



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2019-2020)**

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

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

**'DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2020-21)'**

# **ELEVENTH REPORT**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**MARCH 2020/ PHALGUNA, 1941 (SAKA)**

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

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2020-2021)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on	13.03.2020
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on	13.03.2020



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
MARCH 2020/PHALGUNA,1941 (SAKA)**

COA No. **408**

**Price : Rs.**

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**Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of  
Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) and Printed by**

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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. | Smt. B.Visala   | - | Director                    |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar  | - | Additional Director         |
| 4. | Ms. Divya Rai   | - | Assistant Executive Officer |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eleventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2020-2021) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)

2. The Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha considered the Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying), which were laid on the table of the House on 11 February, 2020. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) at their Sitting held on 18 February, 2020. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 12 March, 2020.

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 Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for appearing before the Committee and furnishing information that they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department.

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

**NEW DELHI;**  
**12 MARCH, 2020**  
**22 PHALGUNA, 1941 (Saka)**

**SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR**  
**Chairperson,**  
**Standing Committee on Agriculture**

## **PART I**

### **CHAPTER I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

##### **INTRODUCTORY:**

1.1 Animal Husbandry and Dairying activities, along with Agriculture, continue to be an integral part of human life since beginning of the civilization. These activities have contributed not only to the food basket and draught animal power but have also helped to maintain ecological balance. Owing to conducive climate and topography, the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector has played a prominent socio-economic role in India. Traditional, cultural and religious beliefs have also contributed in the continuation of these activities. They also play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the Rural Sector, particularly among the Landless, Small and Marginal Farmers and Women, besides also providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of people.

1.2 Livestock Production and Agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other and both crucial for overall food security. Livestock Sector is an important Sub-sector of the Agriculture of Indian economy. It forms an important livelihood activity for most of the farmers, supporting Agriculture in the form of critical inputs, contributing to the health and nutrition of the households, supplementing incomes, offering employment opportunities and finally being a dependable “bank on hooves” in times of need. It acts as a supplementary and complementary enterprise.

1.3 India has a vast resource of livestock and poultry, which plays a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of rural masses. As per the 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, there are about 303.76 million bovines, 74.26 million sheep, 148.88 million goats and about 9.06 million pigs in the country, presently. The total livestock population as per



the 20<sup>th</sup> Census is about 536.76 million as compared to that of 512.05 million during 19<sup>th</sup> Census. The total poultry population as per the 20<sup>th</sup> Census is about 851.81 million as opposed to that of 729.2 million during the 19<sup>th</sup> Census.

1.4 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is one of the Departments under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The Department is responsible for matters related to livestock production, preservation, protection and improvement of stocks, dairy development, matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board. It also advises the State Governments / Union Territories in formulation of policies and programmes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.

1.5 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has the following mandate:

- Development of Livestock, Dairy and Poultry
- Containment and control of livestock diseases
- Livestock Census and Livestock Statistics
- Animal Welfare

### **Overview of Schemes under the Department –**

1.6 The list of Schemes under DAHD is as given below –

#### **1. Cattle and Dairy Development :**

- i. Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- ii. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- iii. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- iv. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund
- v. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in Dairy Activities (SDCFPO)

2. National Livestock Mission
3. Animal Husbandry and Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)
4. Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)
5. National Animal Disease Control Programme
6. Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey

1.7 Apart from these, the Department also runs the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) and holds administrative control over Animal Health Institutes of the country functioning under the Scheme on Livestock Health and Disease Control.

### **ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS**

1.8 Demand No. 40 pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for the financial year 2020-21, was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2020. A brief summary of Demands for Grants (2020-21) is as follows –

		<b>Actuals 2018-19</b>	<b>BE 2019-20</b>	<b>RE 2019-20</b>	<b>BE 2020-21</b>
Heads	Description				
	<b>REVENUE SECTION</b>				
3451	Secretariat- Economic Services	40.83	63.25	57.00	56.13
2403	Animal Husbandry	1023.77	1072.88	1293.05	1816.28
2404	Dairy Development	1253.38	1073.74	966.90	769.50
2405	Fisheries	202.48	-	-	-
2552	North Eastern Areas	-	291.92	254.94	310.66
3601	Grants-in-aid to States	1036.49	795.29	594.27	630.88
3602	Grants-in-aid to Uts	15.63	3.93	0.69	73.97
	<b>Total – Revenue Section</b>	<b>3572.58</b>	<b>3301.01</b>	<b>3166.85</b>	<b>3657.42</b>

	<b>CAPITAL SECTION</b>				
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	5.35	17.88	8.42	12.18
4404	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	-	23.76	5.00	34.53
4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	2.39	-	-	-
	<b>Total – Capital Section</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>41.64</b>	<b>13.42</b>	<b>46.71</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3580.32</b>	<b>3342.65</b>	<b>3180.27</b>	<b>3704.13</b>

1.9 On being asked by the Committee about the details regarding the funds proposed by the Department, funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year, the Department submitted the following information:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Proposed by the Department	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at BE stage	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at RE stage	Expenditure made by the Department
2017-18	4676.19	2367.77	2204.41	2105.16
2018-19	4930.57	2832.55	2961.70	2896.63
2019-20	3532.47	3342.65	3180.27	2527.38*
2020-21	8396.31	3704.13		

\*as on 31.12.2019

1.10 When enquired about the factors behind proposing Rs.8396.31 crore for the year 2020-21 despite BE in 2019-20 being reduced at RE stage, the Department informed the Committee that the proposal for RE 2019-20 and BE 2020-21 was submitted at RE stage and that the RE 2019-20 was reduced at the time of pre-budget discussion.

1.11 The Department further presented before the Committee, the justifications regarding Major Schemes for which an increase in allocation was demanded at RE 2019-20 and BE 2020-21. The details of these are given at **Annexure – I**.

1.12 During the evidence meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 for examination of Demands for Grants (2020-21), on being asked by the Committee about the plan of the Department to bridge the gap between the proposed budget of Rs.8396.31 crore and the allocated amount of Rs.3704.13 crore, the representative of the Department submitted:

“We would do a quick expenditure of the Rs.3,700 crore which has been provided to us and we would go back to the Finance Ministry. We would also request you to recommend the budget which we have proposed. Once we have spent this Rs.3,700 crore, hopefully with the help and assistance of the Committee and with the help and assistance of my Financial Advisor, we will be able to get more money as we go along.”

1.13 When asked as to how it is ensured that the proposed allocations are duly prioritized, rational and realistic without inviting drastic cuts at various subsequent stages, the Department in its reply submitted:

“The proposed allocations are deliberated in detail with justification in consultation with stakeholders where the Schemes are prioritized, made out rational and realistic as far as practicable, within the limited budget. The Department undertakes pre-budgetary consultations and review before sending budgetary proposals. The fact that these budgetary allocations are up to the mark is reflected by the expenditure pattern wherein the Department has achieved more than 97% of its Revised Estimate (RE) allocation in the previous year.”

1.14 When asked to furnish Dairying Sector’s contribution to GDP during the last three years, the Department in its written reply submitted:

“Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other, and both are crucial for overall food security. According to estimates of the Report “National Accounts Statistics 2019” of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the GVA of livestock sector was about Rs. 7,58,417 crore at current prices during 2017-18 which is about 28.4% of the GVA from agricultural and allied sector. At constant prices the GVA from livestock was about 27.4% of total

agriculture and allied sector. The Value of Output for Milk group for the last three years is as under:

(Rs in Crore)

Year	Milk Group	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
2015-16	560823	396662
2016-17	629157	421495
2017-18	701530	448970

1.15 On being asked by the Committee if the Department has ever asked the Ministry of Finance to allocate funds as per this Sector's contribution to GDP, the Department in its written reply submitted:

“The Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance on the matter of increasing the budget allocation for the Department. However, Ministry of Finance allocates the funds to Departments/Ministries keeping in view the overall resources position and priorities for allocation among competing demands from different sectors inter se. Although, Livestock Sector contributed 4.1% of total GVA in 2017-18 which has been growing at CAGR of 7.9 % during last five years, the Department needs funds commensurate with the Sector's contribution to GDP.”

1.16 The representative of the Department, in the course of the evidence submitted:

“...Our growth rate is not as it should be, the reason also being that budget which was required in that area has not been given for that particular activity. There is no investment from the private sector in this sector. If this was an auto component manufacturing plant, the private sector would have invested and the bank also would have given loans. That is why, as on date, neither the bank gives loan nor does the private sector make investments. How will this sector grow? Sir, as on date, the Annual Compound Growth of above 8% that we are witnessing in the Animal Husbandry Sector, is the same that can be seen in the Manufacturing and Services Sector, but still why was no budget allocations made in our Sector?...”

1.17 The Committee specifically, desired as to whether the physical targets of the Department have been downgraded due to reduced expenditure owing to downward revision at RE stage as compared to BE for the years 2017-18 and 2019-20, the Department in its reply informed the Committee:

“Despite downward revision at the RE stage as compared to BE for the years 2017-18 and 2019-20, the Department has strived to achieve the physical targets as specified for the years. However, in view of the reduced allocation, the targets were revised accordingly.”

1.18 When enquired specifically as to whether the reduction in expenditure has hampered the implementation of Schemes of the Department during the last three years, the Department in its reply submitted:

“In Major Schemes of the Department, funds have been utilized fully during last three years. Optimal utilization of funds/resources have been done by the Department. However, the Department could have done better had there been more funds.”

**UNDER-UTILIZATION OF FUNDS :**

1.19 The details of funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at the RE Stage and the Actual Expenditure made by the Department during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 is as under:

	(Rs. in crore)	
	2017-18	2018-19
<b>RE</b>	2204.41	2961.70
<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	2105.16	2896.63
<b>Difference</b>	<b>99.25</b>	<b>65.07</b>

1.20 When asked about the reasons behind constant under-utilization of funds by the Department during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Department in its reply informed the Committee:

“During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 37 crore was allocated under Dairy processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) which could not be utilized for want of adequate number of projects under DIDF. An amount of Rs. 17 crore could not be spent because of introduction of new technology in operation of Livestock Census. During 2018-19, Rs. 5 crore under DIDF couldn't be utilized because of increase in cost of borrowing of funds from market. Also, as regards lesser

expenditure by the Department in 2018-19 over RE of the year, the shortfalls were primarily related to various institutes managed by Department and Delhi Milk scheme. The reasons were mainly in Establishment Head for savings due to retirement of number of employees.”

1.21 During evidence in its presentation made before the Committee regarding allocation and expenditure for the year 2019-20, a representative of the Department submitted:

(Rs. in Crore)

Schemes	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure (AE) #	% utilization
Cattle Development	302.00	270.00	253.68	93.96
Dairy Development	808.00	651.05	647.70	99.49
National Livestock Mission	480.00	405.39	343.61	84.76
Livestock Health and Disease Control	474.98	346.00	340.14	98.31
National Animal Disease Control Programme	500.00	811.07	455.78	56.19
Others & Non Schemes	777.67	696.76	587.76	82.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>3342.65</b>	<b>3180.27</b>	<b>2628.67</b>	<b>82.66</b>

#as on 14.02.2020

1.22 During evidence meeting, on being pointed out by the Committee that the funds allocated during 2017-18 and 2018-19 also remained under-utilized, the representative of the Department submitted:

“Sir, as you are aware, plan and non-plan differentiation went away around 2014-15. Thereafter, what we had was scheme and non-scheme. So, scheme is what you can consider as the actual developmental kind of a work, while non-scheme is primarily for office expenditure, salary and such other related stuff. If you see the expenditure on the schematic allocation part in the last three years, in 2017-18 the expenditure was 96.38 per cent; in 2018-19, it was 99.65 per cent; and this year, it is 82.66 per cent. So, as far as scheme part is concerned, the expenditure has been matching the Revised Estimate as much as possible.”

1.23 The representative of the Department further added:

“...this year too, we are at 82.66 per cent. The remaining funds could not be expended because the supplementary demands made under FMD Programme have not been approved yet. As soon as the demand of Rs.311 crore gets approved, that too shall be spent.”

1.24 On being further probed by the Committee about the reasons behind under-utilization of funds by the Department, the representative of the Department, during the evidence deposed:

“Sir, every Scheme has limitations. As on date, the Finance Ministry has given directions, which had also been raised in your questions, every Scheme has limitations and every Quarter has restrictions regarding expenditure to be made in each Quarter. Quantum of expenditure that can be made in the first two months of the last Quarter, expenditure allowed in the last month of the last Quarter and furthermore expenditure to be made with respect to North East, country-wise expenditure, expenditure pertaining to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, General Area Expenditure? We have been running the programmes under all these restrictions. Sir... your support is required here...”

1.25 When asked by the Committee to furnish details of Utilization Certificates pending with the States since last 5 years, the Department provided Scheme-wise details of such certificates, which is reproduced at **Annexure – II**.

### **BUDGETARY ALLOCATION AND PLANNING :**

1.26 The details and the proportion of Budgetary Allocations made in favour of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying out of the total budget of the Government of India during the last three financial years and their comparison with Departments of the Agriculture Ministry are as follows –



	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<b>Central Plan Outlay of Government of India</b>		<b>2146734.78</b>	<b>2442213.30</b>	<b>2786349.45</b>
<b>Ministries/Departments</b>				
<b>Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>2367.77</b>	<b>2832.55</b>	<b>3342.65</b>
	<b>% of total Outlay</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.12</b>
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	Amount	41855.00	46700.00	130485.21
	% of total Outlay	1.95	1.91	4.68
Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Amount	6800.00	7800.00	8078.76
	% of total Outlay	0.32	0.32	0.29

1.27 From the above Table, it is clear that the proportion of Budgetary Allocation towards DAHD was 0.11% of total Central Plan Outlay in the year 2017-18, while it was 0.12% during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20.

1.28 When asked about the reasons for constant share of DAHD in the Central Plan Outlay during the last two fiscals, the Department in its reply informed:

“The share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in Central Plan Outlay for the Fys 2018-19 and 2019-20 are approximately same. However, the allocation (Rs. 3342.65 Crore at BE stage) for the FY 2019-20 has been increased by 18 % from the FY 2018-19. Moreover, the Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance on the matter of increasing the budget allocation for the Department. Ministry of Finance allocates the funds to Departments / Ministries keeping in view the overall resources position and priorities for allocation among competing demands from different sectors inter se.”

1.29 On being enquired about the figure of percentage share of DAHD in the Central Plan Outlay for the year 2020-21, the Department informed that the share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying with Central Plan Outlay is 0.12% during the FY 2020-21.

1.30 On being asked by the Committee as to how the Department ensures efficient utilization of funds and also accountability of implementing agencies in the Schemes being implemented, the Department informed that it continuously monitors and reviews the progress of implementation of the programmes / schemes in the States / UTs through National Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visits, Video Conferences, etc.

## CHAPTER II

### SECTORAL OVERVIEW AND SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS

#### SECTORAL OVERVIEW :

2.1 The Department in the information furnished to the Committee regarding Sector-wise details of Scheme and Non-Scheme allocations and percentage increase / decrease during the last three years and current year submitted:

(Rs. in crore)

SCHEME	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21*	% increase/decrease over previous year
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>SCHEMES</b>								
Cattle and Dairy Development	991.00	991.00	1266.92	1686.49	1110.02	921.05	770.04	-30.63
Livestock Health	298.77	298.77	508.77	391.43	474.98	346.00	438.00	-7.79
National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis					500.00	811.07	1300.00	160.00
National Livestock Mission and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	310.00	309.00	380.00	301.00	505.00	405.39	496.96	-1.59
Statistics	34.20	34.20	64.20	52.00	150.00	126.49	100.00	-33.33
<b>Total-Schemes</b>	<b>1633.97</b>	<b>1632.97</b>	<b>2219.89</b>	<b>2430.92</b>	<b>2740.00</b>	<b>2610.00</b>	<b>3105.00</b>	<b>13.32</b>
<b>NON SCHEMES</b>								
Secretariat Economic Service	48.80	40.65	44.27	43.51	63.25	57.00	56.13	-11.26
National Institute of Animal Welfare					5.00	2.00	3.00	-40.00

Animal Welfare Board					12.00	6.00	7.00	-41.67
Animal Health Institutes	20.00	19.85	20.75	30.00	30.00	21.00	24.00	-20.00
Small Livestock Institutes	85.00	45.53	45.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
Breed Improvement Institutes	60.00	46.41	47.64	47.00	52.00	44.00	44.00	-15.38
Delhi Milk Scheme	520.00	419.00	455.00	360.27	390.40	390.27	415.00	6.30
<b>Total Non Schemes</b>	<b>733.80</b>	<b>571.44</b>	<b>612.66</b>	<b>530.78</b>	<b>602.65</b>	<b>570.27</b>	<b>599.13</b>	<b>-0.58</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2367.77</b>	<b>2204.41</b>	<b>2832.55</b>	<b>2961.70</b>	<b>3342.65</b>	<b>3180.27</b>	<b>3704.13</b>	<b>10.81</b>

2.2 On being questioned by the Committee about the basis of working out financial requirements for various Schemes and activities undertaken by it, the Department, in its reply, informed the Committee that this is done in consultation with stakeholders such as States / Uts and other implementing agencies and also that budgeting is done by the Department to meet sustainable development goals.

2.3 On being specifically asked about the reasons behind 30.63% reduction in allocation to the Scheme under Cattle and Dairy Development, the Department in its written reply submitted:

“There is decrease of 7.69% in the allocation of NPDD scheme and 0% reduction in allocation of SDC&FPO scheme during 2020-21 when compared to 2019-20. Though a higher allocation was requested under the Schemes, the same was not considered by the Finance Ministry. However, with the commencement of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, the Department is restructuring all Dairy Development Schemes by rationalizing investments to be made by Private Sectors for milk processing and value addition products making capacities. The Department envisages to focus on quality milk production activities during 15<sup>th</sup> Finance commission period, Accordingly, DEEDS schemes will be discontinued from 2020-21 onwards resulting in reduction in Budget. This will also be achieved by convergence and dovetailing of schemes of other Departments/Ministries.”

2.4 On being asked to provide details behind reduction in allocation towards each of the Components under Non-scheme Heads of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and about the plans of the Department to undertake expenses under these Heads, the Committee was informed:

“The Department proposed enhanced budgetary allocation, however, Ministry of Finance allocated the funds to Departments/Ministries keeping in view the overall resources position and priorities for allocation among competing demands from different sectors inter se. Thus, with the reduced allocation, the Department has optimized/ revised expenditure accordingly.”

2.5 When asked to provide details of fees received and / or revenue generated by the National Institute of Animal Welfare during the last three years, the Department, in its written reply informed that the Institute has not received any fees or generated any revenue during the said period. However, the Department did furnish details of fees received and revenue generation from the 7 Animal Health Institutes directly under its administrative control. Details furnished are as follows :

(Rs. In lakh)

S.No.	Name of AQCS Station	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (31 <sup>st</sup> Jan, 2020)
1	AQCS Chennai	44.12	15.49	19.66	27.80
2	AQCS New Delhi	11.51	20.64	24.77	---
3	AQCS Mumbai	--	25.73	26.96	28.61
4	AQCS Hyderabad	--	--	---	---
5	AQCS Bangalore	--	--	---	---
6	AQCS Kolkata	10.97	--	1.05	--
7.	NIAH, Baghpat	--	--	---	---
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>66.60</b>	<b>61.86</b>	<b>72.44</b>	<b>56.41</b>

2.6 Similarly, for the 14 Small Livestock Institutes (Central Stations under National Livestock Mission) under the Department, revenue generated during the last three financial years is as follows :

(Rs. In lakh)

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (12.02.2020)
1123.44	1240.47	1333.73	961.56

2.7 On being asked by the Committee to provide details of reduced allocation with respect to Scheme Head on Statistics and steps taken in the matter, the Department in its reply submitted:

“Due to introduction of new technology in operation of Livestock census, funds could not be utilized. The details of allocation and expenditure are given in the following Table :

(Rs. in crore)

SCHEME	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp. Till 14.02.2020	BE
Statistics	34.20	34.20	17.98	64.20	52.00	50.80	150.00	126.49	120.09	100.00

### **SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS :**

#### **A. RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM) –**

2.8 The Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds since December, 2014. The Scheme is crucial for upliftment of rural poor as more than 80% low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labours. The Scheme is important in enhancing milk production and productivity of cattle and buffaloes to meet growing demand of milk

and making dairying more remunerative to the rural farmers of the country. As informed by the Department, the Scheme is leading to multiplication of elite animals of indigenous breeds and increased availability of indigenous stock.

2.9 Major components under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission include :

- **Extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) Coverage** comprising of strengthening of existing AI centres, Training of existing AI Technicians, Establishment of MAITRI centres etc.
- **Enhancement of Production and Productivity- Progeny Testing; Pedigree Selection**
- **Breed Improvement by Modern Reproductive Techniques** comprising of Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) and In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) labs, Sex sorted Semen production etc.
- **Conservation of Indigenous Breeds** including establishment of 'Gokul Gram' or Indigenous Cattle Development Centre, establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre, Identification and issue of Health Cards to Milk Bovines
- **Awareness Programme**

2.10 The outlay and expenditure for RGM, as furnished by the Department is:

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	BE Proposed	BE	RE	Exp.
2016-17	-	100.00	120.00	118.88
2017-18	200.00	190.00	190.00	187.73
2018-19	660.00	301.50	750.50	750.40
2019-20	355.00	302.00	270.00	253.68*
2020-21	1548.86	310.00	-	-

\*as on 12.02.2020

2.11 The physical targets and achievements of the Scheme under its various components from 2017-18 onwards have been given at **Annexure – III**.

2.12 The Department, in its background note furnished to the Committee provided that the State-wise unspent balance under RGM from the year 2015-16 up to 2019-20 is Rs. 511.12 crore, while that of Research Institutes for the same duration is Rs. 165.01 crore. The Department has stated that the total unspent balance under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission from 2015-16 till 2019-20 amounts to Rs.827.28 crore.

2.13 On being questioned about the reasons for such huge unspent balances in different States and Research Institutes from 2015-16 onwards, the Department, in its written reply to the Committee furnished:

“Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, an amount of Rs 502.22 crore was released at the fag end of financial year 2018-19 and out of this an amount of Rs 326.39 crore was released to the States and research Institutions for establishment of sex sorted semen production facility and In Vitro Fertilization/Embryo Transfer Technology labs. Activities sanctioned under the project are capital in nature requiring civil works and import of machines and equipments which require more time for implementation. Establishment of sex sorted production facility is on 60:40 Central: State share and State share in most of the cases is not released in time which delays implementation of the project. Scheme is being implemented through State Implementing Agency and implementation is subject to State purchase procedure which is lengthy and time consuming. The present status of unspent balances available with the States/ Union Territories as on 12.2.2020 is given in the following table.

(Rs in lakh)

<b>Agency</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
State and UTs	0.00	0.00	1027.20	25732.99
Research Institutes & NDDB	0.00	0.00	0.00	16501.20
<b>Total</b>			<b>1027.2</b>	<b>42234.19</b>



2.14 As per the data regarding Physical Targets furnished by the Department, the number of bulls inducted for AI was targeted at 1000 for the year 2019-20, however the Department could achieve a figure of only 379. As for sex sorted semen production, the target for 2019-20 was set at 3 mn doses but the Department could achieve only 2 mn doses.

2.15 During evidence, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee on the issue:

“Sir, as far as improving productivity is concerned, the Breed Improvement Institutes are required to improve quality for which we have designed programmes for 3-4 tasks. The biggest task is that we need High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bull which we are really short of, as on date.”

2.16 The representative of the Department further stated:

“Sir, the programme that has been designed for High Genetic Merit Bull for the coming 5 years targets production of about more than 11,000 High genetic Merit Bulls. A target has been set for increasing semen production as well. If our new Scheme is approved then we would take the present semen production of 119 mn doses to 200 mn doses.”

2.17 When asked to furnish a brief note on Gokul Grams and if there is any proposal to increase the present number of Gokul Grams in the country, the Department in its reply submitted :

“Integrated indigenous cattle development Centres – “Gokul Grams”- are being established under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission with the aim of conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific and holistic manner. The objectives for establishment of Gokul Gram are as under :

- a) To promote indigenous cattle rearing and conservation in a scientific manner.
- b) To propagate high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds.
- c) To optimize modern Farm Management Practices and promote Common Resource Management.
- d) To utilize animal waste in economical way i.e. Cow Dung, Cow Urine

Establishment of 21 Gokul Grams have been approved in 14 states under the scheme and funds have been released for 16 Gokul Grams. As scheme is ending by March 2020 only committed liability will be taken up under the scheme during 2020-2021 to complete 16 Gokul Grams.”

2.18 During the evidence, the representative of the Department submitted in the matter:

“Sir, as far as Gokul Grams are concerned, as of now there are a total of 10 Gokul Grams which have been completed. These 10 Gokul Grams are located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and UP. Rest of the other Gokul Grams, 16 of them, are under implementation. On some of them the work is in progress and on others the civil works have been completed. If you allow me, Sir, we will give you the details of each Gokul Gram and its status.”

2.19 On being asked by the Committee about the difficulties in implementing the component on Gokul Grams, during the evidence, the representative of the Department further submitted:

“Not exactly, Sir. It is just the process which takes time in the States. At the end of it, the State Government has to implement it, and they have their own procedures to follow.”

2.20 When enquired about the details of the physical targets and achievements of the Department under the National Artificial Insemination Programme since its inception, the Department in its reply submitted:

“Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme has been launched during September 2019 in 605 districts with less than 50% artificial insemination coverage covering 20,000 animals per district and 300 villages per district. The programme is being implemented from 15<sup>th</sup> September 2019 to March 2020. As on 15.2.2020, 28.56 lakh animals have been covered and 14.91 lakh farmers got benefitted under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 205.71 crore has been released to States for implementation of the programme. The project will lead to increase in milk production and productivity of bovines thereby enhancing farmers income.”

2.21 On being asked by the Committee about the total cost of Artificial Insemination (AI) per cattle and about the process of it being carried out at the grassroot level, the Department informed the Committee in writing that the Total cost of Artificial Insemination per bovine/cattle is Rs 325 including incentive to AI technician for delivery of AI services at farmers doorstep, cost of semen and consumables.

2.22 In the Budget Speech (2020-21), the Finance Minister inter-alia stated that 'Coverage of Artificial Insemination shall be increased from the present 30% to 70%'

2.23 When enquired about the steps being taken and funds proposed to be allocated by the Department to increase coverage of Artificial Insemination (AI) from 30% to 70%, the Department in its reply submitted:

“The Department is finalizing scheme to extend artificial insemination coverage from 30% to 70% covering all the districts all categories of dairy farmers over duration of five years. Quality Artificial Insemination services are proposed to be delivered at the farmers’ doorstep free of cost. Under Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan implemented during 2018-19, artificial insemination programme was implemented in 112 aspirational districts. During the programme 9.05 lakh animals were covered from June 2018 to January 2019.”

2.24 When asked about the physical targets, achievements and revenue generation during the last three years regarding Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) under the component Breed Improvement Institutes, the Department in its reply submitted:

Year	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
Frozen-Semen Production(in lakh)	22	10.38	25	8.51	25	9.25
Frozen-Semen Sales(in lakh)	22	6.36	25	6.36	24.5	5.35
Total Trainees	250	224	250	156	250	260
Revenue(in crore)	1.80	1.14	1.80	0.20	1.8	1.02

2.25 On being asked about the reasons for low achievement of target regarding frozen-semen production, the representative of the Department explained:

“Sir, I completely agree with you. That is why, to help take the programmes forward, we have been demanding higher allocations, which have not been made available to us.”

## **B. NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN PHASE – I (NDP-I)**

2.26 National Dairy Plan Phase-I(NDP-I) was approved as a Central Sector Scheme to meet the projected national demand of 150 million tonnes of milk by 2016-17. NDP-I was approved for implementation in 14 milk potential States by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through the end implementing agencies (EIAs) with total outlay of Rs. 2,242 crore. NDP-I is implemented in 18 major milk producing States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. These States account for more than 90 percent of the country's milk production. However, coverage of NDP-I is across the country in terms of benefits accrued from the project, so far availability of semen of HGM bulls is concerned. The objectives of the programme are as under:

- i. To increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- ii. To provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector.

NDP-I has been terminated as per its approved implementation period.

2.27 On being asked by the Committee about the average contribution of Organized Milk Sector versus Unorganized Sector in the milk production of the country and about the

steps being taken by the Department for incorporating the Unorganized Dairy Sector into the Schemes and Programmes currently being run by them, the Department in its reply submitted :

“As per information furnished by NDDDB, Project Development Objective (PDO) level indicators were laid under National Dairy Plan Phase I to monitor progress made in terms of providing greater market access to dairy farmers. One of the PDO indicators was the “Share of milk sold to the organized sector (as a share of production)”. Under NDP I, external monitoring and evaluation was undertaken by an external consultant which conducted the Baseline, Mid Term and End Term Survey along-with Annual surveys. The result of the last three surveys against end of project target is provided in the table below:

Indicator	Unit measure	End of project target under NDP I	Achievement		
			Baseline (2012-13)	Mid-Term (2015-16)	End Term (2018-19)
Share of milk sold to the organized sector (as a share of production)	%	56	45	48	59

Under NDP I, a total of about 55,000 (of which 21,874 were new) producer owned institutions including cooperative societies and producer companies were covered which provided market access to the about 16.8 Lakh milk producers while ensuring remunerative price for milk in a transparent manner.

The milk production and marketable surplus are estimated annually by the respective Animal Husbandry Departments of the States. While the share of surplus quantity of milk being handled by the cooperative sector is available, the volume of milk processed by the private dairies is not available.”

2.28 On being asked to furnish data regarding State and UT-wise details of percentage increase in Rural Milk Producers gaining access to Organized Milk Sector during NDP-I,

the Department failed to furnish the exact information and instead provided the same data of the total share of milk sold to the Organized Sector as was furnished by the NDDB.

2.29 The Committee categorically desired to know about the plans of the Department to implement NDP Phase II and the provisions proposed to be undertaken therein, the Department in its reply submitted:

“NDP-II envisages strengthening infrastructure for milk procurement, processing and support for marketing infrastructure to dairy cooperatives, milk producer companies and private dairies by bridging the gap in dairy infrastructure across the country. This is also to pursue the agenda to double the farmers’ income by 2022. The Department in consultation with NDDB is in process of finalisation of DPR with focus on programme sustainability and its social & environmental impact. The scheme is now at the formulation stage.”

2.30 Again, on being specifically asked to furnish State and UT-wise details of SC/ST and women beneficiaries covered under the objectives of NDP-I during the period from 2016-17 to 2018-19, the Department informed the Committee that a total of 2,50,909 SC/ST beneficiaries and that of 3,36,269 women beneficiaries were covered under NDP-I.

2.31 In her Budget Speech (2020-21), the Hon’ble Finance Minister has stated that the Government shall facilitate doubling of milk processing capacity from 53.5 million MT to 108 million MT by 2025. When asked about the measures proposed to be taken by the Department for achieving this target by the said time period, the Department in its written reply informed that :

“Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying is putting efforts to increase milk productivity through genetic improvement and reduction of input cost. Emphasis is also given on improvement of quality by providing required testing facilities at village and dairy plant level for safe human consumption. The Quality Milk Programme will cover both cooperative and private sector with fund sharing basis. Better quality milk and milk product will not only increase its demand in domestic and international market but would also bring investment in the sector to boost growth in rural income and also employment. So far creation of processing capacity is concerned, besides implementing “Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)” scheme, the schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Rashtriya Krishi

Vikas Yojana (RKVY), State Government schemes etc. shall be converged to fulfill the targets. DIDF is a credit linked scheme and brings investment in the sector. Also, the other scheme as mentioned will bring investment on fund sharing basis. Further, this Department is in the process of formulating a new scheme with World Bank credit for investment in dairy processing. With the above steps this Department will be able to meet the processing targets.”

2.32 The Department has also submitted in its reply:

“In India milk production is growing by 6.4% during the last 5 years and has increased from 146.3 million MT in 2014-15 to 187.7 million MT in 2018-19. About 54% of milk produced is marketable surplus and remaining 46% retained in villages for local consumption. Out of the marketable surplus available with farmers only 36% is handled by organized sectors evenly shared by cooperative and private sector. There is a need to bring the remaining 64% surplus milk under organized fold through various interventions.”

### **C. LIVESTOCK HEALTH & DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC) –**

2.33 The Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which supplements the efforts of the States/Uts in development of animal husbandry by providing financial assistance as Central share for control & containment of animals diseases.

2.34 The Components of the Scheme are as follows :

- "Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)
- Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)
- Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)
- Classical Swine Fever Control programme (CSF-CP)
- National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)
- National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
- Professional Efficiency Development (PED)"

2.35 The Outlay and Expenditure for LH&DC, as furnished by the Department is as follows :

Year	BE Proposed	BE	RE	Exp.
2017-18	1555.03	298.77	298.77	298.40
2018-19	746.63	508.77	391.43	390.67
2019-20	508.77	474.98	346.00	333.36*
2020-21	500.00	438.00	-	-

\*As on 31.12.2019

2.36 The reason given by the Department for shortfall in expenditure during each of these years was that it was due to less demand of funds from States. Besides, BE (2020-21) has seen a decrease of 7.79% as compared to BE (2019-20).

2.37 When asked about the reason behind this reduction in BE over the previous year, the Department in its reply submitted :

“The BE for the scheme “Livestock Health & Disease Control” (LH&DC) during 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 was for all nine components of the scheme. FMD-CP was the major component with a yearly requirement of funds of more than 50% of the total allocation under LH&DC. With the launch of a new Central Sector Scheme viz. “National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for Foot & Mouth Disease & Brucellosis” during mid of 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs.13343 crore (from 2019-20 to 2023-24), the FMD-CP and B-CP components were dropped from the extant LH&DC scheme. Hence, BE of LH&DC for 2020-21 is reduced (-7.79%) to Rs.438.00 crore against BE for 2019-20.”

2.38 Details of Actual Expenditure, Physical Targets and Achievements of two main components of LH&DC i.e. FMD-CP and ESVHD are as follows:

"Actual expenditure -

(Rs. in crore)

Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#	Total
Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)	174.91	262.94	308.79	223.04	<b>969.68</b>



Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries (ESVHD)	4.87	3.05	7.20	2.48	<b>17.60</b>
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# upto January, 2020

Physical targets and achievements –

Name of component	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 <sup>#</sup>	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
FMD – CP (Vaccination in lakh doses)	1950	2840	2850	3746.5	4840	3725.9	4560	2145
ESVHD (No. of Veterinary Institutions strengthened)	137	152	70	-	100	112	30	27

#upto January, 2020"

2.39 The physical targets and achievements of the Scheme under its various Components from 2017-18 onwards has been reproduced at **Annexure – IV**.

2.40 The Department in its replies has informed that it provides financial support to 1 Central laboratory viz. Centre for Animal Disease Research and Diagnosis (CADRAD) and 5 Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (RDDDLs) to provide referral services in addition to the existing disease diagnostic laboratories in the States (animal disease research and diagnosis).

In this context, the representative of the Department, during evidence held on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2020, deposited before the Committee:

“Sir, we have laboratories at three levels. First, at national level, which includes National Institutes like in Bareilly, Bhopal and Hisar. All tests can be performed in these. The second level is Regional Disease Diagnostic Labs. We have our labs in

6 regions which are funded by us directly. Apart from this, State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, one in each State. Furthermore, at the district level, there are about 256 laboratories of their own.”

2.41 When asked about the Mobile Veterinary Clinics in the country, the benefits accrued to the livestock owners due to such clinics and about funds regarding the same, the representative of the Department, during evidence submitted:

“We do not provide funds for this. Telangana has initiated this and some other States run such clinics at the level of the Milk Unions....Sir, our plan is to establish one Mobile Dispensary per 1 lakh livestock population... This is our plan for the coming 5 years and the funds that have been allocated to us for the year 2020-21 are not sufficient.”

2.42 When asked about the total number of Mobile Veterinary Clinics that the Department would have to establish at the rate of 1 clinic per 1 lakh livestock population and about the quantum of funds that would be required for this, the representative of the Department, during evidence, further submitted:

“We will need 5358 mobile veterinary units for the country. For this, our proposal is that the cost of purchasing automobile be borne by the Center, this has not been approved as of yet. The cost of the driver, compounder and doctor shall be split on the basis of 60:40. For this, we will need Rs. 3123 crore for the coming five years. This year, we have obtained a total of Rs. 438 crore. PPR vaccine, Classical Swine Fever vaccine and Mobile lab are the three major components under this.”

2.43 Acknowledging that this allocation is too meager, the Committee asked the steps to be taken by the Department for blood examination, to which, the representative of the Department deposed before the Committee:

“This facility shall be made available through establishing equipments in the Mobile Dispensary itself. As on date, we are doing a lot with regard to animal health. However, one difference between the network on human health and that on animal health is that there is negligible private sector contribution when it comes to animal health. It is available only for dogs and there is very low contribution from the private sector regarding cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs etc. The Government needs to spend on this area so that input cost can be reduced. This has three things, however, animal health is of utmost importance though breed improvement and

nutrition are also equally important. If the Government spends money on these three, the cost of the product being derived will be less, profit will increase and the private sector will also invest in processing and value addition. Steps that are required to be taken by the Government, in this direction, have already been taken. Such as a huge programme has been launched for FMD and Brucellosis, likewise the Finance Minister made announcements for PPR too. That too will be taken up in the coming 5 years. We have planned to eradicate it by the year 2025. Similarly, steps need to be taken with respect to fodder and breed improvement. Likewise, animal health is a very important issue, however, involvement of private sector is not up to the mark. Public sector intervention is also lacking in this area.”

2.44 During the evidence meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2020, while briefing on the issue of preservation of livestock, the representative of the Department submitted:

“...we have to shield our livestock from diseases, enable timely availability of fodder at low cost so that farmers are able to buy it...”

2.45 On being enquired by the Committee regarding the possibility to reduce the gap between demand and supply of feed and fodder by 50%, the representative of the Department during evidence meeting submitted :

“...There are three things we are trying to do. First, we are trying to make available quality fodder seed to the farmers through a well-planned programme of quality seed production through the farm land available with the milk union, private sector and the Government institutions. Secondly, we convince the farmers through public awareness campaign that fodder can be used as a cash crop if he cultivates it in his farm land. Thirdly, we are trying to unleash a number of entrepreneurs in the community through our Capital Subsidy scheme which is being proposed in which we will give capital subsidy for procurement of equipment and machinery for making bales and silages and the TMR ration which can be made available on round-the-year basis to the farmers who are into cattle and buffalo rearing. These entrepreneurs, once they establish themselves in every block and every district, will procure this fodder from the farmers and will convert them into bales of silages and TMR and sell it to the needy farmers who need it. Therefore, we propose to meet the requirement of feed and fodder and increase availability of fodder and feed round the year.”

#### **D. NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NADCP) –**

2.46 National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) has been launched in September, 2019 for control and eradication of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis

disease in the country with 100 % central support to States with a financial outlay of Rs. 13,343.00 crore for five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) by vaccinating 100% cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig population for FMD and 100% bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age for Brucellosis.

2.47 When asked about the need to have a Special Scheme on FMD-CP and Brucellosis, which were earlier sub-components under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme, the Department in its reply stated:

“Though the programme (FMD-CP) was expanded to the entire country, most of the States could not carry out the vaccination as per schedule either due to non-provision or delayed/no release of the State share. If FMD vaccination of all eligible is not carried out as per time schedule, the desired herd immunity is not achieved and animals may again turn susceptible to FMD. Therefore, the existing efforts needed to be strengthened in a more concerted way so that country is able to control this disease and ultimately its eradication from the country which is benefited for the export of milk and other animal products.

Therefore it was crucial that the occurrence of animal diseases, particularly those that are of trans-boundary in nature, economic significance and having zoonotic potential are closely monitored and controlled in a time-bound manner by strengthening existing efforts and increasing the coverage of vaccination to other species like Sheep, Goat and Pigs, besides Cattle and Buffaloes.

Hence, in light of the above, a new Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central funding, ‘National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis (NADCP)’ with a total outlay of Rs.13,343 Crore for five years (2019-24) was initiated with the objectives of – (i) achieving control of FMD by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030; and (ii) controlling Brucellosis in livestock.”

2.48 The funds allocated to NADCP are:

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21	% increase over previous year
	BE	RE	BE	
National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis	500.00	811.07	1300.00	160.00

2.49 On being asked by the Committee about the reason behind a significant increase in allocation of 160% over the previous financial year and the plans for spending this increased allocation, the Department in its reply submitted :

“The total outlay for the scheme was Rs. 2682.84 crore for F.Y. 2019-20. Department received Rs. 500 crores at BE stage which was increased to Rs. 811.07 crores at RE stage. The tentative requirement of fund during 2020-21 would be around Rs. 1800 crore. However, only 1300 crore has been allocated, which is still lower than the required amount. The funds under the scheme will be utilized for procurement of ear tags and remuneration for ear tagging, accessories for vaccination, FMD and Brucella vaccines, remuneration to vaccinators, and Grant-in-aid to institutes like Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH) for sero-monitoring and sero-surveillance. Funds will also be utilized for publicity through Prasar Bharti, Professional Communication Agency. A Survey Agency is also being engaged for getting feedback from the farmers regarding status of vaccination etc.”

2.50 The Department in its Power-point presentation during the evidence meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2020, submitted allocation and expenditure details for NADCP for the year 2019-20, which are as follows –

	BE	RE	AE	% utilization (as on 14.02.2020)
National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis	500.00	811.07	455.78	56.19

2.51 On being asked the reasons behind such a low utilization of 56.19%, the representative of the Department submitted:

“The National Animal Disease Control Programme got approved only in this Financial Year and it got launched in September 2019. The Budget Estimate was kept at Rs. 500 crore but subsequently, at the Revised Estimate level, it has been revised to Rs. 811 crore which is pending for supplementary approval in the Parliament. We would be able to incur this expenditure only after the Parliament passes the Supplementary Demands of our Department. So, Bills are ready, expenditure is already done and the money has to be paid to suppliers who have supplied vaccines to us. That is why the expenditure levels are at Rs.455 crore compared to Revised Estimate of Rs. 811 crore.”

2.52 The Status of Physical Progress under NADCP, as submitted by the Department in their presentation before the Committee during evidence meeting is:

States	FMD vaccinations done (as on 15.2.2020)
Andhra Pradesh	55,464
Telangana	12,14,551
Odisha	35,805

FMD Vaccinations started from 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2020.

2.53 During evidence, the representative of the Department further submitted:

“As far as this particular programme is concerned, this started on 31<sup>st</sup> of January, 2020 only. The States which we are covering in January and February are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. This is the programme for the first two months. It is because of the insufficient FMD vaccines available in our country that we had to break up the programme into stages depending upon the places where the vaccine is due. This vaccine has to be administered to the animals in six-monthly programme. The previous programme under the 60:40 sharing between the Government of India and the State Government was already in operation. So, we are ensuring that we do not break the cycle wherever it is due for vaccination.”

2.54 The representative of the Department also submitted that it planned to control FMD by the year 2025 with 100% biannual vaccination of 535 million bovines. When the Committee asked about the possibility of achieving this target by the said time period, the representative of the Department submitted:

“There was insufficient availability of FMD vaccines in our country because our vaccine manufacturers were not manufacturing the required quantity. Now seeing the market, they have stepped up their manufacturing capabilities. But it will take them six months to make available the required amount of vaccines to administer to these 535 million cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs. In these six months, we are targeting cattle and buffalo. From July onwards, we will start implementing this programme for all the five species. We are hoping that all the animals of these five species would be covered which we have envisaged.”

## **INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN THE SECTOR AND EXPORT PROMOTION :**

2.55 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has recently signed a Joint Declaration of Intent with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of Brazil. On being asked to provide details regarding provisions of this Declaration along with objectives envisaged by the Department and measures proposed to be undertaken, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee that :

“The Joint Declaration was signed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of Brazil on 25.1.2020 regarding collaboration in the area of Animal Husbandry and dairy production. The priority areas of collaboration are as under:

- i. Animal health, including issues related to trade in livestock, genetic material and products of animal origin;
- ii. Technical capacity building, including technical assistance, exchange of scientists, courses and internships, particularly for technology transfer in animal reproduction;
- iii. Research in bovine genomics and mutual exchange of germplasm;
- iv. Implementation of a Center of Excellence in Dairy and Cattle in India;
- v. Trade and investment promotion, with missions in partnership with the private sectors of both countries and highlight for the operation of Brazilian bovine genetics companies in India.”

2.56 The Department further provided in its written replies that it has received external financial assistance of Rs. 1,584 crore from the International Development Association (IDA) Credit (World Bank) for its scheme on National Dairy Plan Phase – I

2.57 In its presentation made during the evidence meeting, the Department has submitted the way forward for the next 5 years by ensuring traceability and an increasing share in world exports from 1% to 10% and this it intends to undertake with the help of UID numbers through Pashu Aadhar.

2.58 In this regard, the representative of the Department during the evidence submitted:

“Sir, 1% has to be brought up to 10%. We have huge potential in this area, only traceability and technology have to be used because if we can do away with diseases, the acceptability of our product will grow manifold.”

2.59 Elaborating on their plans for enhancement of exports, the representative of the Department further submitted:

“Sir, insofar as the export of dairy products is concerned, we would like to ensure disease-free animals through the programmes which we are proposing to implement, that is the programme of FMD and Brucellosis for cattle and buffalo and the programme of PPR and Classical Swine Fever for sheep, goat and pig. If we could somehow ensure certain clusters which are disease free and if we could get them declared as disease-free by the World Organisation for Animal Health, OIE, which is located in Paris, it would help us a lot.”

2.60 Informing the Committee about the details of traceability of animals and animal products and the benefits of the same, the representatives of the Department deposed:

“Since each and every animal is going to be tagged in that particular cluster, we can ensure the traceability through the latest block-chain technology to ensure that the product which is coming out from that particular animal, either in the form of milk, meat or egg is traceable all the way down to the market. We could then produce particular products with these kinds of traceability fates. If we could also address the appropriate nutrition at low cost for these animals, the profit margins and the cost competitiveness of the production would be much better than what it is now. Our products will beat any product of that particular kind in the world market and, therefore, our exportability of all these products would go manifold. The ultimate idea is that if we have these unique ID numbers printed on the product packaging and if the consumers at their end can access this INAPH Portal by feeding in this particular number, they can see the whole history of the animal. They will come to



know that this animal has been disease free, and it is of this particular breed and quality. The traceability aspect will increase so manifold which no other country of the world has ever tried. This is the vision of this whole programme.”

## PART II

### OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS

1. The Committee note that the allocation proposed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the financial year 2020-21 was Rs. 8396.31 crore. However, the funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance are Rs. 3704.13 crore. During the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the allocation at BE Stage was Rs. 2367.77 crore against the proposed amount of Rs. 4676.19 crore and Rs. 2832.55 crore against a proposed amount of Rs. 4930.57 crore, respectively. Similarly, during the year 2019-20, against a proposed amount of Rs. 3532.47 crore, allocation at the BE Stage was reduced to Rs. 3342.65 crore. The Committee feel highly constrained to note such a dismal trend of considerable reduction in the allocation of funds by the Ministry of Finance as against the amount proposed by the Department during the last three financial years and also for the year 2020-21. The Committee are further concerned to note that huge curtailment in the funds proposed is not limited to the BE Stage alone. The allocated funds have been further reduced at the RE stage as well, during the years 2017-18 and 2019-20. All this has happened while the Department has given justifications for seeking increased allocation of funds for Major Schemes during the year 2020-21. The Department has also informed the Committee, in view of the reduced allocation at the RE Stage as compared to BE during the years 2017-18 and 2019-20, that the Physical Targets had to be revised accordingly, whereas it could have done better had it been provided with more funds. The Committee strongly advocate that the Department should be allocated requisite funds as otherwise the performance of the Department may be adversely

affected. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations made to the Department at the RE Stage. The Committee further desire that the Department should take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for allocation of adequate funds so as to be able to achieve the desired targets and also for more effective implementation of the various Schemes / Programmes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department along with the response of the Ministry of Finance thereto.

### **UNDER-UTILIZATION OF FUNDS**

2. The Committee observe that during the year 2019-20, Rs. 3342.65 crore was allocated at the BE Stage and this was revised downwards to Rs. 3180.27 crore at the RE Stage, out of which, the Department could utilize only Rs. 2628.67 crore. The percentage utilization by the Department, thus, comes to be only 82.66%. As informed by the Department, most of this under-utilization is in the Non-Schemes Head regarding office expenditure, salary, etc. Even during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, allocated funds were not fully utilized. The Committee are dismayed to note the constant under utilization of already meager funds being provided to the Department. The Committee are further anguished to note, from the data provided by the Department from the year 2015-16 up to 2019-20, the huge amount of unspent balances to the tune of Rs. 511.12 crore remaining with the States and UTs under various Scheme Heads. The Committee, while taking a serious view in this matter, feel that the monitoring and follow-up mechanism currently in place in the Department is totally ineffective to address these issues. Needless to say, under utilization of funds leads to the vicious cycle of lower allocations in subsequent years, stalling the progress in implementation of important Schemes and

concomitantly leading to downsizing of targets. The Committee are of the considered view that revision of extant mechanisms is the need of the hour so that necessary corrective measures be taken by the Department to make sure that timely utilization of funds is done by the States and the Department alike and that timely release of the Central share of funds can be ascertained for effective implementation of Schemes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should vigorously pursue the matter with concerned State and UT Governments to optimally and fully utilize the allocated funds so as to achieve the desired targets under various Schemes being implemented by the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

### **BUDGETARY ALLOCATION AND PLANNING**

3. The Livestock Sector has grown at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.9% during the last five years and as such it assumes an important role in income and employment generation and nutritional security. The Committee further note that livestock income has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has undertaken a significant role in achieving the goal of doubling farmers' income. The Committee are, however, distressed to note that despite such contributions and expectations being attributed to the Livestock Sector, the percentage share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Central Plan Outlay of the Government of India remains a meager 0.12% and, this too, has remained constant since the year 2018-19 up to 2020-21. Although in monetary terms, the allocation during 2018-19 stands at Rs. 2832.55 crore, which increased to Rs. 3342.65 crore during 2019-20 and further to Rs. 3704.13 crore for the year 2020-21, the Committee, however, are of the firm opinion that this too is

grossly inadequate as compared to the quantum of targets being set under Schemes to be implemented by the Department. As a result of this reduced share in Plan Outlay, the implementation of the Schemes of the Department has been badly affected and this has also been accepted by the Department. Keeping in view the importance of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in the socio-economic development of the Country, the Committee are of the view that the share of the Department in the Central Plan should be commensurate with the Sector's contribution to GDP and desire that the matter be pursued with the Ministry of Finance by the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of the efforts made by the Department in this direction.

#### **SECTORAL OVERVIEW OF FUND ALLOCATION & REVENUE GENERATION**

4. The Committee note that four out of the five Scheme Heads of the Department have witnessed a decrease in allocation during the year 2020-21 as compared to the previous year. Of all the Schemes, those under the Cattle and Dairy Development Head have seen a maximum comparative deduction of 30.63%. In this regard, the Department has informed that 7.69% deduction was faced by the Scheme on National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and that it plans to discontinue the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) from the year 2020-21 due to reduction in allocation and will be restructuring all Dairy Development Schemes by rationalizing investments to be made by Private Sector for milk processing and value addition products making capacities and focusing on quality milk production during the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission period. The Committee, however, observe that the Department has failed to explain clearly the reason behind such a drastic cut in BE for this Scheme Head during the year 2020-21.

As regards the Scheme Head on Statistics, allocation was reduced to the extent of 33.33% for the year 2020-21 with respect to the BE of the previous year. The Committee are constrained to note that the expenditure under this Head has also been very less during the last three years. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note the submission made by the Department before them that the funds could not be utilized due to introduction of new technology in the operation of Livestock Census. In view of the foregoing, the Committee are of the considered view that the Department should make utmost efforts to fully utilize the advocated funds for the various Schemes so as to avoid reduction of fund allocation in future due to non-utilization of funds optimally. The Committee would like to be apprised of the ways in which the Department plans to forge ahead with Cattle and Dairy development with such drastic cuts in allocation. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the details regarding the proposed restructuring of the Dairy Development Schemes and the involvement of Private Sector therein for quality milk production.

5. The Committee are anxious to note that even in the area of Revenue Generation, Animal Health Institutes and Small Livestock Institutes, which are directly under the administrative control of the Department, dismal performance has been observed with a drastic decline in revenue generated, particularly during the year 2019-20. The Committee express dissatisfaction with such a state of affairs as this seemingly insignificant lack on the part of the Department could be a cause of serious damage to the livestock and poultry sector of the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to ensure curative measures regarding this and apprise the Committee of developments in this regard.

## **RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM)**

6. The Committee are perturbed to note that against a proposed allocation of Rs. 1548.60 crore for the year 2020-21, the Department was allocated a mere Rs. 310.00 crore by the Ministry of Finance for Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The Department, in this regard, has submitted before the Committee that targets set for Breed Development and extension of Artificial Insemination coverage are to be revised owing to this reduction in proposed allocation. The Committee are, however, unsettled to further note that the total unspent balance from the year 2015-16 up to 2019-20 under RGM with States is Rs. 511.12 crore while that of Research Institutes for the same duration is Rs. 165.01 crore. The poor performance of the Department with respect to the achievement of Physical Targets under RGM during the year 2019-20 also raises serious concerns with the Committee. The target for number of bulls inducted for AI was set at 1000, however, the Department could achieve a figure of only 379. Similarly, against a target for 3 mn doses of Sex Sorted Semen production, the Department could produce only 2 mn doses. Even the number of Artificial Inseminations carried out during the year 2019-20 fell short of the target of 88 mn and reached only up to 63 mn. As also admitted by the representative of the Department during the evidence, improvement in quality is required for increasing productivity and the biggest task is the need of High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bulls in the country, for which there is a huge shortage as of now. The Committee further note that establishment of 21 Gokul Grams have been approved in 14 States and funds have been released for only 16 Gokul Grams which will be taken up for completion under the Scheme during 2020-21. Condemning this callousness on the part of the Department, the Committee strongly desire that the Department should ensure better performance regarding achievement of Physical Targets as laxity on

**this part would lead to further scaling down of funds by the Ministry of Finance and cause the implementation of the Schemes to suffer. The Department should also envisage employing strict measures to hold States and Research Institutes accountable for their huge unspent balances under this Scheme. The Committee also desire that the Department should coordinate with the concerned States in expediting the requisite processes and approvals for speedy implementation of the Scheme so as to achieve the targets within the fixed timelines. While emphasizing on the immense need to enhance productivity through Breed Improvement, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to make all out efforts on improving the quality of bulls and increase the number of female calves so as to increase the production and productivity of milch animals and thereby achieve the desired objectives. The Committee would like to be apprised about measures taken by the Department in this direction.**

**7. Keeping in view the provisions made by the Department under the National Artificial Insemination Programme, the Committee take note of the slow pace of achievements made by the Department regarding coverage so far. The Committee hope that the Department is able to achieve the target of taking Artificial Insemination coverage from 30% to 70% in the coming 5 years and attain the intended objective of increasing milk production and productivity of bovines, thereby enhancing farmers' income. The Committee, however, express displeasure at the poor performance of the Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) under the Component Breed Improvement Institutes under RGM. The Institute has been lagging far behind the targets set for frozen semen production, sales, revenue generation as well as trainings during all the years from 2016-17 up to 2018-19. The objective of increasing semen production and producing**



more number of female calves seems a distant dream with this kind of disappointing performance of the Breed Improvement Institutes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should take strict measures to address this issue and ensure achievement of set targets. The Committee would like to be apprised of progress made by the Department in this regard.

#### **NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN PHASE-I (NDP-I)**

8. While taking note of the objectives specified under the National Dairy Plan Phase-I, the Committee express concern over the fact that despite being repeatedly asked to provide data regarding average contribution of Organized Milk Sector versus Unorganized Sector in Milk production of the country, the Department failed to apprise the Committee regarding the same. The Committee are further dissatisfied with the submission made by the Department that the data regarding volume of milk processed by private Dairies is not available and only share of surplus quantity of milk being handled by cooperatives is known. The Committee are also disappointed with the failure of the Department to furnish proper replies when asked to provide details of percentage increase in Rural Milk Producers gaining access to Organized Milk Processing Sector since the inception of NDP-I, despite this being one of the major objectives under the Programme. Deprecating such a non-committal approach of the Department towards important parameters of Schemes being implemented, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to collect and furnish proper information before the Committee so that performance of the Scheme can be evaluated objectively. The Committee further recommend the Department to evolve an effective mechanism to facilitate enhancement of milk processing capacity so as to increase quality milk production and also provide rural

milk producers with greater access to the Organized Milk Processing Sector, for achieving the desired targets. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this regard.

#### **LIVESTOCK HEALTH & DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC)**

9. While observing the trend of expenditure made by the Department on two major components of LH&DC, namely, Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) and Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD), the Committee express concern over the decline in expenditure under both of these Components during the year 2019-20 as compared to the previous year. While FMD-CP has shown an increasing trend in expenditure from the year 2016-17 up to 2019-20, the Component on ESVHD has seen reduction in expenditure during 2017-18 at Rs. 3.05 crore as compared to Rs. 4.87 crore in the previous year and an even marked reduction during the year 2019-20 when expenditure was Rs. 2.48 crore as compared to Rs. 7.20 crore in the year 2018-19. Considering that these are important components of LH&DC, one dealing with the deadly Foot and Mouth disease in cattle and the other providing infrastructure support and manpower related to veterinary services; the Committee are dissatisfied to note such inadequacies in expenditure as also in the achievement of Physical Targets under FMD-CP component, especially during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 and ESVHD during 2017-18 and 2019-20. The Committee, therefore recommend that since this Scheme is aimed at providing financial assistance to States/UTs for control and containment of animal diseases, the Department must ensure that extant mechanisms and guidelines regarding provisions of this Scheme are being scrupulously followed and that Animal Healthcare Sector does not suffer

due to laxity on the part of States or the Department. The Committee also recommend that there should be proper monitoring at regular intervals by developing an effective mechanism for review and follow-up by the Department regarding implementation of the Scheme so as to conserve the most valuable Livestock population of the Country. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this regard.

10. The Committee are concerned to note that presently there are very less number of labs for blood tests of Livestock Sector due to which it is very difficult to control diseases. The Committee are also concerned to note the lack of both, private sector contribution and public sector intervention in the area of animal healthcare in the country, particularly in respect of cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs etc. The Department has informed that it plans to set up one Mobile Veterinary Clinic (MVC) per 1 lakh Livestock population with the proposal of having three Major Components on PPR vaccine, Classical Swine Fever vaccine and Mobile Labs under this and 5358 Mobile Veterinary Units will be needed for the Country for which funds allocated are not sufficient. This, however, would remain an unattainable feat without the active involvement of the Government and with negligible contribution from the private sector. Moreover, adequate fund allocation is of utmost importance as without this, the efforts of the Department would be to no avail. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to take note of the Committee's recommendation and increase fund allocation towards Animal Healthcare so as to allow the Department to achieve Breed and Nutrition improvement in the Livestock population beside also reducing input cost in Animal Healthcare. The Committee desire that focussed attempts should be made to reduce the gap between demands and supply of feed and fodder and also ensure

nutritional security. This would not only increase production and productivity of the livestock but also help the Department to attract private investments in the area of processing and value addition, thereby leading to revenue generation. The Committee, further recommend that there should be adequate number of Mobile Veterinary Clinics equipped with all the necessary facilities including blood testing laboratories, particularly at every Block Level across the Country, to enable Livestock Owners to obtain clarity regarding disease condition for precise treatment therefor and other Veterinary Services. The Committee desire that extensive awareness campaigns need to be undertaken on issues relating to Livestock Health and Disease Control, at the grassroots level. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

#### **NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NADCP)**

11. Taking note of the newly launched Scheme on NADCP, the Committee hope that with this focused attempt, the Department will be able to attain 100% country-wide vaccination against FMD and Brucellosis. The Committee, however, are concerned to note that only 56.19% of the funds allocated for the purpose could be utilized under this Scheme during the year 2019-20 for want of Parliamentary approval. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note the insufficient availability of FMD vaccines in the country and the resultant break in vaccination cycle due to this. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Department should pursue with the Vaccine Manufacturers to increase their manufacturing capabilities and ensure timely availability of the required amount of animal vaccines. The Committee also desire that the Department should monitor respective State governments and UTs to ascertain that vaccinations against FMD and Brucellosis

are administered timely and that the productivity of the Sector is not affected due to diseases in Cattle and Livestock. The Committee would like to be apprised of steps taken by the Department in this direction.

### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE SECTOR AND EXPORT PROMOTION**

12. While taking note of recent developments, the Committee appreciate the efforts of the Department in the field of International Cooperation regarding the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector. Such efforts are important not only from the point of gaining foreign support in the field for R&D, investment, training and extension, etc., but also from the perspective of export promotion and revenue generation. As informed by the Department, it is working on increasing its share in world exports from 1% to 10% in the next five years. The Committee are of the view that increasing the share of this Sector in world export would, however, require a holistic approach with proper planning. The Department ought to direct its endeavours towards increasing production and productivity of livestock; ensuring timely vaccination and adequate measures for diseases prevention and control; making efforts to have disease-free clusters of cattle and ruminants; facilitating market access for primary producers; ascertaining traceability and striving to achieve International Standards in product quality; and enhancing inter and intra-sectoral forward and backward linkages besides making the best use of international ties. The Committee feel that this not just requires concerted efforts by the Department but also adequate financial allocation to cater to these goals. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department impress upon States / UTs and implementing agencies for proper utilization of allocated resources and effective implementation of Schemes, besides also pursuing vigorously with the

Ministry of Finance for sufficient funds so that long term objectives of the Department regarding quality maintenance and export promotion do not suffer for want of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of measures taken by the Department in this direction.

NEW DELHI  
12 March, 2020  
22 Phalguna, 1941(saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR  
Chairperson  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

**Annexure-I**

The major schemes for which fund requirement was demanded for RE 2019-20 and BE 2020-21 along with justification:

Sl No.	Scheme	BE 2019-20	RE 2019-20 (Prop.)	Additional Amount sought for (in crores)	Justification (Reasons)	BE 2020-21 (Prop.)	Additional Amount sought for against RE (in crores)	Justification (Reasons)
<b>WHITE REVOLUTION</b>								
1.	National Livestock Mission	480.00	620.00	140.00	To meet the demand of special package of Jammu & Kashmir as decided by the Ministry of Home Affairs and also additional demands of fund of NER States.	720.00	240.0	To meet the demand of special package of Jammu & Kashmir as decided by the Ministry of Home Affairs and also additional demands of fund of NER States.
2.	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	25.00	0.00	0.00		400.00	375.00	The scheme is yet to be approved by the competent authority and the fund requirement for 2020-21 will be Rs. 400 crore once the scheme is approved by EFC.
3.	National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis	500.00	500.00	0.00		2705.00	2205.00	This is new Central Sector Scheme approved by Cabinet in its meeting on 31.05.2019 at a total cost of Rs. 13343 crore for 5 years from 2019-20 to 2023-24. The scheme envisages complete control of FMD by 2025 with vaccination. This will results increase in domestic production of milk and livestock products.
4.	National Programme for	325.00	325.00	0.00		1021.37	696.37	There have been reports in the media expressing apprehension

	Dairy Development							about the quality of milk available in the market. Parliamentary Standing Committee in its meeting held on 22.10.2018 discussed the issue related to quality of milk and milk products and express concern on reports of adulteration and contamination. Recognising the importance this Department launched quality milk programme with the objective to achieve Global (Codex) standards for domestic consumption and ensuring traceability & increasing share in world exports from 0.1 % to 10%. Accordingly, strategy was made for equipping all Coop, & FPO Processing Milk Plants & Dairy Co-op Societies for chemical & microbiological tests, for which additional funds are required.
5.	Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer producer organizations engaged in dairy activities	100.00	100.00	0.00		197.00	97.00	As per guidelines of the scheme a corpus of Rs. 300.00 crore has to be created and so far only Rs. 103.00 cr has been provided and hence additional requirement. This will help the milk cooperatives to tide over crisis of working capital requirement.
6.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	325.00	325.00	0.00		400.00	75.00	Based on the 5 year vision of the scheme, additional funds of Rs. 75 crore is required during 2020-21.
7.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	302.00	302.00	0.00		1542.86		Artificial insemination is proven technology in India for enhancing milk production and productivity of



								bovines. After making several efforts AI coverage in the country is limited to 30% of the breedable bovines and 70% of the breedable animals are covered through scrub bulls of unknown genetic merit. In developed nations 100% of the bovine population is under Artificial insemination coverage. Therefore there is an urgent need to extend AI coverage from present level of 30% to 70% of the breedable bovine females in next five years. For this purpose higher budget provision is urgently needed.
8.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	474.98	474.98	0.00		500.00	25.02	Normal increase of 5-6% for 2020-21.

STATE-WISE AND YEAR-WISE UNSPENT BALANCE UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES

Annexure - 11

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Scheme	Unspent Balance									
		States					Research Institutes				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	0.00	0.00	10.27	257.32	243.52	0.33	0.00	53.24	522.95	243.52
2.	Dairy Development Scheme	0.00	2.57	25.52	144.92	-	-	-	-	-	-

S.No.	Scheme	Unspent Balance				
		States and UTs				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	LH and DC Scheme	18.00	5.98	19.99	110.56	154.55
2.	Livestock Census	10.75	13.02	8.33	20.55	

S.No.	Scheme	Unspent Balance									
		States					North Eastern States				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	National Livestock Mission	0.03	9.16	63.62	55.07	-	0.00	0.16	1.36	13.53	

S.No.	Scheme	Unspent Balance				
		States and UTs				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Integrated Sample Survey	1.84	2.06	2.26	3.05	-

**SCHEMewise DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS IN RESPECT OF  
THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING)**

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Sub Scheme/ Sub Component/Product	Unit	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
				Target	Achievement	Short-fall/Excee, if any, with reasons	Target	Achievement	Short-fall/Excee, if any, with reasons	Target	Achievement (as on 31.01.2020)	Short-fall/Excee, if any, with reasons	Target	Achievement	Short-fall/Excee, if any, with reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission		Establishment of mobile MAITRIs & conversion stationary centres into Mobile AIC	10000	9789		12000	12327		13500	936		14000		
			Strengthening of semen stations (cumulative)		26		26	26		28	26		28		
			Establishment/strengthening of frozen semen banks	50	54		55	51		55	34		55		
			Establishment /strengthening of training centers	55	56		30	49		30	31		25		
			No. of AI carried out (in million)	75	76.5		85	84.56		88	63		93		
			No. of improved calves born through AI (in million)	22	24.3		25	29		32	23		34		
			No. of animals brought under recording	150000	135000		150000	210000		250000	250000		250000		
			No of bulls inducted for AI	200	229		400	756		1000	379		1000		
			Bull production programme (pedigree selection)	150	42		200	275		300	56		300		
			Establishment of Gokul Gram (cumulative)	3	0		2	4		6	6		10		
			No. of Animals identified using UID, uploading of data and issuance of Nakul Swasthya Patra (in million) cumulative	10	10		25	22		35	27		50		
			Estab/Strengthening of EET labs				10	10		30	13		30		
			Sex Sorted Semen production				2	2		3	2		5		
			Genomic Selection: Genotyping				10000	10161		35000	15000		40000		
			Nationwide AI programme in lakh								50		19.27		

**DETAIL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS IN RESPECT OF LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL MISSION**

Annexure - IV

SI No.	Name of the Scheme	Sub Scheme/Sub Component/Product	Unit	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			
				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	Short-fall/Excess, if any, with reasons	
1	Livestock Health & Disease Control**	FMD-CP	vaccination in lakh	2840	1967	the achievements depend on the action plan, response of the States/ UTs and utilization of funds.	3150	3827.5	the achievements depend on the action plan, response of the States/ UTs and utilization of funds.	4560	2145	the achievements depend on the action plan, response of the States/ UTs and utilization of funds.	under NADCP			
		ASCAD		2300	501		2300			1500	600		1650			
		PPR- CP		800	236.14		800	20		500	284		750			
		B-CP		no specific targets	13.21		no specific targets			no specific targets	0		under NADCP			
		CSF-CP (pigs focusing on NE states)		no specific targets	0		no specific targets			no specific targets	3		38.5			
		ESVHD		no. of veterinary institutions strengthened	70		0	70			30		27	35		
		PED		no. of CVE conducted	20		12	20			60		0	1300		
		NPRSM		village search (lakh)	as per actual		0	as per actual			as per actual		1.2	1		
		NADRS		no of active nodes	7032		3182	7032		6700	7074		3053	-		

\*\*Department is preparing new EFC for LH & DC Schemes for the FY 2020-21 having new targets etc. The above projected targets will be considered till new EFC is approved.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**(2019-20)**

**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

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The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 from 1400 hours to 1520 hours in Committee Room 3, Parliament House Annexe Extension Building (Block A), New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri P. C. Gaddigoudar – Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
3. Shri A. Ganeshmurthi
4. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
5. Smt Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
6. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil

**RAJYA SABHA**

7. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
8. Shri Vaiko
9. Smt. Chhaya Verma
10. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                 |   |                     |
|----|-----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Smt. B. Visala  | – | Director            |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar  | – | Additional Director |

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

1.	<b>Shri Atul Chaturvedi</b>	<b>Secretary, AHD</b>
2.	<b>Shri B. Pradhan</b>	<b>SS &amp; FA</b>
3.	<b>Dr. Praveen Malik</b>	<b>AHC</b>
4.	<b>Dr. O.P. Chaudhary</b>	<b>Joint Secretary (NLM)</b>
5.	<b>Shri Upamanyu Basu</b>	<b>Joint Secretary (LH)</b>
6.	<b>Shri G.N. Singh</b>	<b>Joint Secretary (Admn.)</b>
7.	<b>Dr. R.G. Bambal</b>	<b>Joint Commissioner (Cattle)</b>
8.	<b>Dr. P. Blahwar</b>	<b>Joint Commissioner (LH)</b>

**NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDB)**

9.	<b>Shri Meenesh Shah</b>	<b>Executive Director</b>
10.	<b>Shri Rajesh Singh</b>	<b>Manager, NDDB</b>

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the Representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to the sitting of the Committee convened to take oral evidence of the representatives on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Department. The Chairperson, then, apprised them of the confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the introduction, the Chairperson initiated the discussion. A representative of the Department made a Power-point presentation. The Committee raised several issues /points as briefly mentioned below:

- i. Need to bridge the gap between the proposed Budgetary Allocation and the funds Actually Allocated to the Department by the Ministry of Finance ;
- ii. Efforts to be made to address the issue of constant under-utilization of funds by the Department;

- iii. Efforts being made by the Department to conserve the Livestock Population of the country ;
- iv. Need to have Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories for accurate diagnosis as also for providing precise treatment of diseased cattle and Veterinary Services;
- v. Increase in the number of Veterinary Diagnostic Labs with at least one Veterinary Laboratory for blood examination at the Block level and to enable livestock owners to gain clarity regarding disease condition and prognosis of treatment of their ailing cattle ;
- vi. Need to have a Mobile Veterinary Clinics at Block level so that Cattle and Livestock Owners may benefit from these ;
- vii. Reasons behind extraordinary achievement of large number of FMD Vaccinations carried out under the National Animal Disease Control Programme by the State of Telangana;
- viii. To assess the possibility of reducing the gap between demand and supply of feed and fodder by 50% ;
- ix. Need to evaluate the feasibility of achieving 100% vaccination of 535 million cattle and other livestock against FMD, under the National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis ;
- x. Need to emphasize on improving the quality of bulls and male calves so as to increase the productivity of milch animals and ultimately achieve the objective of Doubling Farmers' Income ;
- xi. Need to address the issue of decline in Semen production from 2016-17 up to 2018-19 ;

- xii. Reasons for non-achievement of the physical target regarding establishment of 21 Gokul Grams under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and difficulties encountered by the Department therein ; and
  - xiii. Roadmap devised by the Department for enhancement of exports of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector.
4. The Representatives of the Ministry / Department responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson, then, thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to send, in writing, requisite information which was not readily available with them, to the Committee Secretariat.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

*(A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the Sitting has been kept.)*



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**(2019-20)**

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY SECOND SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

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The Committee sat on Thursday, the 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 from 1500 hrs. to 1545 hrs. in the Committee Room '139', First Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar– Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Kanakmal Katara
4. Shri Abu Taher Khan
5. Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe
6. Shri Mohan Mandavi
7. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
8. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
9. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
10. Shri Mohammad Sadique
11. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
12. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

**RAJYA SABHA**

13. Shri Kailash Soni
14. Shri Vaiko
15. Shri R. Vaithilingam
16. Smt. Chhaya Verma

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                 |   |                     |
|----|-----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Smt. B. Visala  | – | Director            |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar  | – | Additional Director |

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 (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying);

\*(ii)           XXXX           XXXX           XXXX           XXXX           XXXX

\*(iii)           XXXX           XXXX           XXXX           XXXX           XXXX

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

***The Committee then adjourned.***

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\*Matter not related to this Report