joint Secretary with six Members for correcting gender imbalances, promoting gender equality and development of women under the Schemes implemented by the Department. The Committee were informed that the Department has not received any specific funds for women component, however, it has been advising States/Implementing Agencies for earmarking around 30% of allocated funds towards women beneficiaries under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Blue Revolution, being implemented by the Department. The Committee express their displeasure that the Department has failed to furnish State-wise details of women beneficiaries under each Scheme of Fisheries Sector since 2017-18. The Committee feel that the benefits of Gender Budgeting cannot be fully delivered to the concerned quarters if records of Women beneficiaries under various schemes being implemented by them are not maintained. The Committee desire the Department to make Gender Budgeting Cell functional and more rigorous. The Committee further desire the Department to take up the issue of Gender Budgeting in letter and spirit and ear mark specific allocation for the same. The Committee also recommend the Department to set up specific physical targets State-wise and try to achieve those targets as women are an equal partner in overall development and upliftment of the society.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

5. The Committee note that Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) *is a strategy for the rapid Socio-economic development of tribal people. It forms a part of Annual Plan of a State/UT.* The Committee are informed that the erstwhile Department of Animal Husbandry, dairying and Fisheries had been exempted for earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) upto 2017-18. The Department is making allocations to the tune of 8.6 percentage for TSP since 2018-19. The Committee note that the Department has earmarked Rs. 261.60 crore at RE stage in 2018-19 for TSP component under different schemes/ programmes, out of which Rs. 250.98 crore has been incurred during 2018-19. Whereas, the Department has made Actual Expenditure of Rs. 8.18 Crore during current year as against allocations of Rs. 53.83 crore for implementation of Schemes under Tribal Sub plan during current year. The Committee are dismayed to note that the Department is not keeping with the idea of balanced expenditure spread out evenly throughout the quarters. The Committee are clueless about the ways the Department will spent remaining amount i.e. Rs 4564.29 lakh in remaining five months of the current financial year. The Committee further note that there is nil allocation under TSP during current financial year in many States such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, etc. which have significant Tribal Population. The Committee are of view that Fisheries Sector is one of important sector which has potential to enhance the income of significant tribal population in our Country. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take corrective steps and make earnest efforts for optimum utilization of funds in order to ameliorate the economic condition of tribal in the Country. The Committee would like to be apprised of corrective action taken in this regard.

Growth Rate of Fisheries Sector

6. The Committee note that India is second largest fish producing and second largest aquaculture nation after China and Government intend to attain the first place in the world in fish production. The Committee further note that current fish production of country from capture as well as aquaculture during 2018-19 (provisional) is 133 Lakh Tonnes, whereas, China has produced 668 lakh tonnes fish during 2016. The Committee were informed that Department has targeted to

enhance fish production to 20 million metric tonnes (MMT) by 2023-24 at an Average Annual Growth of about 9% (up from 7%) in fish production. The Committee further note that our Country has harnessed 57 per cent of our potential in the inland Fishery 70 percent in the Marine Sector. The Committee were further informed that the Department intend to various steps such as Re-circulatory aquaculture system (RAS), Cage culture, Brackish Water (including land locked Saline states), Cold chain development, mariculture, development of Ornamental Fisheries, focus on enhancement of fingerling production, development of Cold water Fisheries and creation of Fisheries Infrastructure Facilities both in Marine and Inland Fisheries Sectors for enhancing the production in fishery sector. The Committee have also been informed that there is plan to enhance investment to the level of Rs. 25000 Crore to ramp up existing infrastructure and other inputs for Fisheries Sector. The Committee also observe that Department is planning to implement Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana with allocation of Rs.10,000 crore in next five years. However, the Committee are dismayed to note that current projection of Fish production and initiatives being taken by the Department to enhance fish production are not sufficient enough to make India number one in fish production in the Country. The Committee are of view that there is need of fresh survey to assess the fish production potential in Country and identify the areas which can help to enhance fish production in minimum possible time and investment. There is also need to optimally utilize Deep Sea Fishing in Exclusive Economic Zone and Open Sea. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to prepare a blueprint to enhance fish production in Country. The Committee further desire the Government to allocate sufficient funds to the Department for implementation of the aforesaid Schemes so that the untapped potential of the Fisheries Sector in providing livelihood opportunities and employment generation can be fully harnessed and exploited.

Kisan Credit Card Facilities to Fisheries Sector

7. The Committee note that Government of India has extended Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facilities to fisheries and animal husbandry farmers with a purpose to help them meet their working capital requirements since 2018-19. The KCC facility will help fisheries and animal husbandry farmers to meet their Short-Term Credit

requirements. Fishers, Fish Farmers (Individual & groups/partners/share croppers/tenant farmers), Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups and Women groups are eligible for availing the KCC facilities. The Committee further note that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines for extension of KCC facility to Fisheries and Animal Husbandry farmers also extended Interest Subvention for Kisan Credit Card(KCC) to Fishery sector during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20. The Committee have been informed that Department has not fixed any physical target under this Scheme during 2019-20. The Committee are also surprised to note that Department is not maintaining details of loan facility extended to Fishermen. The Committee are of view that Kisan Credit Card can emerge as cheapest and easily available loan to meet urgent need of Economically Weaker Fisherman. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take steps to enhance awareness about the facility among fisherman. The Committee also desire the Department to fix target for disbursement of loan under Kisan credit Card scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

8. The Committee note that National Fisheries Board (NFDB) was established with aim to enhance fish production and productivity in the country and to coordinate fishery development in an integrated and holistic manner. NFDB aims for holistic development of the fisheries sector through enhancement of fish production and productivity; to supplement nutritious protein for the growing population; to accelerate the overall economy of the country, besides improving health, economy, exports, employment and tourism in the country. The Committee, however, are distressed to note that allocations to NFDB are not being made according to their actual need. The Committee observe that NFDB received Rs. 9 crore and Rs. 100 crore as against proposed allocations of Rs 172.96 crore and Rs. 561.58 crore during financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. The Committee further note that NFDB got allocations of Rs 80.75 crore as against proposed allocations of Rs 200.00 crore for year 2019-20. The Committee are of view that allocations to any organization should be according to their needs and proposed plan and deviation to this maxim can bring financial mis-management. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to allocate sufficient funds for

implementation of schemes by NFDB and effort should be made to bring uniformity in allocations to NFDB at BE and RE stage. The Committee desire the Department take up the issue of financial allocation with the Ministry of Finance so that various Schemes/Programmes of NFDB do not suffer for want of funds.

Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

9. The Committee note that Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries has been started as a Central Plan Schemes for development of fisheries during a period of five years 2015-16 to 2019-20 with a central outlay of Rs. 3000 crore. This Scheme provides focused development and management of fisheries, covering inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine fisheries including deep sea fishing, mariculture and all activities undertaken by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). The Committee note that an allocations of Rs. 2767.49 Crore has been made for implementation of scheme out of which the Department was able to utilize Rs 2158.13 crore. The Committee observe that Department failed to achieve target under some componenets of scheme such as Development of Brackishwater Aquaculture, Motorization of Traditional Vessels, Establishment of New Fishing Harbours/ Fish Landing Centre etc. The Committee have been informed that lower taget achievement is due to less proposals received from States/UTs. The Committee also observe that the Department has fixed low target under various Schemes such as development of Freshwater Aquaculture, Installation of Cages/Pens in reservoir and other open water bodies, safety of fishermen etc. despite significantly higher achievements in each financial year since 2016-17. The Committee are of view that lower awareness among potential beneficiaries may be reason for lower demand for some components of the scheme. The Committee are of view that Department should make efforts to enhance awareness among potential beneficiaries so that they can get benefits and target of enhancing production of fish may be achieved in future. The Committee expect the Department to identify shortcomings of Blue Revolution Scheme and make corrective measures in next ambitious scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsaya Sampada scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

10. The Committee note that a New focused Scheme- the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has been announced in the Budget 2019-20. Through this Scheme the Department of Fisheries will establish a robust Fisheries Management Framework. The Committee have been informed that Fisheries Management & Regulatory Framework including Welfare of Fishermen, Enhancement of Production and Productivity, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Management and Technology Infusion are some of the component scheme. The Scheme intends to address critical gaps in the value chain, including infrastructure, modernization, traceability, production, productivity, post-harvest management and quality control. The Committee hope that the proposed scheme will be able to enhance the target of production of fish to 20 Million Metric Tonnes and establish necessary infrastructure for providing momentum to modernization of fisheries in the country. The Committee note that this Scheme has Central Outlay of Rs 10,000 crore and the Scheme is to be implemented in 5 years (FY 2019-20 to 2023-24). However, the Committee note that the operationalization guidelines for implementation of the Scheme are yet to be finalized. They desire that these guidelines should be finalised at the earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised about steps taken in this regard within two months of presentation of this Report.

NEW DELHI
10 December, 2019
19 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture

Annexure-I

TABLE A-2 : STATE WISE INLAND AND MARINE FISH PRODUCTION DURING 2011-12 TO 2017-18

S.No.	State/UT's	(In Lakh Tonnes)														
		2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (p)		
		Inland	Marine	Total	Inland	Marine	Total	Inland	Marine	Total	Inland	Marine	Total	Inland	Marine	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.032	4.754	19.786	18.320	5.203	23.523	21.860	5.802	27.662	28.446	6.050	34.496	29.175	6.560	35.735
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.040	0.000	0.040	0.041	0.000	0.041	0.041	0.000	0.041	0.043	0.000	0.043	0.049	0.000	0.049
3	Assam	2.827	0.000	2.827	2.942	0.000	2.942	3.066	0.000	3.066	3.273	0.000	3.273	3.463	0.000	3.463
4	Bihar	4.798	0.000	4.798	5.069	0.000	5.069	5.091	0.000	5.091	5.879	0.000	5.879	5.943	0.000	5.943
5	Chhattisgarh	3.142	0.000	3.142	3.423	0.000	3.423	3.768	0.000	3.768	4.572	0.000	4.572	4.706	0.000	4.706
6	Goa	0.033	1.147	1.180	0.048	1.071	1.119	0.043	1.136	1.179	0.055	1.185	1.240	0.043	1.399	1.442
7	Gujarat	1.115	6.985	8.099	1.122	6.973	8.096	1.167	6.988	8.156	1.338	7.007	8.345	1.236	7.064	8.300
8	Haryana	1.112	0.000	1.112	1.210	0.000	1.210	1.442	0.000	1.442	1.900	0.000	1.900	2.087	0.000	2.087
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.107	0.000	0.107	0.118	0.000	0.118	0.125	0.000	0.125	0.128	0.000	0.128	0.139	0.000	0.139
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.203	0.000	0.203	0.201	0.000	0.201	0.204	0.000	0.204	0.207	0.000	0.207	0.193	0.000	0.193
11	Jharkhand	1.064	0.000	1.064	1.160	0.000	1.160	1.452	0.000	1.452	1.900	0.000	1.900	2.158	0.000	2.158
12	Karnataka	2.234	3.998	6.232	1.688	4.117	5.806	1.586	3.989	5.575	1.882	4.143	6.025	1.820	3.925	5.744
13	Kerala	2.015	5.245	7.260	2.108	5.167	7.275	1.614	4.314	5.928	1.483	4.143	5.626	1.340	3.950	5.290
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.091	0.000	1.091	1.150	0.000	1.150	1.387	0.000	1.387	1.434	0.000	1.434	1.501	0.000	1.501
15	Maharashtra	1.445	4.636	6.081	1.456	4.341	5.797	2.002	4.627	6.629	1.310	4.750	6.060	2.032	5.220	7.252
16	Manipur	0.305	0.000	0.305	0.320	0.000	0.320	0.320	0.000	0.320	0.330	0.000	0.330	0.000	0.000	0.000
17	Meghalaya	0.060	0.000	0.060	0.113	0.000	0.113	0.123	0.000	0.123	0.120	0.000	0.120	0.000	0.000	0.000
18	Mizoram	0.064	0.000	0.064	0.068	0.000	0.068	0.076	0.000	0.076	0.076	0.000	0.076	0.095	0.000	0.095
19	Nagaland	0.078	0.000	0.078	0.082	0.000	0.082	0.086	0.000	0.086	0.090	0.000	0.090	0.097	0.000	0.097
20	Odisha	3.363	1.332	4.695	3.765	1.448	5.213	4.550	1.531	6.081	5.341	1.508	6.850	5.950	1.703	7.652
21	Punjab	1.148	0.000	1.148	1.201	0.000	1.201	1.327	0.000	1.327	1.366	0.000	1.366	1.385	0.000	1.385
22	Rajasthan	0.454	0.000	0.454	0.425	0.000	0.425	0.502	0.000	0.502	0.540	0.000	0.540	0.641	0.000	0.641
23	Sikkim	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.004
24	Tamil Nadu	2.402	4.575	6.976	2.426	4.666	7.092	1.973	4.720	6.693	1.850	4.969	6.819	2.692	4.926	7.618
25	Telengana	2.684	0.000	2.684	2.368	0.000	2.368	1.989	0.000	1.989	2.700	0.000	2.700	2.231	0.000	2.231
26	Tripura	0.652	0.000	0.652	0.691	0.000	0.691	0.725	0.000	0.725	0.768	0.000	0.768	0.818	0.000	0.818
27	Uttarakhand	0.039	0.000	0.039	0.041	0.000	0.041	0.043	0.000	0.043	0.046	0.000	0.046	0.049	0.000	0.049
28	Uttar Pradesh	4.943	0.000	4.943	5.048	0.000	5.048	6.177	0.000	6.177	6.287	0.000	6.287	8.403	0.000	8.403
29	West Bengal	14.385	1.789	16.173	14.932	1.782	16.714	15.253	1.765	17.018	15.566	1.855	17.421	15.847	1.769	17.617
30	A and N Islands	0.002	0.370	0.372	0.002	0.371	0.373	0.002	0.386	0.388	0.002	0.393	0.395	0.003	0.373	0.376
31	Chandigarh	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001
32	D&Nagar Haveli	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33	Daman and Diu	0.003	0.315	0.318	0.005	0.225	0.230	0.006	0.234	0.240	0.004	0.243	0.247	0.009	0.257	0.266
34	Delhi	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.009	0.000	0.009	0.008	0.000	0.008	0.007	0.000	0.007
35	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.132	0.132	0.000	0.159	0.159	0.000	0.298	0.298	0.000	0.208	0.208	0.000	0.642	0.642
36	Puducherry	0.056	0.418	0.474	0.066	0.472	0.538	0.043	0.459	0.503	0.074	0.425	0.499	0.049	1.111	1.161
	India	66.91	35.69	102.60	71.62	36.00	107.62	78.06	36.25	114.31	89.02	36.88	125.90	94.166	38.900	133.066

Source : Director of Fisheries State Govt. / UTs Administration

Detailed investments in the fisheries sector during 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Till date)**Inland Fisheries**

- a) Central assistance of Rs.170.16 crores released for construction of 18925ha of new ponds
- b) Central assistance of Rs.33.14 crores released for renovation of 4937 ha of existing ponds.
- c) Central assistance of Rs.29.58 crores released for construction of 427 Carp hatcheries.
- d) Central assistance of Rs.2.80 crores released for construction of 20 Brackish water Prawn hatcheries.
- e) Central assistance of Rs.2.99 crores released for construction of 216 ha Brackish water nursery and Grow out pond.
- f) Central assistance of Rs. 94 lakh released for construction of 180 Brackish water grow out Cage
- g) Central assistance of Rs.19.63 crores released for construction of 1515 units of Trout Raceways.
- h) Central assistance of Rs.22 crores released for development of 1659 ha of Waterlogged areas.
- i) Central assistance of Rs.6.80 crores released for development of 541ha of productive utilisation of Inland Saline/Alkaline area.
- j) Central assistance of Rs.39.06 crores released for construction of 3328.36 ha of Fish Seed Rearing units.
- k) Central assistance of Rs.6.33 crores released for construction of 6 Brood Bank facility.
- l) Central assistance of Rs.8.13 crores released for distribution of 3120 nos. of Craft and gear
- m) Central assistance of Rs.3.07 crore released for construction of 139 nos of landing centres.
- n) Central assistance of Rs.5.93 crore released for development of 29 nos. of Integrated Development of Reservoirs.
- o) Central assistance of Rs.6.21 crores released for establishing small fish feed mills (1-5 quintall/day)
- p) Central assistance of Rs.10.31 crores released for establishing large fish feed mills(6-10t/hr)
- q) Central assistance of Rs.136.94 crores released for installation of 12,872 nos of cages/pens in reservoirs.
- r) Central assistance of Rs.26.81 crores released for construction of 398 Re-circulatory Aquaculture System(RAS)

- s) Central assistance of Rs.3.98 crores released for stocking of fingerlings in 2635.12 ha in beels.
- t) Central assistance of Rs.5.41 crores released for 119 Nos of Solar Power support System.
- u) Central assistance of Rs.1.96 crore released for implementation of 31 innovative Activities

Marine Fisheries:

- a) A total of Rs 302 crores has been released for purchase of 918 Deep sea fishing vessels, for promotion of Deep sea Fishing.
- b) Central assistance of Rs.17.90 crores for motorization of 8379 Traditional Crafts.
- c) Central assistance of Rs.16.60 crores released for 9967 Nos of safety kits provided for Fishermen at Sea
- d) Central assistance of Rs.14.99 crores released for procurement of 1104 FRP boats for Traditional/Artisanal Fishermen.
- e) Central assistance of Rs.11.23 Crores released for promotion of 770 Sea Cage culture.
- f) Central assistance of Rs.2.43 crores released for installation of 10610 rafts for Sea weed culture.
- g) Central assistance of Rs.1crore released for development of 3270 units of Mussel/Bivalve culture.
- h) Central assistance of Rs.40.25 lakh released for development of 5 units of Pearl Oyster culture.
- i) Central assistance of Rs.167.28 crores released for construction of 5 new fishing harbours/fish landing centers constructed/modernized
- j) Central assistance of Rs.4.25 crores released for dredging of FH/FLC

Fishermen Welfare

- a) Central assistance of Rs.21.08 crores released for providing insurance cover to about 41.08 lakh fishermen annually.
- b) Central assistance of Rs.83.04 crores released for providing financial assistance to 1.51lakh fishers annually under Saving-cum-Relief component during fishing lean/ban period
- c) Central assistance of Rs.97.38 crores released for Construction of 15,906 fishermen houses

Infrastructure

- a) Central assistance of Rs.5.18 crores released for procurement of 205 Refrigerated/Insulated Truck(10t capacity)

- b) Central assistance of Rs.3.60 crores released for procurement of 111 insulated truck(6t capacity)
- c) Central assistance of Rs.62.27 crores released for establishment of 992 Retail Fish Outlet.
- d) Central assistance of Rs.4.31 crores released for distribution of Autorickshaw with icebox.
- e) Central assistance of Rs.4.54 crores released for distribution of 3294 Motor cycle with icebox.
- f) Central assistance of Rs.64.64 lakh released for distribution of 3361 Bicycle with Icebox.
- g) Central assistance of Rs.6.96 crores released for setting up of 221 mobile/retail fish outlet
- h) 19,457 units of fish transportation facilities viz., refrigerated & insulated trucks, auto rickshaws, motor cycles & bicycles with ice box sanctioned
- i) Central assistance of Rs.13.21 crores released for establishment of 198 ice plants.
- j) Central assistance of Rs.3.48 crores released for establishment of 87 cold storage-ice plant cum cold storage.
- k) Central assistance of Rs.1.06 crores released for renovation of 121 ice plant

Training and Capacity Building

- a) A sum of Rs.16.72 crores released for providing skill training to 64,939 fish farmers & other stakeholders.

Annexure- III

S. N		State/UT		UCs Pending as on 01.04.2016 from earlier		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			Total UCs Pending (Col. iii + Col. vi+Col. ix+Col. xii)	
						Funds released	Amount for UCs received	UCs Pending	Funds released	Amount for UCs received	UCs Pending	Funds released	Amount for UCs received	UCs Pending	Funds released	Amount for UCs received	UCs Pending		
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	(Rs. in lakhs)			
1	Andaman & Nicobar	114.87	54.00	54.00	0.00	179.89	179.89	0.00	114.87	129.09	31.94	97.15			212.02				
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1897.00	1897.00	0.00	2162.88	724.41	1438.47	1438.47	1302.31	817.02	485.29	756.20	756.20	2679.96				
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.90	184.74	38.16	38.16	374.68	0.00	374.68	510.00	510.00	922.84				
4	Assam	14.41	1641.45	1592.44	49.01	799.66	537.46	262.20	325.63	524.14	0.00	524.14		0.00	849.77				
5	Bihar	7.56	1948.04	1250.21	697.83	2.25	1091.92	0.00	707.64	4078.69	0.00	4078.69		0.00	4786.33				
6	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1346.69	1346.69	0.00	1091.92	1091.92	0.00	0.00	1045.69	868.19	177.50	959.68	959.68	1137.18				
7	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	226.69	0.00	226.69	226.69	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	226.69				
8	Goa	2.50	1000.00	583.76	416.25	265.24	48.00	217.24	635.99	63.82	34.62	29.20		0.00	665.19				
9	Gujarat	10.64	386.50	300.88	85.62	1527.43	103.15	1424.28	1520.54	1420.80	446.60	974.20		0.00	2494.74				
10	Haryana	0.00	1122.05	1122.05	0.00	779.36	649.11	130.25	130.25	605.90	0.00	605.90	696.47	696.47	1432.62				
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1082.32	1082.32	0.00	572.26	517.18	55.08	55.08	1046.13	299.66	746.47	629.14	629.14	1430.68				
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5.17	1111.18	962.24	148.94	404.69	75.00	0.00	172.18	439.54	14.16	425.38		0.00	597.56				
13	Jharkhand	0.00	2300.20	1585.69	714.51	75.00	0.00	75.00	789.51	925.40	0.00	925.40		0.00	1714.91				
14	Karnataka	0.00	2870.54	2869.46	1.07	3324.31	2982.26	342.05	343.13	5847.28	3710.00	2137.28	1647.25	1647.25	4127.66				
15	Kerala	0.00	1298.10	1118.06	180.04	812.34	551.71	260.63	440.67	5093.01	0.00	5093.01	3264.00	3264.00	8797.68				
16	Lakshadweep	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.57	53.57	0.00	30.00	60.30	0.00	60.30		0.00	90.30				
17	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	672.02	672.02	0.00	0.00	711.39	646.93	64.46	404.70	404.70	469.16				
18	Maharashtra	0.00	2051.53	2046.63	4.90	2256.81	1000.00	1256.81	1261.71	2861.17	633.25	2227.92	1000.00	1000.00	4489.63				
19	Manipur	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	456.15	0.00	456.15	462.15	382.13	0.00	382.13		0.00	844.28				
20	Meghalaya	0.00	1003.17	1003.18	0.00	139.60	135.53	4.07	4.06	2598.94	2598.94	0.00		0.00	4.06				
21	Mizoram	0.00	1376.77	1376.77	0.00	261.39	261.39	0.00	0.00	403.75	403.75	0.00	545.52	545.52	545.52				
22	Nagaland	0.00	965.84	965.84	0.00	219.40	219.40	0.00	0.00	194.67	194.67	0.00	126.38	126.38	126.38				
23	NCT Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.29	0.00	136.29	136.29	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	136.29				
24	Odisha	166.07	2593.59	2187.00	406.60	1077.68	556.64	521.04	1093.71	1022.13	236.28	785.85	38.40	38.40	1917.95				
25	Puducherry	7.25	999.95	955.60	44.35	150.00	149.98	0.016	51.61	1448.00	452.00	996.00	140.00	140.00	1187.61				
26	Punjab	26.18	999.00	437.07	561.93	465.36	64.17	401.19	989.30	581.34	0.00	581.34		0.00	1570.64				
27	Rajasthan	9.09	262.10	125.00	137.10	83.28	0.00	83.28	229.47	70.20	0.00	70.20	171.60	171.60	471.27				
28	Sikkim	0.00	379.16	379.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	416.52	296.00	120.52	316.52	316.52	437.04				
29	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2492.50	2387.69	104.81	11342.80	3156.25	8186.55	8291.37	7155.91	6649.08	506.83	1499.00	1499.00	10297.20				
30	Telangana	0.00	1465.00	1465.00	0.00	479.78	301.86	177.92	177.92	1574.80	0.00	1574.80		0.00	1752.72				
31	Tripura	0.00	867.88	867.88	0.00	341.92	341.92	0.00	0.00	2004.18	1255.00	749.18	383.48	383.48	1132.66				
32	Uttar Pradesh	20.58	1760.85	1674.00	86.85	238.14	238.14	0.00	107.43	3050.06	1892.99	1157.07	400.00	400.00	1664.50				
33	Uttarakhand	0.00	954.95	954.95	0.00	746.56	661.56	85.00	85.00	471.08	438.61	32.47	369.76	369.76	487.23				
34	West Bengal	0.00	774.38	774.38	0.00	649.32	594.66	54.66	54.66	185.40	0.00	185.40		0.00	240.06				
	Total BR	420.32	38404.74	34764.93	3639.81	32216.89	16363.54	15853.35	19913.48	48088.43	21919.69	26168.73	13858.10	13858.10	59940.31				

Annexure-IV

Funds released to States/Uts under the SCSP for fisheries development

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No	Name of the State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1	A & N Island	0.00		9.40		9.40
2	Andhra Pradesh	232.00	482.04	375.12	90.72	1179.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00				0.00
4	Assam	0.00		288.01		288.01
5	Bihar	323.37		105.35		428.72
6	Chhattisgarh	0.00	125.87	199.43		325.30
7	Daman & Diu	0.00				0.00
8	Delhi	0.00				0.00
9	Goa	150.00	79.98	7.22		237.20
10	Gujarat	0.00	84.64			84.64
11	Haryana	186.00	11.66	125.46		323.12
12	Himachal Pradesh	173.00	175.85	215.04	147.49	711.38
13	Jammu & Kashmir	178.00	73.85	52.29		304.14
14	Jharkhand	0.00		180.00		180.00
15	Karnataka	228.00	1145.86	122.84		1496.70
16	Kerala	215.50	159.17	568.37		943.04
17	Lakshadweep	0.00		12.24		12.24
18	Madhya Pradesh	232.00	115.34	71.51	32.88	451.72
19	Maharashtra	469.00	1795.00	610.87		2874.87
20	Manipur	0.00		63.43		63.43
21	Meghalaya	0.00		431.43		431.43
22	Mizoram	0.00		24.08		24.08
23	Nagaland	0.00		32.31		32.31
24	Odisha	1707.39	194.55	39.72		1941.66
25	Puducherry	0.00		373.00		373.00
26	Punjab	160.00		281.34		441.34
27	Rajasthan	0.00	17.01	7.20		24.21
28	Sikkim	0.00		52.54	52.54	105.08
29	Tamil Nadu	165.00	300.00	1134.08		1599.08
30	Telangana	243.00	142.07	27.00		412.07
31	Tripura	0.00		626.87	41.36	668.23
32	Uttar Pradesh	292.00	238.14	249.00		779.14
33	Uttarakhand	0.00	98.38	47.13	38.76	184.27
34	West Bengal	113.79	26.32	46.35		186.46
35	FISHCOPFED	0.00				0.00
36	HQ (TMC)	0.00				0.00
36	Others	0.00				0.00
36	CIFRI	0.00				0.00
36	FSI	0.00				0.00
36	CMFRI	0.00				0.00
37	NFDB	1736.00		1716.2	200	3652.20
	Total BR	6804.05	5265.72	8094.83	603.75	20768.35

Annexure-V**Funds released to States/UTs under the ISF for fisheries development****(Rs. In Lakh)**

S.No	Name of the State/UT	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1	A & N Isaland	3.10		3.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	203.55	46.44	249.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	166.84		166.84
4	Assam	24.52		24.52
5	Bihar	54.49		54.49
6	Chhattisgarh	10.20		10.20
7	Daman & Diu			0.00
8	Delhi			0.00
9	Goa	3.08		3.08
10	Gujarat			0.00
11	Haryana	64.26	64.26	128.52
12	Himachal Pradesh	96.21	1.79	98.01
13	Jammu & Kashmir	21.06		21.06
14	Jharkhand	180.00		180.00
15	Karnataka	71.51		71.51
16	Kerala			0.00
17	Lakshadweep	39.90		39.90
18	Madhya Pradesh	25.62	7.98	33.60
19	Maharashtra	277.30	98.80	376.10
20	Manipur	32.86		32.86
21	Meghalaya	223.50		223.50
22	Mizoram	222.69	330.66	553.35
23	Nagaland	16.74	81.38	98.12
24	Odisha	19.86		19.86
25	Puducherry	48.00		48.00
26	Punjab			0.00
27	Rajasthan			0.00
28	Sikkim	27.22	27.22	54.44
29	Tamil Nadu			0.00
30	Telangana	27.00		27.00
31	Tripura	1110.95	21.43	1132.38
32	Uttar Pradesh	95.44		95.44
33	Uttarakhand	38.75	38.75	77.50
34	West Bengal	46.35		46.35
35	FISHCOPFED			0.00
36	HQ (TMC)			0.00
36	Others			0.00
36	CIFRI			0.00
36	FSI			0.00
36	CMFRI			0.00
37	NFDB	856.90	100	956.90
	Total BR	4007.90	818.71	4826.61

Status of Proposal received under the FIDF

Annexure-VI

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost (Rs. In crore)	Remarks
A.	Tamil Nadu		
1.	Fishing Harbour (4) Fish Landing Centre(7), Development of Sea cages (10)	836.80	CAMC recommended 3 fishing harbours (Rs.420 cr)
B.	Andhra Pradesh		
2.	Fishing Harbour (4) ,	1291.4	Recommended.
3.	Development of innovative project to enhance the fish/shrimp	3.64	Recommended.
C.	Telangana		
4	Fish seed Production and Stocking, fish processing plant	265.05	Additional Information sought.
D.	Maharashtra		
5	Hatchery, Ice Plants & cold storage, integrated reservoir development Cage Culture projects, Deep Sea Fishing Vessel	199.38	Additional Information sought.
E.	Jammu and Kashmir		
	Trout Feed mill (1) retail market (1)	5.47	Additional Information sought.
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	2601.73	

Annexure - VII

Sl.No.	Schemes	Scheme-wise details of Achievement of physical targets during last three years													
		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20				
		Name of the Component	Unit	Target	Achievement	Short -fall/ Excess, if any, with reasons	Target	Achievement	Short -fall/ Excess, if any, with reasons	Target	Achievement	Short -fall/ Excess, if any, with reasons	Target	Achievement (Till date)	Short -fall/ Excess, if any, with reasons
1	Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	Development of Freshwater Aquaculture	Ha.	1100	1484.33		1200	1773.78		1300	4483.31		1400		
		Development of Brackishwater Aquaculture	Ha.	550	314.7		600	229	Due to less proposals received from	650	48	Due to less proposals received from	700		
		Development of Waterlogged Areas	Ha.	220	245		240	80		260	1334		280		
		Establishing fish feed mills/plants	No.	2	77		4	16		5	81		5		
		Installation of cages/pens in reservoir and other open water bodies	No.	450	4745		500	1105		550	6774		600		
		Installation of Recirculatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS)	No.	1	1		2	198		2	198		4		
		Motorisation of Traditional Craft	No.	2625	1164	Due to less proposals received from the States/UTs	2760	1878	Due to less proposals received from the States/UTs	2900	4501		3050		
		Safety of Fishermen at Sea Assistance to Traditional/Artisanal fishermen	No. No.	1500 1000	2930 259	Due to less proposals received from the States/UTs	2000 1100	120 285	Due to less proposals received from the States/UTs	2500 1200	1195 563	Due to less	3000 1350		
		Promotion of Mariculture New fishing harbours/fish landing centres	No. No. of Project	1 2	397 3		1 2	12457 0	Due to less proposals received from the States/UTs	1 3	1703 2		1 3		
		Fishermen Houses	No.	5250	1877		5512	950		5800	6815		6100		
		Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen	No. in Lakhs	47	46.8		52	42.14		57	30		63	35.87	
		Saving-cum-Relief	No. in Lakhs	3.7	0.45		3.9	0.6		4.1	1		4.3	1.276	
		Training and Capacity Building	No	14200	13973		15900	13683		18600	24000		21800		

Annexure-VIII

SCHEME-WISE BUDGETARY OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING 2017-18 TO 2019-20										
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES										
(Rs. crores)										
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project /Programme	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
1	Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	400.73	301.73	321.45	632.61	500.00	484.16	550.00		104.99
2	National Fisheries Development Board	9.00	9.00	13.99	5.00	100.00	101.62	80.75		40.4
3	Assistance to Fisheries Institutes	139.4	88.00	83.27	94.84	92.66	89.01	139.5		75.51
4	Coastal Aquaculture Authority	4.00	3.50	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.5		2.24
5	Package for Replacement of Fishing Vessel seized by Pakistan	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00	3.92	3.92	0		0.00
6	Fisheries & Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund(FIDF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	10		0.00
	Grand Total	553.23	402.33	420.81	747.45	701.58	683.71	784.75		223.14

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2019-20)**

MINUTES OF THE NINTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 07th November, 2019 from 1226 hours to 1310 hours in Committee Room "2", Extension to Parliament House Annexe (Block-A), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Horen Singh Bey
3. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
4. Shri A Ganeshamurthi
5. Shri Kanakmal Katara
6. Shri Devji M. Patel
7. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
8. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
9. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

10. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
11. Shri R. Vaithilingam
12. Smt. Chhaya Verma
13. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | – | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | – | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | – | Deputy Secretary |

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

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Rajni Sekhri Sibal | Secretary (Fisheries) |
| 2. | Shri Bimbadhar Pradhan, | AS&FA |
| 3. | Dr. Pravin | ADG(Fisheries) |
| 4. | Shri Sagar Mehra | JS(Inland Fisheries) |
| 5. | Dr. Juijavarapu Balaji | JS(Marine Fisheries) |

NATIONAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NFDB)

Shri G.A. Rajkumar Senior Executive

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF COASTAL ENGINEERING FOR FISHERY (CICEF)

Shri N. Venkatesh Prasad Director

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES NAUTICAL AND ENGINEERING TRAINING (CIFNET)

Shri A.K. Choudhary Director

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES POST HARVEST TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING

(NIFPHATT)

Shri Jai Singh Meena Director

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the Representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries) to the Sitting of the Committee and apprised them of the confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the introduction, the Chairperson initiated the discussion on the subject "Demands for Grants (2019-20)" which was followed by a Powerpoint presentation by the Representatives of the Department. Thereafter, the Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below and sought clarification/information from the Department:

- (i). Steps being taken by the Department to enhance fish production in the Country to reach the level of China;
- (ii). Need to allocate sufficient fund for flagship Blue-Revolution Scheme;
- (iii). Need to ensure availability of Safety Kits to all Fishermen;
- (iv). Need to tackle the issue of increasing unspent fund under various Schemes; and
- (v). Need to change the funding pattern of Schemes between Centre and States.

4. The Representatives of the Department responded to most of queries raised by the Members. Then, the Chairperson appreciated the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the Subject and directed them to furnish the replies to the queries raised by the Members which remain unanswered and in respect of information which was not readily available with them to the Committee Secretariat.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2019-20)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 09th December, 2019 from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in the Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar– Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri Abu Taher Khan
6. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
7. Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe
8. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
9. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
10. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
11. Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana

RAJYA SABHA

12. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
13. Shri Kailash Soni
14. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
15. Smt. Chhaya Verma
16. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Shiv Kumar	–	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Arun K. Kaushik	–	Director
3.	Smt. Juby Amar	–	Additional Director
4.	Shri Sumesh Kumar	–	Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the followings Reports:

(i) Draft Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries);

*(ii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(iii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(iv) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the Draft Reports without any modifications and the Committee authorized the Chairperson to finalize and present these Reports to Parliament.

*4. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report