



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING**
(2021-2022)

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2022-23)

FORTIETH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2022 / Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 24.03.2022

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 24.03.2022



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2022 / Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING* (2021-22)**

Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
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29. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav
30. VACANT
31. VACANT

*Standing Committee on Agriculture renamed as Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing *vide* Para No. 3293, Bulletin Part-II, dated 23.11.2021.

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Shiv Kumar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Sundar Prasad Das - Director
3. Ms. Divya Rai - Asst. Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fortieth Report on the Demands for Grants (2022-2023) 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 (2022-23) 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 10th February, 2022. The Committee took evidence of the Representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) at their Sitting held on 23rd February, 2022. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 22nd March, 2022.

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

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

NEW DELHI;
22 March, 2022
01 Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)

P.C. Gaddigoudar
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture,
Animal Husbandry and Food Processing

List of Abbreviations		
S.No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
1.	DAHD	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
2.	CPCSEA	Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals
3.	CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
4.	SDCFPO	Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities
5.	NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
6.	NCDC	National Cooperative Development Corporation
7.	SHG	Self Help Groups
8.	FPO	Farmer Producer Organizations
9.	BE	Budget Estimates
10.	RE	Revised Estimates
11.	AE	Actual Expenditure
12.	NPDD	National Programme for Dairy Development
13.	DIDF	Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund
14.	NLM	National Livestock Mission
15.	NADCP	National Animal Disease Control Programme
16.	LH&DC	Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme
17.	ICAR	Indian Council Agricultural Research
18.	KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
19.	AI	Artificial Insemination
20.	IVF	In-vitro Fertilization
21.	NER	North Eastern Region
22.	ETT	Embryo Transfer Technology
23.	FMD	Foot & Mouth Diseases
24.	PPR	Peste des Petits
25.	CSF	Classical Swine Fever
26.	MVU	Mobile Veterinary Units
27.	AHIDF	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund
28.	EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
29.	SLI	Small Livestock Institutes
30.	DMS	Delhi Milk Scheme
31.	LLPD	Lakh Litres Per Day
32.	TLPD	Thousand Litres Per Day
33.	RGM	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
34.	MAITRI	Multi Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India
35.	BAHS	Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics
36.	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
37.	NPBB&DD	National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
38.	ICT	Information, Communication & Technology
39.	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
40.	IPDPNE	Innovative Pig Development Project for North East
41.	ASCAD	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases
42.	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
43.	MoC	Memorandum of Cooperation
44.	SLBC	State Level Bankers' Committee
45.	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
46.	KCC	Kisan Credit Card
47.	GLC	Ground Level Credit
48.	SHG-BLP	Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Programme
49.	CCBF	Central Cattle Breeding Farms
50.	CFSP&TI	Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute
51.	CHR	Central Herd Registration
52.	SIA	State Implementing Agencies

Chapter – I

Introduction

Structure

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) was created as one of the Departments under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying *vide* Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No. S.O. 1972(E) dated 14th June, 2019. Earlier the Department of Animal Husbandry came into existence on 1st February, 1991, by the merger of two Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation viz. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries was later transferred to this Department on 10th October, 1997 and a separate Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries was created under the Ministry of Agriculture. In pursuance of Interim Budget Announcement 2019-20, the Fisheries Division has been separated as a new Department named Department of Fisheries, by carving out from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, *vide* Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No. S.O. 762(E) dated 5th February, 2019.

Functions

1.2 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, National Dairy Development Board, Animal Welfare Board of India and Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA). It also advises the State Governments / Union territories in formulation of policies and programmes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.

Contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sectors to the National

Economy:

1.3 India has a vast resource of livestock and poultry, which play a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural masses. Animal Husbandry and Dairying activities, along with Agriculture, continue to be an integral part of human life and are intrinsically linked, dependant on each other and both crucial for overall food security.

1.4 The Economic Survey 2021-22, in its chapter on Agriculture and Food Management has stated that there are four constituents of Agriculture and Allied Sectors namely - Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing & Aquaculture. It has further stated that the growth in Allied Sectors including Livestock, Dairying and Fisheries has been the major driver of overall growth in the Agriculture and Allied Sector. It also mentions that Livestock Sector, as an important sub-sector of Agriculture in the Indian economy, grew at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.15% during 2014-15 to 2019-20 (at constant prices) and contributed 4.35% of total Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2019-20. Development of Livestock Sector has led to improvement in per capita availability of milk, meat and eggs from 319 grams/day, 5.32 kg/year and 62 eggs per annum, respectively, during the year 2014-15 to 427 grams/day, 6.52 kg/year and 91 eggs per annum, respectively, during 2020-21 (provisional data).

1.5 As per Economic Survey 2021-22, India is ranked 1st in Milk Production contributing 23% of global milk production and Dairy is the single largest Agricultural commodity contributing 5% of the national economy and employing more than 8 Crore farmers directly. The Survey also stated that with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 6.2%, Milk Production in the country has grown to reach 209.96 Million Tonnes in 2020-21 from 146.31 Million Tonnes in 2014-15.

1.6 The Department, in reply to a question by the Committee has furnished the following figures regarding total Livestock Production in the country for milk, eggs, meat and wool during the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21:

Livestock produce	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21*	
	Physical Target	Production Achievement	Physical Target	Production Achievement	Physical Target	Production Achievement
Milk (million tonnes)	198.95	187.75	203.35	198.44	213.72	209.95
Eggs (billion numbers)	102	103.80	113.03	114.38	119.71	122.10
Meat (million tonnes)	8.12	8.11	8.76	8.60	9.63	8.80
Wool (million kg)	34.99	40.42	31.33	36.76	30.94	36.93

*provisional data

1.7 During the Oral Evidence held on 23rd February, 2022, the Representative of the Department, through a Power-point Presentation, informed the Committee that the Annual Growth Rate of Milk and Egg production has gone up to 6.22% and 7.27% respectively, since the year 2014 onwards. The Representative also informed that Meat production in the country has increased by 41.03% from 6.24 MT to 8.80 MT during the same period.

1.8 However, no information could be furnished by the Department in respect of wool production that showed a negative growth rate of 9.10% during the year 2019-20 and declined from 48.14 Million Kg in 2014-15 to 36.76 Million Kg in 2019-20.

1.9 When asked about the steps taken by the Department to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector, the Department in its reply informed the Committee about a number of measures, some of which are as given below :

- a. To mitigate the economic impact of Covid-19 outbreak on Dairy Sector, a new component namely 'Interest subvention on Working capital loans for Dairy Sector' has been introduced with an outlay of Rs. 203 crore for the year 2020-21 under the Scheme 'Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities' (SDCFPO), to provide 2% interest subvention on working capital loan and additional 2% on timely payment.
- b. Debt service Reserve account to be kept with National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) / National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) from the end borrowers has been reduced from 2 to 1 Quarter Period (equivalent to 3 months installment for repayment).
- c. Addition of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) registered under Cooperative and Companies Act for Eligible Beneficiaries.
- d. Besides NABARD, NDDDB and NCDC have been allowed to provide loan directly to the cooperatives and milk producer companies from their own resources.
- e. Provisions have also been made for establishment of Packaging material / Manufacturing units and Renewable energy systems to reduce supply dependence regarding packaging material and cattle feed during COVID restrictions.

1.10 The Department also informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs has permitted transportation and interstate movement of Animal Feed and Fodder while including Animal

Feed and Feed ingredients in the list of 'Essential commodities' during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Further, the Department has stated that States / Union territories were requested to consider Veterinary Services in the list of 'Essential Services' and difficulties faced by Dairies regarding day to day transportation were resolved with the help of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

1.11 Apprising the Committee about the growth in Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector during COVID times, despite other Sectors of the economy showing a negative growth rate, the Representative of the Department during the Oral Evidence held on 23rd February, 2022, submitted :

“.....Despite COVID, the growth of the Livestock Sector is maintained whereas that of the Manufacturing and Services Sectors has slowed down slightly. Our Annual Growth Rate has been maintained around 7.9% from the year 2014-15 up till now, while the growth rate of Manufacturing and Services Sectors has gone down from 8% to around 4.9 or 4.8%.

.... Our Annual Growth Rate, be it Milk, Meat or Egg Production has been consistently maintained around 6 to 7%. From the year 2014 onwards, this Sector has seen the maximum growth, more than about 50%, among all the three Sectors.”

1.12 Further, while informing the Committee about the Scheme on 'Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)' to support Dairy Cooperatives during the COVID Pandemic, the Representative of the Department submitted :

“...Sir, as you are aware about 'Support to Dairy Cooperatives'. This programme was initiated by us during the time of COVID as Dairy Cooperatives were short of Working Capital owing to negligible sales of Milk. Cooperatives had not cut down on Milk collection. Thus, we have initiated a programme for 2% interest subvention with an additional 2% on timely repayment of Working Capital Loan, making it a total of 4% interest subvention under this programme in which we have provided a loan assistance of more than Rs.10,000 Crores in 2020-21. This year as well, we have sanctioned interest subvention for Working Capital Loans above Rs.11,000 Crores.”

Budgetary Planning :

1.13 Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented the Budget for the year 2022-23 in the Lok Sabha on 1st February, 2022. The proportion of Budgetary Allocations made in favour of the Department out of the total Budget of the Government of India during the financial years from 2019-20 to 2022-23 and their comparisons with the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare) are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Central Plan Outlay of Government of India		2786349.45	3042230.09	3483235.63	3944909
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries*	Amount	3342.65	3704.13	3599.98	4288.84
	% of total Outlay	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation#	Amount	130485.21	134399.77	123017.57	124000
	% of total Outlay	4.68	4.42	3.53	3.14

*reconstituted as Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying on 14th June, 2019.

#reconstituted as Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare on 6th July, 2021.

1.14 BE Stage allocation to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) for the year 2022-23 stands at Rs. 4288.84 Crore, which roughly translates to about 0.11% of the Total Outlay as against the BE of Rs. 3599.98 Crore allocated during 2021-22 which amounted to 0.10% of the Total Outlay. Though the increase in BE allocation for 2022-23, in absolute terms, is Rs.688.86 crore, the percentage increase amounts to a mere 0.01%.

1.15 Further, on being asked by the Committee to furnish the proportion (in % terms) of Budgetary Allocations at the RE Stage made in favour of the Department out of the total Budget of the Government of India (RE) from the year 2019-20 up to 2021-22, the Department in its written reply submitted :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay (RE) of DAHD	Total Outlay (RE)	% of the Total Outlay (RE)
2019-20	3180.27	2698552.14	0.12
2020-21	3007.89	3450305.27	0.09
2021-22	3053.75	3769999.73	0.08

1.16 The Department, in its reply, also has submitted that considering the contributions of Livestock sector in the economy, its potential towards making India self-reliant & Doubling Farmers Income (mainly small & marginal farmers), the allocation for the Department may be increased.

1.17 In its Twenty Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22), the Committee had urged the Government to take requisite measures to bring Livestock and Dairy Farmers at par with Agricultural Farmers and had recommended the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocation of funds to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in keeping with the Sector's contribution to the GDP. The Committee had reiterated their recommendation in their Thirty Fifth Report, urging the Department to take up this matter at the highest possible level with the Ministry of Finance and sought to be apprised of the final outcome.

1.18 In its Statement containing Action Taken Replies on comments made by the Committee in their Thirty Fifth Report, the Department has furnished :

“...the Department has been seriously and continuously pursuing the matter at the level of Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and Secretary, AHD with Ministry of Finance for enhanced budgetary allocation for the Department.”

Chapter – II

Analysis of Demands

Under the Constitution of India [Article 113 (2)], estimates of expenditure are submitted to Lok Sabha in the form of Demands for Grants. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the year 2022-23 (Demand No. 44 pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) were presented on 10th February, 2022.

Analysis of Demands :

2.2 A brief summary of Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Demand No. 44 is as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

		Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Major Heads	Description				
	REVENUE SECTION				
3451	Secretariat- Economic Services	43.98	52.00	52.00	57.33
2403	Animal Husbandry	1571.58	1850.35	1701.26	2175.67
2404	Dairy Development	733.39	841.00	841.51	837.38
2552	North Eastern Areas	-	293.66	215.08	371.66
3601	Grants-in-aid to States	576.03	388.05	194.82	749.24
3602	Grants-in-aid to UTs	39.06	130.53	35.50	41.52
	Total – Revenue Section	2964.04	3555.59	3040.17	4232.80
	CAPITAL SECTION				
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	3.52	3.39	3.58	24.92
4404	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	-	41.00	10.00	31.12
	Total – Capital Section	3.52	44.39	13.58	56.04
	Grand Total	2967.56	3599.98	3053.75	4288.84

2.3 Year-wise figures for proposed allocations, Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Proposed by the Department	Allocation at BE stage	Allocation at RE stage	Actual Expenditure (AE)
2019-20	3532.47	3342.65	3180.27	3131.06
2020-21	8396.31	3704.13	3007.89	2967.55
2021-22	7372.49	3599.98	3053.75	2377.44*
2022-23	5590.11	4288.84		

*as on 31.12.2021

2.4 When asked about measures taken to ensure that Proposed Allocations worked out are duly prioritized, rational and realistic without inviting drastic cuts at various subsequent stages, the Department in its written reply submitted :

“In the beginning of every Budget Year, the Department analyses needs and costs of every function of the Department and in consultation with the stakeholders works out the priorities relating to Breed Improvement, Disease Control, Dairy Development, Infrastructure Development, Fodder and Entrepreneurship Development etc. The Department also undertakes pre-budgetary consultations and reviews before sending budgetary proposals. Thus, based on these, the Budget is being worked out.”

2.5 However, the Committee noted that there has been a progressive decline in the proposed allocations from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23 and asked the Department to furnish reasons behind this. The Department in its reply has submitted:

“During the FY 2020-21, the Department after due examination of the proposals received in the previous year under various Schemes, had proposed Rs. 8396.31 crore. In the year 2021-22, the Department revised and realigned various components of existing Schemes in order to have focused development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Accordingly, as per the requirements of the Schemes, the Department proposed the allocation of Rs. 5590.11 crore for the year 2022-23.”

2.6 Despite progressive decline in proposed allocations of the Department, the Budget Allocation at BE Stage in 2022-23 has increased by 40.44% compared to RE Stage allocation for the year 2021-22. The Department in its reply, however, informed the Committee that it has been continuously pursuing the matter of increasing Budget Allocation with the Ministry of Finance.

2.7 Further, on being asked whether the reduction of allocation to Rs. 3053.75 Crore at RE Stage against a proposed amount of Rs. 7372.49 Crore during the year 2021-22 had caused any financial constraints to the Department in discharging its functions, the Department informed that physical targets under the Schemes have been revised due to reduction in the allocated funds at RE Stage and that it is striving to achieve the set targets.

2.8 The need for enhanced allocation to the Department is substantiated by the fact that targets had to be revised owing to reduced allocation and that RE Stage allocation of Rs. 3053.75 Crore for the year 2021-22 is expected to be fully utilized as submitted by the Department in its written reply :

“As on 14.02.2021, the latest actual expenditure during the Financial Year 2021-22 is Rs. 2447.27 Crore. Out of the remaining balance amount of Rs. 606.48 Crore, Rs. 335.19 Crore is under submission for Supplementary Grants and for Rs. 271.29 Crore the Department is putting up proposals under various Schemes and Non-Schemes.”

2.9 Further emphasizing on the complete utilization of RE Stage allocations during 2021-22, the Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence of the Committee held on 23rd February, 2022, submitted :

“...Sir, as you are already aware, the expenditure of the Central Sector Schemes in our Budget has gone up to 93% and that of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes has gone up to 70% in comparison to RE. The total expenditure in Schemes is 80% when compared to RE. There is a slight constraint because we have submitted a proposal for Supplementary grant in Parliament. As soon as it is passed, the remaining Budget of around Rs.350 crores will also be spent. We are very hopeful that we will be able to reach 100% expenditure in comparison to RE.”

Utilization of Funds and Pending Utilization Certificates :

2.10 When asked about the basis of working out financial requirements for various Schemes and activities before and after finalization of allocation, the Department in its written reply has informed that it carries out stakeholder consultations with States/Union territories and other Implementing Agencies through Central level, State level, Regional level meetings and devises financial requirements on the basis of physical targets.

2.11 The Department has furnished year-wise allocation and expenditure of funds from the year 2019-20 to 2021-22 :

(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	% utilization w.r.t. BE
2019-20	3532.47	3342.65	3180.27	3131.06	93.67
2020-21	8396.31	3704.13	3007.89	2967.55	80.12
2021-22	7372.49	3599.98	3053.75	2377.44*	66.04
2022-23	5590.11	4288.84			

*as on 31.12.2021

2.12 Regarding the issue of Unspent Balances and Utilization Certificates, the Department, in its written reply informed that normally, funds released as Grants-in-Aid are required to be utilized within one year from the date of the sanction of the Grant and therefore, the Utilization Certificate should also ordinarily be due after a period of 12 months from the date of sanction of the Grant.

2.13 Although the expenditure made by the Department in terms of percentage utilization of funds with respect to BE from the year 2019-20 up to 2021-22 have been furnished by the Department, data regarding details of unspent balances under various Schemes of the Department from the year 2016-17 up to 2019-20, is in stark contrast to the utilization reputed by the Department.

2.14 Scheme-wise details of Unspent Balances as furnished by the Department :

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)	0.00	6.95	11.96	44.17	63.08
Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)	-	0.00	5.22	28.78	34
National Livestock Mission (NLM)	0.95	25.96	16.30	72.16	115.37
National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)	-	-	-	265.61	265.61
Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LH&DC)	2.52	13.63	47.83	75.86	139.84
Total	3.47	46.54	81.31	486.58	

2.15 While elaborating on the reasons behind the huge pending Utilization Certificates, the Department has submitted :

“According to GFR 2017, Rule 238 (1), *the Utilization Certificate should be submitted within twelve months of the closure of the Financial Year by the Institution or Organization concerned.* Therefore, Utilization Certificate of funds released till 2019-20 was due for submission during 2021-22. Accordingly, funds which are eligible for Utilization Certificate are Rs. 614.48 crore.”

2.16 Apprising the Committee about the mechanism used to monitor and ensure full utilization of Budgetary Allocation, the Department in its written reply has stated :

“States/Union territories and Implementing Agencies are continuously being reminded through National Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visits and Video Conferences to liquidate the pending Utilization Certificates and submit proposals for release of fund so as to achieve the desired targets under various Schemes being implemented by the Department.”

2.17 On the issue of pending Utilization Certificates, the Department also informed the Committee that in Centrally Sponsored Schemes, funds released by the Centre depends upon implementation of the action plans of the States and release of the State share appropriately.

2.18 Apprising the Committee about the action being taken by the Department to ensure effective implementation of Schemes in States, the Representative, during the Oral Evidence held on 23rd February, 2022, submitted :

“...Along with this, there a need for effective implementation and concurrent evaluation. Mobile numbers of farmers are collected at the time of implementing of a programme. We have appointed a Private Call Centre Agency at the level of Central Government that follows up with the farmers regarding implementation of Scheme provisions for Livestock such as Artificial Insemination or AI service, Vaccination etc. After analyzing the feedback obtained from Livestock Farmers, feedback regarding focus and corrections with respect to implementation of Schemes is shared with the respective State Governments...”

2.19 Further, regarding measures adopted for effective Schemes at the ground level implementation of Schemes, the Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence also informed the Committee about an extension and capacity building initiative undertaken to educate and involve People’s Representatives (MPs, MLAs), Local Self Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) and Common Service Centres in ongoing Government Schemes. Suggesting that this would help the Department in raising awareness among common masses about Schemes, the Representative submitted :

“...We have taken an initiative for extension and capacity building. You must be aware that we have started an initiative to raise awareness among the Members of Parliament, region wise, about the Schemes and ways to take them forward. These Regional Meetings were chaired by the Hon’ble Minister. This was joined by a number of MPs who were briefed by the Department about the methods of implementation of Schemes. Similarly, MLAs and other Public Representatives in the States were also briefed.

Sir, we are working towards increasing extension activity through Kisan Vikas Kendras, Common Service Centers, Panchayati Raj institutions to raise

awareness among Public Representatives and our ground-level Institutions. It is expected that these will further pass on the awareness regarding Schemes of the Department and the benefits that can be availed under these to the common masses. Such initiatives have been started by us since the last year and there has been a major shift regarding these from our end...”

Re-Appropriation of Funds and Funds Surrendered :

2.20 When asked to furnish Scheme-wise details of re-appropriation of funds made by the Department from 2019-20 up to 2021-22, the Department has submitted a plethora of Re-appropriation Orders in its written reply to the Committee.

2.21 In its written reply regarding amount of funds surrendered by the Department during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21, the Department has submitted :

“The President is pleased to accept the surrender of savings of Rs. 227,18,19,000/- (Two hundred twenty seven crore eighteen lakh and nineteen thousand only) in respect of Grant No.40. - Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying for the financial year 2019-20, as proposed by the Department *vide* O.M. No.03-23/2019-20-Budget (AH&D) dated 31st March, 2020.

The President is pleased to accept the surrender of savings of Rs. 722,04,69,000/- (Seven hundred twenty two crore four lakh and sixty nine thousand only) in respect of Grant No.40. - Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying for the financial year 2020-21 as proposed by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying *vide* their communication 40-23/2020-21-Budget (AH&D) dated 31st March, 2021.”

Chapter – III

Sectoral and Schematic Analysis

Sectoral Analysis :

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been allocated Rs. 4288.84 crore at BE Stage for 2022-23 including Schemes and Non-Schemes. The Sectors of the Department during 2022-23 are – Development Programmes, Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme, Infrastructure Development Fund, Animal Health, Small Livestock and Breed Improvement Institutes, Delhi Milk Scheme, Animal Welfare Board and Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) and Secretariat Economic Service.

3.2 Sector-wise details of Schemes and Non-Schemes allocation & percentage increase/decrease during the last three years and current year is as given below :

(Rs. in Crore)

SCHEME	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23*	% increase/decrease over previous year
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHEMES								
Development Programmes	1257.01	1068.34	1080.01	1205.00	1177.04	1394.01	1394.76	18.50
Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	974.98	1157.07	1738.00	1108.00	1470.00	886.00	2000.00	36.05
Infrastructure Development Fund	183.00	134.59	286.96	187.00	283.00	262.00	315.00	11.31
National Dairy Plan-I	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00				
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Fund	325.00	250.00	0.02	0.00				
Total-Schemes	2740.00	2610.00	3105.00	2500.00	2930.04	2542.01	3709.76	26.61
NON SCHEMES								
Secretariat Economic Service	63.25	57.00	56.13	45.00	52.00	52.00	57.33	10.25

Animal Welfare Board, National Institute of Animal Welfare** and Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)	17.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	13.24	32.40
Animal Health Institutes	30.00	21.00	24.00	18.00	22.50	22.50	27.73	23.24
Small Livestock Institutes	50.00	50.00	50.00	39.00	46.00	45.80	44.09	-4.15
Breed Improvement Institutes	52.00	44.00	44.00	36.39	41.44	41.44	66.69	60.93
Delhi Milk Scheme	390.40	390.27	415.00	361.50	498.00	340.00	370.00	-25.70
Total Non Schemes	602.65	570.27	599.13	507.89	669.94	511.74	579.08	-13.56
Grand Total	3342.65	3180.27	3704.13	3007.89	3599.98	3053.75	4288.84	19.14

3.3 When asked about the plans of the Department regarding utilization of increased allocation for the Sector on Development Programme, the Department in its written reply has stated :

“As far as Development Programmes is concerned, the Department has planned to utilize the increased allocation in the year 2022-23 as under :

- Better delivery of Breed improvement through use of Modern Technology such as Artificial Insemination (AI), In-vitro fertilization (IVF), Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT), Sex Sorted Semen etc.
- For creating/strengthening of infrastructure for production of quality milk, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products in cooperative sector.
- Entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat and piggery including feed and fodder development.”

3.4 Regarding utilization of increased allocation for the Sector on Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) Programme, the Department has informed:

“The BE 2022-23 for Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) is Rs. 2000 Crore against BE of Rs. 1470.00 crore during FY 2021-22. Increased allocation is required in LH&DC Programme for carrying out vaccination against Foot & Mouth Diseases (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits (PPR), Classical

Swine Fever (CSF) and other diseases of economic and zoonotic importance in the country which includes cost of vaccines, logistics for vaccination etc.”

3.5 Further sharing inputs on utilization of increased allocation towards the LH&DC Programme, the Department has informed that funds were required to meet the recurring expenditure on running of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) and that funds for procurement of 4332 MVUs have already been released during 2021-22. Further, the Department has stated that funds were required for procurement of Animal Vaccine, funding of Institutes and other related activities necessary for successful implementation of the Scheme.

3.6 Regarding increased allocation for Infrastructure Development Fund, the Department has informed that funds under the Scheme on Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) will be utilized for disbursement of interest subvention and that the Scheme on Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) has been partially modified for implementation and is also in a process of getting approval from Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC/Cabinet) to allow the National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC) and Schedule Banks to provide funding under the Scheme.

3.7 When asked about the reasons behind a reduction of 4.15% in BE (2022-23) for Small Livestock Institutes (SLIs), the Department has informed that it was due to reduction of manpower owing to superannuation and that necessary requirements will be made at the RE stage for any gaps arising out of fund shortage for SLIs.

3.8 The Budgetary Allocation for the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) has been reduced from Rs.498 Crore in 2021-22 to Rs.370 Crore for 2022-23 (BE) along with a reduction in the Revenue Receipt during the year 2021-22 as compared to the previous years. When asked about the reasons behind such reductions, the Department, in its written reply has submitted :

“Budget allocation of Rs.370 Crore was projected in the month of August for BE 2022-23 on the basis of sales figures which has declined to 1.50 lakh litres per day (LLPD) on an average during the year 2021-22.”

3.9 The Department has submitted the following reasons for such decline in sales of the DMS :

“Due to market sentiment of proposed discontinuation of operation of the DMS prevalent among milk consumers, the DMS has lost many traditional consumers. As a result of aforesaid proposed policy change, Bihar Milk Federation (Sudha

Brand) has also discontinued custom packing of 20 thousand litres per day (TLPD) of milk from the DMS. There is an overall decline in milk sales from 1.90 LLPD during 2020-21 to average sales of 1.5 LLPD during 2021-22 despite several efforts made by the DMS for increasing sales. Due to reduction in milk sales, the Receipts of DMS have reduced in 2021-22 as compared to the previous year i.e., 2020-21. The receipt as on 31.12.2021 was Rs. 304 Crore as compared to the receipt during the same period for 2020 which was Rs. 350.16 Crore. Keeping this in view, allocation during 2021-22 has been reduced to Rs.340 Crore at RE Stage.”

3.10 The Department further stated that during the Financial Year 2021-22 the DMS has been aggressively pursuing with milk marketing initiative by expanding the marketing network and has recently invited new tender for appointment of milk distributors for Delhi market including uncovered area. The Department also informed that the DMS envisages to achieve a milk sales target of 1.8 LLDP during 2022-23 and accordingly, proposed an increase in Budgetary Allocation at BE stage (Rs.370 Crore) over the RE Stage allocation for 2021-22 (Rs. 340 Crore).

Scheme-Wise Analysis :

3.11 The Department has informed the Committee that it has revised and realigned various components of some of the existing Schemes in order to have focused development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying across the country for next 5 years starting from 2021-22. Sector wise details of the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, details of the Components and Sub-components along with the details revised Components have been enclosed at **Annexure – I**.

3.12 When asked to furnish a brief on important features of Demands for Grants (2022-23) such as enhancement / reduction in allocation under Schemes, the Department in its written reply has submitted:

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Scheme	2021-22	2022-23	Enhancement / Reduction
		BE	BE	
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	502.04	604.75	20.46
2	National Programme for Dairy Development	255.00	310.00	21.57
3	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	70.00	40.00	-42.86
4	National Livestock Mission	350.00	410.00	17.14
5	Livestock Health and Disease Control	1470.00	2000.00	36.05

	Programme			
6	Infrastructure Development Fund	283.00	315.00	11.31

3.13 During the Oral Evidence held on 23rd February, 2022, the Representative of the Department has informed the Committee that for the coming five years starting from 2021-22, the Livestock Sector is expected to receive an investment of Rs.9800 crore from the Central Government and a total investment of Rs.54000 crore from the Private Sector including Private and Cooperative Farms while also being expected to create employment opportunities for about 50 lakh farmers.

3.14 Further briefing the Committee about the realignment of the Schemes of the Department, the Representative has informed that the Schemes of the Department have been divided into three parts :

1. Development Programmes comprising Schemes on Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), National Livestock Mission (NLM) and Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey;
2. Disease Control Programmes comprising of Schemes on Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LH&DC) and National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP); and
3. Infrastructure Development Fund including Schemes on Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDC&FPO).

➤ **Development Programmes :**

A. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) –

3.15 The Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) has been implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds since December, 2014 with the objectives of enhancing productivity of bovines and increasing milk production in sustainable manner using advanced technologies as well as to promote indigenous cattle & buffaloes rearing and their conservation in a scientific and holistic manner.

3.16 Revised Components and Sub-components under the Scheme have been stated as under:

- (i) Support for Breed Improvement through technology intervention like Artificial

Insemination, In-Vitro fertilization (IVF), Sex Sorted Semen, Genomic Chip and Livestack;

- (ii) Strengthening of Semen Stations;
- (iii) Bull Production Programme;
- (iv) Breed Multiplication Farms;
- (v) Establishment of Multi Purpose AI technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) and other Skill development activities;
- (vi) Administrative expenditure / operation of Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog;
- (vii) Research, Development and innovation in Bovine Breeding including farmers awareness; and
- (viii) Any other activities related to Cattle and Buffalo Development.

3.17 Allocation and Expenditure details of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	AE	Percentage over RE (%)
2017-18	190.00	190.00	187.73	98.81
2018-19	301.50	750.50	750.40	99.99
2019-20	302.00	270.00	269.95	99.98
2020-21	310.00	400.00	399.91	99.98
2021-22*	502.04	663.00	491.31	74.10

*as on 14.02.2022

3.18 Regarding the expenditure pattern of the Department under RGM, the Representative, during the Oral Evidence held on 23rd February, 2022 has submitted :

“...Our expenditure pattern under the Program on Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been very good. As also informed, over the years we have sought allocations in excess of BE to spend on this Program and the rate of expenditure has been very good. We have also furnished details of Physical achievements...”

3.19 However, the Department has failed to furnish to the Committee, any information regarding the status of pending Utilization Certificates under the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

3.20 Physical achievements under the Cattle Development Head for Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) from 2016-17 to 2021-22 :

S. No.	Component	Achievements (till date)
1	Establishment of Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs)	23069
2	Nationwide AI programme (from September, 2019)	2.72 crore animal covered 3.4 crore Artificial Inseminations done 2.23 crore farmers benefited.
3	High Genetic Merit Bulls for AI	3771 Additional bulls made available
4	Establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) / In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) labs	18 labs functional
5	National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds	Indus chip developed; 19,025 animals genotyped Buffchip- 5861 genotyped LD chip for buffalo and cattle developed by ICAR NBAGR
6	Sexed semen production facility	4 labs functional with 17 lakh production

3.21 The details of State-wise achievements made under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of Indigenous Breeds have been enclosed at **Annexure – II**.

3.22 While apprising the Committee about the progress made under RGM so far, the Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence held on 23rd February, 2022, has stated that the average productivity of Indigenous Cattle Breeds has been growing at the rate of 17%, which is the fastest in the world. The Representative has further submitted:

“... Sir, the programme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been going on since 2014. For the first time, the population of our Indigenous Female Cattle, what was reducing earlier, has seen an increase of 10% in the last Livestock Census. The credit for this can also be given to Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The productivity of our cattle is the lowest in the world, however, average productivity in our country is increasing at the rate of 17%, which is the fastest growth in the world. There is a long way ahead ... Two of the programmes under this Scheme are focused on Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection. Door step delivery of AI is done through National Artificial Insemination Program...”

3.23 However, in its written reply, the Department has submitted that both, the Artificial Insemination Coverage as well as the Average Productivity of non-descript Cattle, Crossbred and Buffaloes are lower than the national average in the States of Bihar,

Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, despite having more Milk production the Per capita availability of Milk in these States is less than the national average.

3.24 As per 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS) - 2020 Publication', the total Milk Production in the country has gone up from 198.45 million tonnes during 2019-20 to around 210 million tonnes in 2020-21. The State and Union territories-wise details of Milk production in the country for 2019-20 and 2020-21 are enclosed at **Annexure – III**.

3.25 The Representative has further informed the Committee about starting two new programmes under RGM, namely, Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme and Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms. With respect to the programme on Accelerated Breed Improvement, the Representative, during the Oral Evidence has submitted :

“...We wish to take the technology for Breed Improvement to the farmers' doorsteps through the Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme. In order to promote this Programme, we are providing subsidies and creating infrastructure. We had set up labs for production of sex sorted semen and carrying out IVF. However, the cost of technology from those labs could not be reduced and farmers were unable to afford it. We wish to promote this technology among farmers through subsidy. If a farmer wishes to use Test Tube Baby Technology, then if the total cost of the calf born out of this technology is Rs.15000 then the Central Government will provide a sum of Rs.5000 directly to the farmer. If a female calf is born through Sex Sorted Technology, then a sum of Rs.750 will be borne by the Government and the balance Rs.750 will be borne by the farmer himself. We are trying to get the farmers used to technology and for that we have started such Schemes...”

3.26 Discussing about the challenges faced by the Department during implementation of the Breed Improvement Programme previously, the Representative has informed the Committee that there was lack of community outreach under this Programme and the Department has been making attempts to address the same.

3.27 Further, apprising the Committee about assisting entrepreneurs through the programme on Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms, the Representative, during the Oral Evidence has submitted :

“...You were apprised about the plans of the Department to produce Bovines of improved Breeds to sell to the farmers. As on date, such improved Breeds of Bovines are bought by farmers from the grey markets or the unorganized

markets. We wish to organize these through Breed Multiplication Farms that we intent to run through Cooperatives, FPOs and Private Organizations. For this, we are providing a Capital Subsidy of 50% up to Rs.2 crores. Apart from this, these entities can avail a loan of up to Rs.2 crores from banks and also invest on their own. We have prescribed a herd size of 200 cows or buffaloes so as to ensure a successful business model. Bovines are expected to have a productivity of about 5000 kg. This programme is being implemented by NDDB. A lot of applications have been received and are being scrutinised and sent to banks. We should be able to contribute towards setting up a number of Breeder Farms in the coming 3-4 months...”

3.28 When questioned about the basis of distribution of Animal Semen for the purpose of Artificial Insemination (AI) in the country, the Department, in Post Evidence Reply has apprised the Committee:

“Major 20 States and one Union Territory (UT) (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) meet the requirements of semen doses from the Semen Stations existing in their States. The States/ Union territories which are not having semen stations are meeting their demands from Semen Stations having surplus semen doses existing in other States.”

3.29 On the issue of shortage of Semen doses and their quality, the Department, in its post evidence replies has submitted :

“At present there is no shortage of semen doses in the country. In order to improve quality of semen production in the country Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has formulated Minimum Standard Protocol (MSP) for Semen production and constituted Central Monitoring Unit for evaluation and Grading of semen stations. States have been requested to procure semen doses only from A or B graded semen stations.”

3.30 During Oral Evidence, the Representative has informed the Committee that the Department has launched an e-Gopala App in order to raise awareness about Breed

Development and Nutrition Benefits of Animal Feed among Livestock Farmers. Elaborating on this, the Department in its post evidence replies, has further submitted :

“A comprehensive Breed Improvement marketplace and information Portal for direct use of farmers in the form of the e-Gopala App (Generation of Wealth through Productive Livestock) has been launched by Hon’ble PM on 10th September 2020. e- Gopala App, the digital platform has been helping farmers in managing livestock; locating availability of veterinary services (Artificial Insemination, veterinary first aid, vaccination, treatment etc.) and guiding farmers for Animal nutrition and treatment of animals using appropriate Ayurvedic medicine / ethno-veterinary medicine. The app is also sending alert to farmers (on due date for vaccination, pregnancy diagnosis, calving etc.) and informing farmers about various Government Schemes and campaigns in the area. Farmers can download the app from Google Play Store and register on the App through their mobile number. The app is also available to 4.18 crore users of Umang portal.”

3.31 When asked about the steps being taken by the Department to ensure preservation and conservation of the Mithun in the North Eastern Region, the Department in its written reply has informed that under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, support has been made available to States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram for development and conservation of Mithun, while Arunachal Pradesh has also been supported for development and conservation of Yak. The Department has further stated that States have also augmented support under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for development and conservation of Mithun.

B. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) –

3.32 A restructured Scheme titled ‘National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development’ (NPBB&DD) was launched in February, 2014 with the ‘National Programme for Dairy Development’ (NPDD) as one of its components.

3.33 The revised Sub-components of NPDD are :

- i. Bulk Milk Coolers;
- ii. Milk Testing Laboratories;
- iii. Certification and Accreditation;

- iv. Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) Networking;
- v. Training & Farmer Awareness;
- vi. Planning and Monitoring; and
- vii. Research & Development.

3.34 During Oral Evidence, the Representative of the Department has informed the Committee that post realignment, the Scheme on NPDD has been divided into two components:

Component A – Quality Testing and Chilling infrastructure for Dairy Cooperative, Self Help Groups run Private Dairies and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) ; and

Component B – Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funded support for Dairy value chain development.

3.35 Briefing the Committee about Component A of the NPDD Scheme, the Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence has stated :

“The National Programme for Dairy Development has been divided into two components – one of which focuses on creation of infrastructure for Quality Testing and Chilling Facilities. Facilities regarding Quality testing and Chilling of Milk collected from the downward areas starting from the farmers’ doorsteps to the Milk Coolers or Dairy Cooperative Societies is scarce as on date. Presently, there is a gap of Chilling Capacity of at least 370 Lakh Litres Per Day (LLPD) which is to be bridged. As on date, there exist 3.20 lakh potential villages of which 1.94 lakh are covered under Organized Milk Procurement. This Scheme focuses on bringing the remaining villages under the area of Organized Milk Procurement through focusing on Chilling and Milk testing equipments which were earlier covered under a 50:50 funding pattern but are now to be covered under 60:40 ratio. Another inclusion in this Scheme is that of Private Dairies run by Self Help Groups.”

3.36 Further, apprising the Committee about Component B of the NPDD Scheme, the Representative has submitted that this component has received an assistance of Rs. 1500 crore from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and this is being invested in development of Dairy value chain. During the Power-point Presentation, the Representative has further informed that assistance under this component of NPDD is being provided on the following basis :

- Funding pattern – loan at 1.5% interest to beneficiary & grant
- Quality testing facilities – 90% grant
- Chilling facilities- 50% loan, 50% grant
- Processing facilities – 90% loan
- Marketing facilities – 80% loan, 20% grant.

3.37 Allocation and Expenditure details of NPDD since 2017-18 :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	AE	Percentage over RE (%)
2017-18	170.00	170.49	170.42	99.96
2018-19	280.00	270.07	269.90	99.94
2019-20	325.00	266.46	266.31	99.94
2020-21	300.00	286.00	285.97	99.99
2021-22	255.00	403.01	249.53*	61.92
2022-23	340.01			

*as on 14.02.2022

3.38 In its reply, the Department has informed that actual allocation at BE State for the Scheme during 2021-22 was Rs. 255 Crore against a proposed allocation of Rs. 661.51 and this was attributed to the revision and realignment of Schemes of the Department. However, the Department also stated that since actual expenditure for the same year was Rs.249.53 crore (97.85% of BE) additional funds have been proposed through Supplementary Grants at RE stage and due to the present lack of funds, further releases under NPDD scheme will be made after receipt of Supplementary Grants at RE stage.

3.39 The Department has further submitted that Rs.340.01 crore were allocated at BE Stage for the NPDD Scheme during 2022-23 that may remain inadequate to meet the requirements envisaged from States and thus, the Department may seek additional funds to meet its requirements under this Scheme at RE stage.

3.40 State and Union territory-wise details of funds released under the NPDD Scheme from the year 2018-19 to 2020-21 are enclosed at **Annexure – IV**.

3.41 The total amount of Utilization Certificates pending under the NPDD Scheme since 2017-18 to 2019-20 are worth Rs. 63.08 Crore.

3.42 State and Union territory-wise details of Pending Utilization Certificates from 2017-18 to 2019-20 are enclosed at **Annexure – V**.

3.43 State and UT-wise details of funds released, utilized and unspent under the NPDD Scheme for the year 2021-22 are enclosed at **Annexure – VI**.

3.44 Physical Achievements under NPDD from 2016-17 to 2021-22 :

Parameters	Achievements
Average Daily Milk Procurement (TLPD)	2480.07
Dairy Plant Capacity (TLPD)	2120.00
Chilling Capacity (Bulk Milk Cooler) TLPD	3895.00
Automatic Milk Collection Unit /Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit (Number)	16,279
Electronic Adulteration Testing Machine (Number)	2,431

3.45 State and UT-wise details of Physical Targets and Achievements for the Scheme on NPDD are enclosed at **Annexure - VII**.

C. National Livestock Mission (NLM) –

3.46 The National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched during 2014-15 with the objectives of sustainable development of Livestock Sector, focusing on improving availability of quality Feed and Fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, improved flow of credit and organization of Livestock farmers / rearers etc. with Sub-Missions formulated under NLM.

3.47 Revised Sub-Missions under NLM are :

- (a) Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry to promote entrepreneurship for rural poultry, sheep, goat and pig;
- (b) Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development for promoting production of certified seeds, cultivation of fodder and entrepreneurship in fodder block making, silage making units etc.; and

(c) Sub-Mission on Innovation and Extension to promote R&D, innovation, extension activities and Livestock Insurance.

3.48 Elaborating on the Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry under NLM, the Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence held on 23rd February, 2022 has submitted :

“...The Programme on Breed Development works on the ‘hub and spoke’ model in which Quality Breeds of animals such as Sheep, Goat, Pig or Poultry are produced and 50% capital subsidy of the total cost of production is borne by us. The capital subsidy being provided by the Central Government has been set to a maximum limit of Rs. 25 lakh in case of Hatcheries for Backyard Poultry, Rs. 50 lakh in case of Sheep and Goat and Rs. 30 lakh in case of Pigs. The remaining 50% is to be borne by the Entrepreneurs themselves or through Bank loans. For Backyard Poultry the determined size of birds is 1000, for Sheep & Goat it has been fixed at 500 females and 25 males and in case of Pigs the determined size is 100 females and 10 males...”

3.49 Further, briefing the Committee about the objective of the Department to promote Entrepreneurship for rural poultry, sheep, goat and pig through the Sub-Mission on Breed Improvement, the Representative of the Department has submitted :

“...The aim is to build such Breeder Farms in the country that can produce Quality Breed of animals and sell them to farmers at the right price so that they can earn a good living in the future...”

3.50 Apprising the Committee about the basis for working out cost for Breeder farms and the procedure for availing subsidies under this Sub-Mission of NLM, the Representative of the Department has stated :

“...We have worked out a cost after taking into account the total cost of purchasing cattle and setting up infrastructure such as sheds etc. in a given situation where a given number cattle are purchased and housed in a shed manufactured for that purpose. To avail subsidies, the Livestock Farmer will have to fulfill the conditions put forth under this Programme. The provisions under this Programme entail that the Livestock Farmer shall avail 50% of the cost from the bank as a loan and in case of self-investment, shall provide to the Department a Bank Guarantee ascertaining the amount that has been invested in the Project by himself. This Scheme is exclusively for establishment of new Breeder Farms and benefits under this cannot be availed on an already established one...”

3.51 Briefing the Committee about the measures envisaged by the Department to promoting production of certified seeds through the Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development, the Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence has submitted :

“...We have started a Programme for promoting production of Breeder Foundation and Certified Seeds, so that farmers can get good quality Certified seeds at the right prices. Under this Programme, the Government of India provides 100% Central assistance for certified seeds and an upper ceiling of Rs.100 per kg has been kept. In case any Cooperatives, State Institutions, Private farmers or any other Groups wish to form FPOs to grow Certified seeds, they may apply for the same through the State Government. For this, we will give 100% Central assistance, so that they can grow Certified seeds and make them available to Farmers in the market at the right prices...”

3.52 Regarding cultivation of Fodder and Entrepreneurship in Fodder block making, Silage making units under this Sub-Mission, the Representative of the Department has informed the Committee:

“...In the program regarding Entrepreneurship regarding Fodder Block Making Unit or Silage Making Unit, the Center will provide a capital subsidy of 50% and the remaining 50% will either be availed as bank loan or invested by the Entrepreneur himself. Under this Programme, the Entrepreneur is supposed to demarcate a catchment area under which respective Farmers will cultivate fodder which shall be bought by the Entrepreneur, converted into silage and sold in the market. The advantage under is this Programme is that Farmers will get a ready market in which their fodder produce shall be bought by the Entrepreneur and in times of shortage, fodder can be supplied to Farmers at the right prices in the form of silage. For this, the Entrepreneur will enter into an agreement with the Farmers under the 'Hub and Spoke' Model, in which Farmers will be able to cultivate fodder as an alternative cash crop, which cannot be done as on date due to non-availability of a ready market. Therefore, this Programme will help there too...”

3.53 Elaborating on the Sub-Mission on Innovation and Extension to promote R&D under NLM, the Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence has submitted :

“...For the first time, we have started a Scheme for promoting R&D. Apart from the support extended by ICAR, the Scheme started by us will extend support specifically to State Agriculture Universities, State Veterinary Universities etc. and assist them in their R&D endeavours by providing financial support which ICAR may not be able to provide due to limited availability of funds...”

3.54 Allocation and Expenditure details of National Livestock Mission :

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	AE	Percentage over RE (%)
2017-18	310	309	306.28	99.12
2018-19	380	300	299.64	99.88
2019-20	480	405.39	401.69	99.09
2020-21	370	425	424.83	99.96
2021-22*	350	288	204.17	70.89

*as on 14.02.2022

3.55 The proposed allocation of Rs.892.08 Crore for NLM during 2021-22 was drastically reduced to Rs.450 crore in 2022-23 and this proposed allocation was further reduced to Rs.410 Crore at BE Stage in 2022-23. When asked about the reasons behind these reductions, the Department has stated that Scheme-wise allocation was made by the Department on the basis of budget made available by the Ministry of Finance. The Department has further informed that the newly introduced component on Entrepreneurship will directly be implemented by the Department therefore, allocation for NLM has been reduced for the first two years starting from 2021-22.

3.56 The proposed allocation of Rs.892.08 Crore was drastically cut down to Rs.350 Crore at the BE stage and further downsized to Rs.288.00 Crore at the RE Stage for the year 2021-22. On being asked about the reasons behind this reduction and whether this acute downsizing has affected the implementation of the NLM Scheme in this year, the Department has stated that the budget allocation has been reduced at the RE stage for the

entire Department and thus, the budget allocations for all the schemes including NLM have been proportionately reduced. However, the Department has remained silent on whether this downsizing of funds has affected Scheme implementation of NLM.

3.57 When asked about reasons behind inability of the Department to meet its Physical Targets for NLM during the year 2020-21, the Department has informed that due to COVID-19 pandemic, the entire country went into lockdown and States could not utilize funds. Further, the States could not utilize the Central share of funds owing to reduction of Budgetary Allocation due to austerity measures by the State governments.

3.58 The total amount of Utilization Certificates pending under the NLM Scheme since 2016-17 to 2019-20 is Rs. 115.37 Crore.

3.59 State and Union territory-wise details of Pending Utilization Certificates under NLM from 2016-17 to 2019-20 are enclosed at **Annexure – VIII**.

3.60 Physical Achievements under NLM from the year 2016-17 to 2021-22 :

No. of beneficiaries assisted in poultry, sheep, goat and pig development	5,58,600
No. of animals covered under clustered deworming programme	13,16,000
No. of pigs covered under Health coverage	1,43,750
No. of beneficiaries assisted under fodder development (Distribution of chaff cutter, silage making, fodder block making)	43,728
Fodder seed production, procurement and Distribution (in Tonnes)	9,940
No. of animals insured	5481906

3.61 On being asked about the reasons for Zero or Nil Entries under numerous Heads of Physical and Financial Targets for the States and Union territories for a large number of parameters of the NLM Scheme, the Department has specified that since NLM is a demand driven Scheme, hence, no target is fixed and States are free to prioritize Components to seek assistance. Since the States have not taken all the components for funding in all the years, hence there are zero entries for those corresponding years.

3.62 On being asked to provide details of the Physical and Financial Targets achieved under the Parameter on 'Innovative Pig Development Project for North East' (IPDPNE) during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, the Department has submitted :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Parameters	Arunachal Pradesh		Assam		Meghalaya		Nagaland	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.
2019-20	Strengthening of Farms	4 farms	5.40	2 farms	2.24	0	0	0	0.02
	Import of Germplasm	Import of 71 exotic pigs	1.34						
2021-22									
	Construction of Liquid semen Laboratory					1	3.88		

3.63 About the details of the number of beneficiaries seeking assistance through the newly launched online portal for National Livestock Mission along with the details of proposals accepted and assisted so far, the Department in its written reply has submitted :

“The number of beneficiaries who have applied under National Livestock Mission through the nlm.udyamimitra.in portal is 5561 and proposals marked eligible by State Implementing Agencies (State Animal Husbandry Departments) is 2523 (nos.) under various components. As the portal started functioning in October, 2021 the process for the release of subsidy is being examined at various levels.

➤ **Disease Control Programmes :**

Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DC) –

3.64 In order to effectively tackle the issue of livestock health, the Department supplements the efforts of the State Government / Union territories by way of financial assistance through the Scheme on ‘Livestock Health and Disease Control’ (LH&DC).

3.65 The objective of the Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme is to effectively tackle issues related to control and containment of Livestock Diseases in the country. Under this Programme, the Government of India provides 100% assistance for free vaccination against Foot & Mouth Diseases (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) & Classical Swine Fever (CSF) at the farmers’ doorstep. This Scheme also aims to provide Veterinary Services at farmers’ doorstep through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) with 100% Central assistance for customized vehicle & 60% Central Government funding for running operations.

3.66 The revised Sub-components of the Scheme are :

- (i) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme;
- (ii) Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Eradication Programme;
- (iii) Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries – Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs); and
- (iv) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD).

3.67 Allocation and expenditure details of LH&DC Scheme :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	RE	AE	Percentage (%)
2017-18	298.77	298.40	99.88
2018-19	391.43	390.67	99.81
2019-20	346.00	340.85	98.51
2020-21	250.00	249.30	99.72
2021-22*	886.00	868.35 [#]	98.01

*including NADCP Scheme

#14.02.2022

3.68 The total amount of Utilization Certificates pending under the LH&DC Scheme since 2016-17 to 2019-20 is Rs. 139.84 Crore.

3.69 State and Union territory-wise details of Pending Utilization Certificates under LH&DC Scheme from 2016-17 to 2019-20 are enclosed at **Annexure – IX**.

3.70 The Department has informed that the Government is implementing revised Scheme component of 'Establishment & Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries – Mobile Veterinary Units (ESVHD-MVU)' from 2021-22, which provides financial assistance to all States / UTs for establishment of Veterinary Healthcare services at the farmer's doorstep through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs).

3.71 The Department has further stated that from the year 2021-22, there is a focus on Veterinary Healthcare Services at the farmer's doorstep through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs). Providing operational details of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs), the Department has suggested that MVUs may run on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Government providing for Infrastructure and Manpower outsourced by Implementing Agency including Cooperatives and Milk Unions and that Call Centre as established by States / Union territories will act as a pivot whilst rendering Mobile Veterinary Services.

3.72 When asked to furnish details regarding the plans of the Department to employ Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) in rural and remote areas, the Department in its written reply has submitted :

“In order to increase accessibility of Veterinary Services at farmer’s doorsteps, funds for Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) will be provided to the States/UTs under this Scheme at the rate of 1 MVU approximately for one lakh Livestock population. These MVUs will be customized fabricated vehicles for Veterinary Healthcare with equipment for Diagnosis, Treatment & Minor Surgery, Audio Visual aids and other basic requirements for treatment of animals. Each MVU will have one Veterinarian, one Para-veterinarian and one driver-cum attendant.”

3.73 Providing details of the funding pattern of MVUs, the Department has further informed that while 100% Central funds will be provided towards procurement & customization of Mobile Veterinary Units, recurring operational expenditure would be shared in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States and 60% for other States, while it would be 100% for UTs.

3.74 The Department, however, remained silent on the query of the Committee regarding measures proposed by the Department to meet the upcoming surge in demands for Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians with the employment of MVUs in the coming years with an already existing huge shortage of Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians in the country.

3.75 A total number of 4332 MVUs have been sanctioned under the LH&DC Scheme so far. Details of State and Union territory-wise distribution of MVUs as sanctioned are enclosed at **Annexure – X**.

3.76 During the Oral Evidence, the Representative of the Department has apprised the Committee that the States of Odisha, Telangana and some parts of Gujarat were already operationing MVUs.

3.77 In its post evidence replies, the Department has provided written assurance to the Committee for carrying out a detailed Study to ascertain the progress made by the Department under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme, especially in the Tribal areas of the Aspirational Districts in the country.

3.78 Recently, the Government of J&K has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with the Government of New Zealand for transforming Sheep Farming Sector in the UT. In its written reply, the Department informed that the objective of this Memorandum is to encourage mutual cooperation between participants in the field of Animal and Sheep Husbandry, Capacity building, Technology transfer and provision of Education and Trainings in J&K. One of the scopes of this cooperation, as mentioned by the Department,

includes greater education through introduction to Post-graduate Degrees and Doctorates for J&K Veterinarians at Veterinary Institutes in New Zealand.

➤ **Infrastructure Development Fund :**

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) –

3.79 Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) is a Central Sector Scheme which was announced in May, 2020 to incentivize investments by eligible entities such as Individual entrepreneurs, Private companies, Farmers producer organizations (FPOs) and Section 8 companies. Activities being assisted are :

- (I) Dairy processing and product diversification infrastructure;
- (II) Meat processing and product diversification infrastructure;
- (III) Animal Feed plant; and
- (IV) Breed improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication farm which are different from the other Schemes wherein Livestock farming is being assisted.

3.80 During the Oral Evidence, the Representative of the Department stated that AHIDF was being introduced to incentivize the Cooperatives along with the Private Sector to invest in Infrastructure Development in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector. The Representative also informed that AHIDF was being introduced along with the Breeder component so as to enable beneficiaries to avail combined benefits of interest subvention when clubbed with the Breeder Farm component of NLM.

3.81 Allocation and expenditure details of AHIDF since 2019-20:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE proposed	BE	RE	Expenditure
2019-20	49.23	25.00	0.00	0.00
2020-21	400.00	126.96	77.00	63.35

3.82 When asked about the reasons behind meager allocation of only Rs. 63.35 Crore out of the RE of Rs.77 Crore during 2020-21, the Department in its written reply informed that the absorption of the features of the AHIDF Scheme took some time for awareness amongst the general public, therefore, the utilization was less for the first year i.e. 2020-2021 of the Scheme.

3.83 Details of progress made under the Scheme on AHIDF up to 12th January, 2021 have been enclosed at **Annexure – XI**.

3.84 When asked about the reasons behind the miniscule number of applications gaining approval from the Department for eligibility under AHIDF, the Department in its written reply has informed :

“As the features of the Scheme are quite different from previous /existing other Schemes of the Department, the percolation of the features among the beneficiaries will take some time. As of now out of 2534 applications received under AHIDF on the online portal, only 224 applications are marked eligible by the Department till date. The difference in received and eligible application is attributed to the fact that other schemes of the Department are directly for farming components whereas AHIDF does not assist the Livestock farming. The assistance is being provided for value addition in Dairy processing and product diversification infrastructure, Meat processing and product diversification infrastructure, Animal feed plant and Breed improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication farm in poultry. Due to Covid-19, value addition industries suffered a lot. Again, it has started picking up. Since, this was new a Scheme, there was less awareness among beneficiaries.”

3.85 The details of steps taken by the Department to ensure that rate of eligibility of applications can be increased, have been enclosed in **Annexure – XII**.

3.86 On being asked about the role played by the Scheme on AHIDF in aiding the vision of the Government of India to boost economic growth, the Department in its written reply has submitted :

“AHIDF is a first kind of scheme launched by the Government of India to boost the dairy, meat processing and animal feed plant. This scheme is incentivizing the private sector to invest in the animal husbandry sector. Projects costing approximately 4000 Crores are eligible to be benefitted under the Scheme which has helped in development of processing, value addition and feed production infrastructure. This has led to generate direct and indirect employment through technology intervention. The value added livestock products and the technology used in the Livestock sector will aid in increasing exports of Livestock products. 0.8 MMT dairy processing and value addition to the total processing capacity has been added out of which 0.18 MMT are being exported 435000 MT meat processing capacity has been added annually. For animal feed manufacturing the total capacity which is added to the supply chain of the country through AHIDF is 2.41 MMT annually. The demand of the scheme is increasing and the

Government may also include new activities under the AHIDF which will further boost the demand of the scheme.”

3.87 When asked about the measures being taken by the Department to prevent huge rejection of applications being submitted under the AHIDF, the Department in its written has reply submitted :

“Applications are rejected based upon the verification of detailed project reports, Uploaded documents and details mentioned in loan application form. Major rejections points are as under -

- a) Applicants do not upload the detailed project report.
- b) No related details/ information as per guidelines of AHIDF in DPR.
- c) Uploaded wrong attachments which are not related to scheme
- d) Incorrect Information in Application.
- e) Withdrawal of applications by the applicants.
- f) Rejection of applications at Bank end.”

Chapter – IV

Other Important Aspects in Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Kisan Credit Facility for Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector :

Implementation of Budget Announcements (2021-22) –

Sl. No.	Para No.	Budget Announcement (2021-22)	Status of Implementation
60.	102	To provide adequate credit to our farmers, I have enhanced the Agricultural Credit Target to Rs. 16.5 lakh crores in FY22. We will focus on ensuring increased credit flows to Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. Ministry/Deptt.: Financial Services	Region wise, agency wise and purpose-wise targets along with sub-target for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Sectors have been finalized and communicated to all stakeholders on 16.02.2021.

4.2 On being asked to provide details of financial allocations made in favour of credit flows towards the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sectors during the year 2021-22, so far, the Department in its written reply has submitted :

“In order to ensure increased credit flow to Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Fisheries as announced in Hon’ble Finance Minister budget speech 2021-22, a target of Rs 61,650 crore for Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries is fixed within the overall term loan target of Rs. 6,85,000 crore for Agriculture, which works out to about 9% of term loan target. The proposed target for Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries for 2021-22 is as under :

(Rs in Crore)	
Dairy	35,141
Poultry	13,563
Sheep Goat & Piggery	6781
Fisheries	6165
Total	61,650

Further these targets were allocated by NABARD State-wise and communicated to all Priority Sector Chiefs of Public sector Banks and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBCs).”

4.3 Region wise details* of Credit flow towards Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector, as on 31 January, 2022 :

(Rs. in crore)

Region	Animal Husbandry	
	Target	Achievement
Northern Region	6514	5739.83
North East Region	2952	2023.98
Eastern Region	8574	3516.19
Central Region	7620	3370.59
Western Region	9441	5020.59
Southern Region	20385	26922.77
Total	55485	46593.95

*Source: ENSURE Portal of NABARD, Provisional data

It is observed that the Credit Flow target to North-east, Central, Northern and Eastern Areas of the Country was low as compared to the Southern Region for which there is also a mismatch between the target (20385) vis-à-vis achievements (26922.77). This Mismatch, it has been observed, has a bearing on the total.

4.4 When asked about the basis of setting up Region-wise Disbursement Targets for credit flow towards Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector, the Department in its written reply has submitted :

“As apprised by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) following are the basis for setting up of Region-wise Disbursement targets for credit flow towards Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector :

- (i) Extension of the facilities of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to Animal Husbandry farmers and Fisheries(AH&F) for their working capital requirements.
- (ii) Achievement during past years.
- (iii) Increasing demand to meet credit requirements for high value agriculture activities like horticulture, dairy, food processing etc.
- (iv) Special focus to allied activities as recommended by Internal Working Group on Agriculture set up by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to Review Agricultural Credit.”

4.5 Against a credit target of Rs. 20385 Crore, the Southern Region achieved a credit flow of Rs. 26922.77 Crore in the Animal Husbandry Sector. On being asked about the reasons behind this significant over-achievement of set targets for credit flows in the Southern region of the country, the Department, in its written reply informed that such over achievement of Ground Level Credit (GLC) Target in the Southern Region is mainly on account of good branch network, digital land records, Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) Network, etc.

4.6 The Department, however, has furnished no replies to the queries of the Committee regarding reasons behind huge imbalances between targets set for the Six Regions in the country and for considerable under-achievement of credit targets in all Regions except the Southern Region.

4.7 Details of initiatives taken by the Government to ensure equitable distribution of credit across all regions of the country have been enclosed at **Annexure – XIII**.

4.8 During the Oral Evidence held on 23rd February, 2022, the Representative of the Department apprised the Committee about the fact that Banks are hesitant in providing loans to Livestock Farmers leading to lack of availability of Credit and absence of Debt Financing in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector.

4.9 Elaborating on the issue of difficulties faced by Livestock Farmers in availing Bank credit, the Representative of the Department has stated that there was a need for earmarking of Ground Level Credit (GLC) Target for the Allied Sector. In this regard, the Representative has further submitted :

“...We had informed you that we had been raising for a long time that Banks are reluctant to give Credit to Livestock Farmers and ways in which they can be incentivized to earmark funds for this purpose. After repeated requests from our end, Hon’ble Finance Minister had made an announcement in this regard. The Government now makes yearly announcements regarding Ground Level Credit (GLC) Target which is given out to Farmers under the Agriculture and Allied Sector, however, there has been no earmarking of funds for the Allied Sector – a demand we have been making for a long time. The Government has agreed to earmark down loans. The Ground Level Credit (GLC) Target for last year was Rs, 61,650 crore under which 92% of the Term Loan Target has been achieved, amounting to Rs. 56,000 crores. This has been provided country-wide through banks...”

4.10 Elaborating the points to specifically earmark funds for Ground Level Credit Targets for the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector for both, Working Capital as well Term Loans and to incentivise Banks for declaring the amount of credit being extended to Livestock Farmers, the Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence has stated :

“...There are about 7 crore crop KCC holders in the country. After mapping, we have discovered that out of these 7 crores, there are 5 crore farmers that practice crop culture alongside animal husbandry. We believe that these farmers have been availing KCC Facility since the year 2019 when the RBI allowed KCC facilities to Livestock Farmers. However, Banks have no incentive to declare the amount of credit being extended to Livestock Farmers under the KCC facility because no specific allocations have been made to the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector for allocation of Ground Level Credit (GLC) Target. Therefore, through the Standing Committee we demand that along with Term Loan, earmarking of funds allocated to Ground Level Credit (GLC) Target for Working Capital may also be done in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector so that the Department is able to identify the number of Livestock Farmers availing loan facility under KCC. This will help us in working towards increasing the number of Livestock Farmers availing such facilities. As on date, we are sure that at least 5 crore Farmers are availing the facility, however, the exact figures are not known. We were able to achieve extension of KCC facility to 15 lakh farmers after campaigning, however, there are more such farmers but we do not have the exact figures since banks have no incentive to earmark funds being allocated...”

Breed Improvement :

4.11 Breed Improvement Institutes hold special relevance with respect to the focus of the Department on Breed Improvement of Indigenous Cattle Breeds of the country.

Breed Improvement Institutes –

4.12 There are a total of 12 Breed Improvement Institutes for genetic improvement of indigenous cattle breeds in the country. These include seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI) and four Central Herd Registration (CHR) Units.

4.13 Allocation and Expenditure details of Breed Improvement Institutes :

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE proposed	BE	RE	Expenditure
2019-20	58.05	52.00	44.00	41.11
2020-21	83.29	44.00	36.39	38.56
2021-22	52.80	41.44	41.44	30.23*
2022-23	101.32	66.69		

*Expenditure up to 30.01.2022.

4.14 One of the reasons furnished by the Department for drastic reduction of fund allocation at the BE Stage as compared to BE proposed was that Breed Improvement Institutes are under the process of reorganization and that rationalization of the herd strength has been carried out so only the top animals, as per the revised MSP, are being maintained in the farms.

4.15 The Department has further denied that reduction of BE Stage allocations at the RE Stage has hampered the functioning of Breed Improvement Institutes and stated that the major reason for non-utilization of allocated funds is due to reduced requirement of funds under salary component.

- i. **Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)** : CCBFs are engaged in scientific breeding of cattle and buffaloes with the aim of production of high pedigreed bulls for genetic upgradation programmes.

4.16 Allocation and Expenditure details of the 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) :

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2019-20	35.59	34.17	32.31
2020-21	33.03	30.30	29.38
2021-22	30.67	30.98	23.30 (up to Jan, 2022)
2022-23	52.06	-	

4.17 Physical target and achievements:

Year	No. of Bull calves produced		No. of Bull calves distributed		Farmers trained	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2019-20	450	290	378	350	3880	2774
2020-21	450	261	378	239	3880	1941
2021-22 (up to Jan-	251*	123	225	136	2100	1392

2022)						
2022-23	251	-	225	-	2100	-

*targets revised as per rationalized her strength

ii. **Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI)** : Established in the year 1969, CFSP&TI is engaged mainly in production of Bovine Frozen Semen of Indigenous, Exotic, Crossbred and Murrah breeds of bulls for the use of Artificial Insemination (AI) programmes in the country.

4.18 Allocation and Expenditure details of the Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) since 2019-20 is as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2019-20	3.6465	3.1446	3.1442
2020-21	3.2490	2.8752	2.8643
2021-22	3.9025	3.8435	2.3234*
2022-23	6.5690	--	--

*as on 31/01/2022

4.19 Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements of CFSP&TI since 2019-20 is as under :

Parameter	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
Frozen Semen Production (in lakh doses)	13.00	8.29	13.00	5.82 *	10.00	6.28 *	10.00	--
Frozen Semen Sales	13.00	6.52	13.00	4.59 *	09.00	5.44 *	09.00	--
Training (In Nos.)	210	266	210	0 *	300	177 *	300	--
Revenue (in crore)	1.60	1.10	1.60	0.89	1.00	1.05	1.20	--

*Targets could not be achieved due to 1st, 2nd & 3rd wave of COVID-19 Pandemic.

4.20 One of the objectives of CFSP&TI is to train technical personnel from State Governments, Universities, Milk Federations and other Institutes in various aspects of frozen semen technology.

4.21 The details of such Training Programmes undertaken by the Institute during the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 is as follows:

Year	Training Programme	Duration	Total Trained for the year
2019-20	Frozen Semen Processing Technology	15 Days	5
	Laboratory Technique for evaluation and Quality Control in Frozen Semen	15 Days	9
	Bull calf selection and management	10 Days	3
	Bio-security in Frozen Semen Stations	10 days	15
	Workshop on CASA	2 Days	15
	Total		47
	Internship programme for the Universities	Total	219
	Grand total		266
2020-21	Due to COVID-19 Pandemic and travel restrictions the regular training programme could not be carried out		
2021-22	Online Training was organized for 2 days on "Recent Advances in Frozen Semen Technology"		177

4.22 When asked about the details of Social Awareness Camps conducted by the CFSP&TI, from the year 2019-20 onwards, to raise awareness among rural folks on bio-security and zoonotic diseases, the Department has stated that due to COVID-19 Pandemic and restrictions in the movement of personnel the awareness campaign could not be carried out. However, the Department did not furnish any information regarding camps conducted during 2019-20, i.e. prior to the Pandemic.

iii. Central Herd Registration Units (CHRS) : The Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) is being implemented for registration of elite cows and buffaloes and to provide incentive for rearing of elite cows and male calves.

4.23 Allocation and Expenditure details of CHRS since 2019-20 is as under:

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2019-20	7.279	6.2646	6.1422
2020-21	7.254	6.5137	6.488
2021-22	6.8635	6.6175	5.2161 (up to Jan. 2022)
2022-23	8.0595	0	0

(Rs. in Crore)

4.24 Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements of each of the CHR Units :

Parameters	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 up to Jan. 2022		2022-23
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target set
No. of cattle & Buffalo conformed for breed characters'	38000	33348	38000	24756	32000	19495	32000
No of animals Primary Registered	15000	11924	15000	9244	13500	7656	13500
No. of animals final registered	9200	8418	9200	6811	9200	3587	9200
No. of breeders awareness/ publicity camps conducted	210	210	210	207	210	221	210
No. of persons trained for conducting survey and milk recording in SIA	560	620	560	267	530	223	530
Financial Progress in crores	6.303	6.142	6.514	6.488	6.618	5.215	8.0595

4.25 One of the objectives of CHR Units is creation of Breeder Awareness / Publicity Camps for training personnel to conduct surveys and milk recordings for State Implementing Agencies (SIAs). The details of Budgetary Allocations and Physical Targets and Achievements for this objective during 2019-20 are :

Years	Target		Achievement		Budgetary Allocation & Expenditure
	Breeder Awareness / Publicity camps	training personnel to conduct surveys and milk recording for SIA's	Breeder Awareness / Publicity camps	training personnel to conduct surveys and milk recording for SIA's	
2019-20	210	560	210	620	There is no separate budget allotment for Farmers awareness programme and SIA training but fund available in Office expenses (OE), Other Administrative Expenses (OAE) is utilized for the these purposes as per requirements and the requirement of expenditure for this purpose is very less.

4.26 Parameter-wise details of other Physical Targets and Achievements since 2019-20 under CHRS :

Parameters	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 upto Jan 2022		2022-23
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target set
No. of cattle & Buffalo conformed for breed characters'	38000	33348	38000	24756	32000	19495	32000
No. of animals Primary Registered	15000	11924	15000	9244	13500	7656	13500
No. of animals final registered	9200	8418	9200	6811	9200	3587	9200
No. of breeders awareness/ publicity camps conducted	210	210	210	207	210	221	210
No. of persons trained for conducting survey and milk recording in SIA	560	620	560	267	530	223	530

4.27 When asked about the reasons behind laxity in achievement of Physical Targets of Breed Improvement Institutes, the Department in its post evidence replies stated that this is because the Institutes are under the process of reorganization and the rationalization of the herd strength and only the top animals, as per the revised MSP, are being maintained in the farms and hence the targets for 2021-22 have been revised accordingly. The Department has further attributed less achievement in Semen production, decrease in Farmers registration under CHRS and reduction in the number of farmers' awareness training programmes to the COVID-19 outbreak in the country.

4.28 On being questioned about the increased proposed allocation at BE Stage for 2022-23, the Department has informed that was required for infrastructure development of Breed Improvement Institutes in order to maintain the bio-security of the Livestock farms and to enhancing the management conditions for Livestock.

PART – II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sectors to the National economy vis-à-vis proportion of Budgetary Allocation :

The Committee note that the contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in the economy has increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.15% between 2014-15 and 2019-20 and that of the Allied Sector has been a major driver of growth in the Agriculture and Allied Sector. The Committee also note that along with an increase in the total production of milk, meat and eggs there has been a claim of consistent increase in the per capita availability of these commodities from the year 2014-15 to 2020-21. The Committee feel that this consistency in overall growth and production is a result of the consistent efforts of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. While observing the decline in growth rate of the other Sectors of economy in the recent year owing to the Pandemic situation, the Committee are happy to note that the Livestock Sector in the country maintained a positive growth rate of 7.9%. Appreciating the efforts of the Department in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector, the Committee observe that the Dairy Sector continued to remain consistent in its growth and production even in the face of crisis caused due to the pandemic. The Committee are however, constrained to note the negative growth rate of wool production which has shown -9.10% growth during 2019-20.

While noting the increase in Budgetary Allocation towards the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying from Rs.3599.98 Crore in 2021-22 to Rs.4288.84

Crore in 2022-23, which is about 0.11% of the Central Outlay, the Committee also observe that though, in absolute terms, there is an increase of Rs.688.86 Crore in the allocations over the previous year, in percentage terms, the increase amounts to a mere 0.01%. Further, the recent trend of overall growth of the Allied Sector being higher in comparison to the Agriculture Sector over the last few years clearly shows the consistency and potential of the Allied Sector in not just augmenting farmers' income but also contributing towards the national economy. The Committee are further constrained to note that the percentage share of the Department in the total outlay at RE Stage has declined from 0.12% in 2019-20 to 0.09% in 2020-21 and 0.08% in 2021-22. Concerned with this trend of reduction in RE Stage allocations, the Committee desire the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations towards the Department at the RE Stage for 2022-23. The Committee also recommend the Department to ensure an even growth in wool production and desire them to take concrete steps in pursuing with the Ministry of Finance for increasing fund allocation to the Department in keeping with this Sector's contribution. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

2. Analysis of Demands :

The Committee observe that there has been 40.4% increase in Budgetary Allocation at BE 2022-23 as compared to RE 2021-22. While appreciating the noteworthy increase in BE allocation during 2022-23, the Committee are constrained to note the progressive decline in proposed allocations of the Department from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23, which is in stark contrast to the constant demand of the Department for increasing Budgetary Allocations. The Committee are further concerned with the constant trend of considerable reductions at the RE Stage

compared to BE from the year 2019-20 onwards. The Committee are unhappy to note that such reductions in RE Stage allocations have led to the revision of Physical Targets of the Department due to scarcity of resources. Despite working out a duly planned and rational Budget proposal after consultation with stakeholders and careful analysis of Scheme requirements, the Department has constantly faced drastic Budget cuts at both, the BE as well as the RE Stage for all the years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Similarly, the proposed allocation of Rs.5590.11 Crore for the year 2022-23 has been reduced to Rs.4288.84 Crore at the BE Stage. The Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence, submitted before the Committee that RE Stage allocations for 2021-22 are expected to be fully utilized. Taking note of the fact that drastic budget cuts have led to downward revision of Physical Targets of Schemes of the Department, the Committee feel that the tendency of reduction at RE Stage needs to be curtailed so that the performance of the Department is not affected for want of funds. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to re-introspect its strategy before making allocations at the RE Stage, especially for the year 2022-23 and to avoid reduction of Budgetary Allocation at this Stage. The Committee also recommend the Department to improve its performance in the first part of the year 2022-23 and to provide realistic proposals for Budgetary Allocation in order to avoid drastic reductions at the RE Stage.

3. Utilisation of Funds and Pending Utilisation Certificates :

While the percentage utilization of funds with respect to BE from 2019-20 to 2021-22 seems adequate, the Committee are concerned to note the huge amount of Rs.617.90 Crore of unspent balances under various Schemes of the Department from 2016-17 to 2019-20. The Committee feel that despite being demand driven, State-wise performance of Schemes of the Department continues to remain inconsistent

resulting in huge amount of unspent balances. Further, taking note of the existing monitoring mechanism used by the Department to ensure full utilization of Budgetary Allocations and to follow up with the States regarding Scheme implementation, the Committee feel that huge unspent balances despite such scrupulous measures on the part of the Department definitely point towards lacunae in the given approach. While appreciating the efforts of the Department regarding extension and capacity building initiatives to involve People's Representatives (MPs, MLAs) and Local Self Governments, etc. for effective ground level implementation of Schemes, the Committee feel that the lacunae at the level of follow-up mechanism need to be plugged. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take concrete steps to ensure that extant measures for effective implementation of Schemes are made foolproof so as to yield desired results with respect to the issue of huge pendency of Utilisation Certificates with the States. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

4. Funds Surrendered and Re-appropriation of Funds :

The Committee observe that huge amount of funds have been surrendered by the Department for the Financial Years 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Committee are bewildered to note that while on one hand the Department has been persistently submitting for increasing Budgetary Allocations, on the other it has been surrendering humongous amount of funds to the Government constantly for the last two years.

While observing the huge amount of re-appropriations made by the Department from the year 2019-20 to 2021-22, the Committee further note with displeasure that when asked to furnish details of re-appropriations, the Department

inundated its written replies with a huge number of Re-appropriation Orders from the last three financial years. Deprecating this callousness of the Department regarding furnishing information in proper format, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to pay due attention while submitting information to the Committee and also desire that information furnished be thoroughly checked to ascertain that queries raised by the Committee have been considered in entirety and replied to with clarity. The Committee also recommend the Department to recalibrate its approach of fund utilization and to ensure that the tendency to surrender huge amount of funds is curtailed so that the request of the Department to increase Budgetary Allocation and the consequent recommendations of the Committee made in this regard are not in contrast to the reality of its budget utilization. The Committee would like to be informed about the outcome in this regard.

5. Sectoral Analysis :

The Committee note that the Budgetary Allocations for the 2022-23 towards the Scheme Sectors of the Department have increased whereas allocations towards Small Livestock Institutes and Delhi Milk Scheme in the Non-Scheme head have been reduced as compared to the previous year. The Committee further note that in the Scheme Head, allocations towards the Sectors on Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme have seen a maximum increase of 36.05% as compared to the Sectors on Development Programmes and Infrastructure Development Funds. Expressing satisfaction with the plan of the Department regarding utilisation of increased allocations, the Committee, however, feel constrained to note the pathetic performance of the Delhi Milk Scheme with respect to declining sale of milk from 1.90 LLPD (Lakh Litres per day) to 1.5 LLPD (Lakh Litres per day) with a resultant decline in Revenue Receipt from Rs. 350.16 Crore in the year 2020-21 to Rs. 304.00

Crore in 2021-22. The Committee are further perturbed to note the effect of the proposed policy change regarding discontinuation of DMS operations on the consumer base of DMS and also on the supply of milk from Bihar Milk Federation. Concerned with these developments with respect to DMS, the Committee recommend the Department to aggressively pursue the goal of expanding marketing network and appointing milk distributors in uncovered areas along with actively working towards increasing the milk sales target to 1.8 LLPD during the year 2022-23. They feel that the time is ripe for the Department to learn from the success stories in the Dairy Sector. The Committee would like to be apprised of steps taken and the progress made by the Department in this regard.

6. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) :

The Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission was started in December, 2014 and its components have been revised and realigned from the year 2022-23 to focus on Breed Improvement, production and productivity of Indigenous Cattle Breeds. While appreciating the progress made by the Department under this Scheme regarding overall expenditure and the rate of growth of average productivity of cattle, the Committee acknowledge the attempts of the Department focused on Accelerated Breed Improvement, Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms for improving productivity by fast-tracking the breed improvement of indigenous cattle and launching the e-Gopala App to raise awareness among farmers. The Committee, however, are displeased to note the failure of the Department to furnish State and UT-wise details of pending Utilization Certificates under this Scheme. Further, the Committee are concerned to note the meagre achievement of Physical Targets under the Scheme. During the last seven years, since its inception in December, 2014, the Department has been able to achieve the strengthening of only 4 Bull Mother Farms,

establishment of only 2 National Kamdhenu Centres, running of a total of 7 Pedigree Selection Programmes and 13 Progeny Testing Programmes in the country. Further, only 597 Districts across the country have been able to participate in the third phase of the National Artificial Insemination Programme. The Committee urge the Department to take necessary steps to improve its performance regarding Physical Targets under the Scheme and would like to be apprised of the progress made therein.

7. The Committee note that the Artificial Insemination Coverage as well as the Average Productivity of non-descript Cattle, Crossbred and Buffaloes are lower than the National average in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and thus, despite having more Milk production the Per Capita availability of Milk in these States is less than the National average. The Department has informed that the total Milk Production in the country has gone up from 198.45 Million Tonnes during 2019-20 to around 210 Million Tonnes in 2020-21. However, the Committee feel that, in the instant case, average figures are misleading and it is imperative to track the progress and performance of individual States and Union Territories regarding Milk Production and coverage of Artificial Insemination in order to ascertain the ground reality of Scheme implementation. Further, Representative of the Department during the evidence of the Committee informed that average milk prices paid to farmers in the country since the year 2014 have gone up from Rs. 30.58 Per Litre to Rs. 39.47 Per Litre. Keeping in view the impact of increased productivity of cattle breeds on the income of Livestock farmers, the Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take corrective measures to address issues related to coverage and outcome of Artificial Insemination in these particular States and ensure that average productivity of cattle breeds in these

States is improved in a time bound manner and that the resultant increase in Milk production also translates to an increase in Per Capita availability of Milk in these States. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome in this regard.

8. Regarding preservation and conservation of unconventional sources of Milk and Meat like the Mithun and Yak found in the North Eastern and Hilly regions, the Committee feel that the Department needs to take concrete measures to ensure that these sources are harnessed sustainably and that the ecological balance in these Regions is not disturbed in the process of utilization of these unconventional sources.

Further, the Committee feel that while there is no shortage of Semen doses of High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bulls in the country at present, there is a need to establish Semen Stations in individual States and Union Territories and to focus on improving the grading of already existing 20 Semen Stations in the country so that the goal of Breed Improvement and augmentation of productivity of Indigenous Bovine Breeds can be achieved expeditiously. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take requisite measures to ensure that these targets are achieved in a time bound manner so as to aid the goals envisaged by the Department under the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this direction.

9. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) :

The National Programme for Dairy Development was launched in February, 2014 and has recently been realigned and divided into Two Components to enhance the focus of the Department on building Quality Testing and Chilling Infrastructure for Dairy Cooperatives in the country. The Committee are, however, unhappy to note

that out of the amount of Rs. 249.52 Crore released to States under NPDD for the year 2021-22 only Rs. 16.58 Crore could be utilized and that too by only a handful of States namely Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 11.35 Crore), Kerala (Rs. 4.37 Crore), Meghalaya (Rs. 0.27 Crore) and Rajasthan (Rs. 0.60 Crore). The remaining amount of Rs. 232.94 Crore remained unutilized under NPDD Scheme for the year 2021-22. Further, the Department has informed that during the year 2021-22, additional releases could not be made under NPDD due to lack of funds and that the Department has sought Supplementary Grants for the same. The Committee, however, remain apprehensive that the total amount of Utilization Certificates pending under the NPDD Scheme from the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 is Rs. 63.08 Crore and the allocations to the Department of Rs.340.01 Crore during 2022-23; both taken together may remain inadequate to meet the requirements envisaged from States and thereby, the Department might have to seek additional funds to meet its requirements under this Scheme at RE Stage.

The Committee further note that there exists a gap of Chilling Capacity of about 370 LLPD (Lakh Litres Per Day) and only 2110 Bulk Milk Coolers with a total capacity of 36.46 LLPD have been installed by the Department since the inception of this Scheme. Further, of the 3.20 Lakh potential Villages only 1.94 Lakh Villages have been covered under Organized Milk Procurement. Dissatisfied with the progress regarding achievement of Physical Targets under the Scheme on National Programme for Dairy Development, the Committee recommend the Government to increase allocations to the Department so that implementation of Scheme Components is not hampered for want of funds. Further, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to focus on proper utilization of funds allocated and to ensure that Utilization Certificates for the pending amount are furnished at the

earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made by the Department in this regard.

10. National Livestock Mission (NLM) :

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched in the year 2014-15 with the objectives of sustainable development of Livestock Sector, focusing on improving availability of quality Feed and Fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, improved flow of credit and organization of Livestock farmers / rearers, etc. with Sub-Missions formulated under NLM. Revised Sub-Missions under the Scheme focus on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry to promote entrepreneurship; Feed and Fodder Development for promoting production of certified seeds, cultivation of fodder and entrepreneurship in fodder block making, silage making units, etc.; and on Innovation and Extension to promote R&D and Livestock Insurance. The Committee are, however, constrained to note the meager achievements made by the Department under Physical and Financial Targets for the Parameter on 'Innovative Pig Development Project for North East' (IPDPNE) during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. The Committee also note with concern that out of 5561 applications submitted on the newly launched online portal for National Livestock Mission, only 2523 applications have been marked eligible. Further, there has been a drastic reduction of allocations to the Scheme on NLM during the years 2021-22 as well as 2022-23. The Committee are also dismayed with the silence of the Department on the query regarding downsizing of funds affecting Scheme implementation of NLM. Expressing dissatisfaction with the inadequate financial allocations made towards the NLM Scheme along with the laxity in achievement of Physical Targets, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to take concrete steps in the direction of fulfilling Physical Targets envisaged under the

Scheme along with focusing on providing adequate allocations so that the implementation of the Scheme is not hampered.

11. Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DC) :

The Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme was formulated with the aim of providing financial assistance to States and UTs to effectively tackle issues of livestock health. Under the revised Scheme of LH&DC, the focus of the Department is on the component of Mobile Veterinary Units under which the Department provides financial assistance to all States / UTs for establishment of Veterinary Healthcare Services at the farmer's doorstep through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs). The Department informed that Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) will be provided to the States/UTs under this Scheme at the rate of 1 MVU approximately for one lakh Livestock population with the Central Government providing 100% assistance towards procurement and customization of MVUs and recurring operational expenditure would be shared in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States and 60% for other States, while it would be 100% for UTs.

A total number of 4332 MVUs have been sanctioned in the country under LH&DC Scheme so far. The Committee are, however, constrained to note that the Department remained silent on the query of the Committee regarding measures proposed to meet the upcoming surge in demands for Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians with the employment of MVUs in the coming years with an already existing huge shortage of Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians in the country. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note that the total amount of Utilization Certificates pending under the LH&DC Scheme since 2016-17 to 2019-20 is Rs. 139.84 crore. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to ensure that

the issue related to huge pendency of Utilization Certificates with the States and UTs is effectively dealt with. Regarding recruitment of trained manpower in MVUs, the Committee also recommend the Department to focus on measures to increase the strength of trained Veterinary and Para-veterinary professionals in the country along with focusing on providing them with qualitative education and exposure through endeavours such as opportunities for Post-graduate Degrees and Doctorates in Veterinary Institutions in advanced nations. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this direction.

12. During an Oral Evidence of the Committee held with the Representatives of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the Committee were apprised that impact of COVID-19 was found in a batch of samples collected from stray dogs in Delhi and Haryana which tested positive for SARS Cov-2 Antigen. Alarmed at this finding of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, the Committee wish to bring this to the notice of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and recommend that the Department take this up with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education so as to gain awareness about the possibility of Zoonotic Spread of this virus and the possibility of its mutations in non-human carriers. The Committee would like to be apprised of the measures taken by the Department in this regard and about the actions envisaged to combat this situation through the 'One Health' approach.

13. **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) :**

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund is a Central Sector Scheme which was announced in May, 2020 to incentivize investments by eligible

entities such as Individual entrepreneurs, Private companies, Farmers producer Organizations (FPOs) and Section 8 companies. Appreciating the efforts of the Department in incentivizing entrepreneurship and investments in the infrastructure development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, the Committee feel that this Scheme will aid value addition in Livestock and Dairying Sector and these value added livestock products and the technology used in the Livestock sector will aid in increasing exports of Livestock products. The Committee, however, are concerned to note that out of 2534 applications received under AHIDF on the online portal, only 224 applications were marked eligible by the Department. Dissatisfied with the miniscule number of applications gaining approval from the Department for eligibility under AHIDF, the Committee feel that there is a need to work towards raising awareness about the Scheme among potential beneficiaries. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to actively pursue the goal of raising awareness and providing clarity regarding applications on the AHIDF Portal so that maximum number of people can benefit from this Scheme and the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector can benefit from the addition of value added products and infrastructure. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department and progress made in this regard.

14. Kisan Credit Facility for Animal Husbandry and Dairying :

The Committee note that a target of Rs. 55,485 Crore of Credit Flows for Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector was made for six Regions of the Country on the basis of: (i) Extension of the facilities of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to Animal Husbandry farmers and Fisheries(AH&F) for their working capital requirements; (ii) Achievement during past years; (iii) Increasing demand to meet credit requirements for high value agriculture activities like horticulture, dairy, food

processing etc.; and (iv) Special focus to allied activities as recommended by Internal Working Group on Agriculture set up by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to Review Agricultural Credit. The Committee also note that except the Southern Region, all Regions witnessed under-achievement of credit targets.

The Committee have been apprised that banks are hesitant in providing loans to Livestock Farmers leading to lack of availability of Credit and absence of Debt Financing in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector. The Committee have also been apprised that there is a need for earmarking of Ground Level Credit (GLC) target for the Allied Sector as out of 7 Crore KCC farmers about 5 Crore indulge in cultivation as well as Animal Husbandry.

The Committee are of the considered view that Credit Disbursement to Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector has to be increased. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take steps for increasing the allocation for Credit Flows to Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector and also to ensure that credit actually flows to this Sector without any hiccup.

15. Breed Improvement :

The Committee note that there are a total of 12 Breed Improvement Institutes viz seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI) and four Central Herd Registration (CHR) Units for genetic improvement of indigenous Cattle breeds in Country. CCBFs are engaged in scientific breeding of cattle and buffaloes with the aim of production of high pedigreed bulls for genetic upgradation programmes. CFSP&TI is engaged mainly in production of Bovine Frozen Semen of Indigenous, Exotic, Crossbred and Murrah breeds of bulls for the use of Artificial Insemination (AI) programmes in the

Country and one of its objective is to train technical personnel from State Governments, Universities, Milk Federations and other Institutes in various aspects of frozen semen technology. CHRUs work for registration of elite cows and buffaloes and to provide incentive for rearing of elite cows and male calves and one of its objectives is creation of Breeder Awareness / Publicity Camps for training personnel to conduct surveys and milk recordings for State Implementing Agencies (SIAs).

The Committee also note that these Breed Improvement Institutes have not been achieving the Physical Targets fixed for them. The Department has attributed less achievement in Semen production, decrease in Farmers registration under CHRS and reduction in the number of farmers' awareness training programmes to the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. Further the Institutes are under the process of reorganization and the rationalization of the herd strength and only the top animals, as per the revised MSP, are being maintained in the farms. Since allocation (BE) under this head has increased substantially, the Committee expect from the Department that this enhanced allocation would be fully and prudently utilized for infrastructure development of Breed Improvement Institutes in order to maintain the bio-security of the Livestock farms and to enhancing the management conditions for Livestock. The Committee also expect from the Department that these Breed Improvement Institutes should make all out efforts to achieve the Physical Targets fixed for them so as to provide maximum benefits to the Livestock Farmers.

NEW DELHI;
22 March, 2022
01 Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)

P.C. Gaddigoudar
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture,
Animal Husbandry and Food Processing

Sector-wise details of Schemes and details of their realigned / revised Components along with reasons

S.No	Name of the Scheme	Components and Sub Components of the Scheme before revision	Revised Components and Sub Components of the Scheme	Reason
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	<p>Major sub-components of Rashtriya Gokul Mission are as under:</p> <p>(i) Extension of AI Coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationwide AI programme • Establishment of MAITRI centres • Strengthening of existing AI centres & Semen Stations • Training of Existing AI Technicians <p>(ii) Enhancement of Production and Productivity: Production of HGM Bulls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedigree Selection : FPR of mothers • Progeny Testing : FPR of daughters <p>(iii) Breed Improvement by Modern Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex sorted semen production • Establishment of IVF laboratories • Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds <p>(iv) Development and conservation of indigenous breeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Gokul Grams cum centre of excellence • Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre <p>(v) Farmer awareness programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pashu Aadhar • e-Gopala App • Organization of fertility camps 	<p>(i) Support for breed improvement through technology intervention like Artificial Insemination, IVF, Sex Sorted Semen, Genomic Chip and Livestack</p> <p>(ii) Strengthening of semen stations</p> <p>(iii) Bull Production Programme</p> <p>(iv) Breed Multiplication Farms</p> <p>(v) Establishment of Multi Purpose AI technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) and other Skill development activities</p> <p>(vi) Administrative expenditure/ operation of Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog</p> <p>(vii) Research, Development and innovation in bovine breeding including farmers awareness</p> <p>(viii) Any other activities related to Cattle and buffalo Development</p>	<p>The revised and realigned scheme component related to Rashtriya Gokul Mission is crucial for development and conservation of indigenous breeds and would also contribute in improving the economic condition of the rural poor as most of the low producing indigenous breeds are with small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. The aim of RGM would be to deliver quality breeding inputs at the farmers' doorstep. Implementation of RGM is crucial to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines, thereby making dairying more remunerative to poor farmers of the country.</p>
2.	National Programme for Dairy Development	<p>(i) Milk Chilling, Milk Processing & Marketing,</p> <p>(ii) Milk Procurement,</p> <p>(iii) Cattle Shed,</p> <p>(iv) Cattle Induction,</p> <p>(v) Construction/Establishment of Testing Laboratories,</p> <p>(vi) Clean Milk Production Kit,</p> <p>(vii) Technical Input Services,</p>	<p>(i) Bulk Milk Coolers,</p> <p>(ii) Milk Testing Laboratories,</p> <p>(iii) Certification and Accreditation,</p> <p>(iv) ICT networking,</p> <p>(v) Training & Farmer Awareness</p> <p>(vi) Planning and Monitoring and</p>	<p>(i) The focus of the restructured scheme will now be towards creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing</p>

		(viii) ICT networking, (ix) Planning and Monitoring	(vii) Research & Development	equipment as well as primary chilling facilities. (ii) With the commencement of Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) scheme, sufficient provision has been made to support strengthening/creation of processing capacity. In-addition, Dairying through Cooperatives (DTC) through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assistance is planned to be implemented from 2021-22 and will provide support for strengthening infrastructure for processing and value addition in States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other eligible States. Therefore, Milk Processing component has been removed in the restructured scheme.
3.	Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)	Modernisation & creation of new milk processing facilities, manufacturing facilities for value added products and feed & feed supplements, Chilling Infrastructure, Electronic adulteration testing kit and Project management & learning	No revision	
4.	“Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Capital Loan. • Interest subvention on Working Capital loan 	No revision	

	engaged in dairy activities".(SDCFPO)			
5.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme- LH&DC	<p>I. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) –</p> <p>II. Professional Efficiency Development (PED)</p> <p>III. National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)</p> <p>IV. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)</p> <p>V. Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)</p> <p>VI. Establishment & Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)</p> <p>VII. Classical Swine Fever - Control Programme (CSF-CP) –</p>	<p>I. Classical Swine Fever Control Programme</p> <p>II. PPR – Eradication Programme</p> <p>III. Establishment & Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries</p> <p>IV. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)</p>	The activities proposed to be supported under Livestock Health and Disease Control would bring into focus major livestock diseases and their complete control and eradication. The proposed format would also avoid the measures which spread the Government resources thin by having too many activities supported without much impact on ground. Mobile Veterinary Units to be funded would provide impetus to veterinary services on the ground and would result in better livestock health.
6.	Central Sector Scheme "National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis" (NADCP)	For control of FMD and Brucellosis		No revision
7.	National Livestock Mission	<p>A. Submission on Livestock Development</p> <p>i. Entrepreneurship development and Employment generation (EDEG)</p> <p>ii. Modernization and Development of Breeding Infrastructure</p> <p>iii. Interventions towards productivity enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Backyard Poultry Development • Interventions in the breeding tract of high fecundity breeds 	<p>a) Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry</p> <p>Activity I: Establishment of Entrepreneurship for breed development of Rural Poultry</p> <p>Activity II: Establishment of Entrepreneurship for breed development of small ruminant sector (sheep and goat farming)</p> <p>Activity III: Genetic Improvement of Sheep and Goat Breeds</p>	All the proposed components of National Livestock Mission (NLM) would help in development of entrepreneurship in order to create the forward and backward linkage for the produce available at the unorganized sector and connecting it with organized sector. The revision of NLM would not only help

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propagation of Artificial Insemination with Professional bodies • Training and Orientation of functionaries • Ram/Buck/Board shows • Community led breed improvements • Cluster based mass de-worming/ health cover programmes • Rural backyard sheep, goat and pig development • Innovative projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Innovative Poultry Productivity projects for Broiler and Low Input Technology Birds ✓ Innovative Piggery Development Projects for North Eastern States ✓ Genetic Improvement of Sheep and Goat breed <p>iv. Risk management and insurance</p> <p>v. Conservation of livestock breeds</p> <p>vi. Development of minor livestock species</p> <p>vii. Utilization of fallen animals</p> <p>viii. Establishment of Rural Slaughter houses</p> <p>B. Submission on Pig Development in the NER</p> <p>i. Strengthening of State Pig Breeding Farms</p> <p>ii. Import of Germplasm</p>	<p>(i) Establishment of Regional Semen Production Laboratory and Semen Bank for sheep and goat</p> <p>(ii) Establishment fo State Semene Bank</p> <p>(iii) Propagation of Artificial Insemination through existing cattle and buffalo Artificial centres</p> <p>(iv) Import of exotic sheep and goat germplasm</p> <p>Activity IV: Promotion of Piggery Entrepreneur</p> <p>Activity V: Genetic Improvement of Pig breeds</p> <p>(i) Establishment of pig semen collection and processing lab</p> <p>(ii) Import of exotic pig germplasm</p> <p>b) Sub-Mission on feed and fodder development</p> <p>i) Assistance for quality Fodder seed production</p> <p>ii) Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder</p> <p>c) Sub-mission on Innovation and Externsion.</p> <p>Activity I: Research & Development and Innovation</p> <p>Activity II: Extension activities</p> <p>Activity III: Livestock Insurance</p>	<p>in breed improvement and productivity increase but would also help in creating better livelihood opportunity for unemployed youth and livestock farmers.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Support to Breeding Programmes iv. Propagation of Reproductive Technologies v. Health Cover <p>C. Submission on Fodder and Feed Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fodder production from Non-Forest wasteland/rangeland/grassland/non-arable land ii. Fodder production from Forest land iii. Cultivation of coarse grains and dual purpose crops iv. Fodder seed production/procurement and distribution v. Conservation of fodder through post-harvest technologies vi. Regional Fodder Stations vii. Strengthening of research viii. Training and human resource development ix. Institutional strengthening and support <p>D. Submission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. IEC support for livestock extension ii. Training and capacity building iii. Livestock Farmers group/breeders Association iv. Organization of Livestock Mela/Show v. Regional livestock Fair vi. Operationalization of farmers field schools vii. Exposure visit for livestock extension facilitators viii. Exposure visit of farmer ix. Staff component of livestock Extension. 		
8.	Livestock Census	100% centrally funded for all components. The major sub-		No revision

		<p>components are-</p> <p>i. Honorarium to enumerator and supervisors and other state officials</p> <p>ii. Expenses towards Internet, publicity, training, computers etc.</p> <p>iii. Miscellaneous/Contingency</p> <p>iv. HQ. Expenses (workshop/training, software for report generation, server maintenance etc.</p>	
9.	Integrated Sample Survey Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary • TA/DA • Refresher Training • IT Solutions 	No revision
10.	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	<p>(i) Dairy Processing and Value Addition Infrastructure,</p> <p>(ii) Meat Processing and Value Addition Infrastructure and</p> <p>(iii) Animal Feed Plant.</p>	No revision

Annexure – II**State-wise achievement made under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for Development and Conservation of Indigenous Breeds since inception**

S.No.	Name of State	Bull Farms (strengthening)	Mother	National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre	Pedigree Selection Programme	Progeny Testing	IVF Labs	NAIP-III No. of District participating
1	Andhra Pradesh	1		1	-	1	2	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-		-	-		-	14
3	Assam	1			-		-	33
4	Bihar	-			-		2	38
5	Chhattisgarh	1			-		1	27
6	Goa	-			-		-	2
7	Gujarat	5			2	6	2	21
8	Haryana	1			1	1	1	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	-			-		1	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-			-		-	20
11	Laddakh							2
12	Jharkhand	3			-		-	24
13	Karnataka	3			-		1	17
14	Kerala	4			-	1	1	-
15	Madhya Pradesh	-		1	-		2	51
16	Maharashtra	-			1		3	33
17	Manipur	-			-		-	9
18	Meghalaya	-			-		-	11
19	Mizoram	-			-		-	8
20	Nagaland	-			-		-	11
21	Odisha	-			-		2	30
22	Punjab	1			1	2	2	22
23	Rajasthan	-			2	1	1	33
24	Sikkim	-			-		-	4
25	Tamil Nadu	2			-	1	3	13
26	Telangana	-			-		1	32
27	Tripura	15			-		-	8
28	Uttar Pradesh	-			-		4	75
29	Uttarakhand	2			-		1	13
30	West Bengal	2			-		1	20
	Total	41		2	7	13	31	597

State and UT-wise Milk Production in the country during 2019-20 and 2020-21 as per 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS)-2020 Publication'

S. No.	State/UTs	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	
		2019-20	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	15263.10	14713.84
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60.63	43.89
3	Assam	919.94	954.07
4	Bihar	10480.33	11501.58
5	Chhattisgarh	1675.56	1747.28
6	Goa	61.43	60.14
7	Gujarat	15292.35	15852.69
8	Haryana	11734.72	11283.55
9	Himachal Pradesh	1530.94	1576.44
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2506.36	2594.50
11	Jharkhand	2321.16	2434.02
12	Karnataka	9031.49	10936.44
13	Kerala	2544.35	2533.88
14	Madhya Pradesh	17108.96	17999.30
15	Maharashtra	12024.26	13703.32
16	Manipur	89.65	71.05
17	Meghalaya	87.60	89.14
18	Mizoram	23.53	25.38
19	Nagaland	61.64	55.93
20	Orissa	2370.09	2372.81
21	Punjab	13347.56	13393.99
22	Rajasthan	25573.09	30723.11
23	Sikkim	83.94	73.85
24	Tamil Nadu	8759.01	9790.36
25	Telangana	5589.80	5765.21
26	Tripura	198.60	206.17
27	Uttar Pradesh	31863.91	31359.10
28	Uttarakhand	1844.71	1797.45
29	West Bengal	5868.61	6164.82
30	A & N Island	18.90	14.67

31	Chandigarh	48.87	52.30
32	Ladakh	0.00	14.88
33	D & N Haveli	-	1.40
	Daman & Diu	1.21	
34	Delhi	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	3.78	3.81
36	Puducherry	49.50	49.50
	All India	198439.57	209959.88

Annexure – IV**State-wise details of funds released under NPDD Scheme during last three financial years**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/UTs	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.66	878.97	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	511.19	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	85.00	0.00
4	Bihar	3793.47	1971.65	9966.15
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	464.88	250.95
6	Goa	0.00	42.50	0.00
7	Gujarat	4325.53	573.60	446.95
8	Haryana	161.99	616.10	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	1262.91	655.93	61.55
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1539.35	672.13	949.52
11	Jharkhand	0.00	410.78	0.00
12	Karnataka	1011.00	2018.00	3564.00
13	Kerala	2381.24	3096.60	705.38
14	Madhya Pradesh	2085.27	1503.33	1013.48
15	Maharashtra	184.12	1314.88	1693.29
16	Manipur	51.09	575.76	514.62
17	Meghalaya	427.77	628.10	821.98
18	Mizoram	0.00	700.45	20.38
19	Nagaland	0.00	349.80	16.78
20	Odisha	839.71	804.88	292.50
21	Puducherry	0.00	42.50	0.00
22	Punjab	368.83	1311.75	612.50
23	Rajasthan	4290.27	2439.70	1750.22
24	Sikkim	0.00	394.10	1047.25
25	Tamil Nadu	759.62	1314.04	3859.76
26	Telangana	0.00	957.09	919.75
27	Tripura	1337.14	5.60	78.99
28	Uttar Pradesh	2096.03	501.64	0.00
29	Uttarakhand	0.00	1674.07	0.00
30	West Bengal	0.00	101.79	0.00
	Grand total	26986.00	26616.80	28586.00
	Other Charges/GOI Level	12.46	14.16	11.59

Annexure – V**State-wise details of Utilization Certificates (UC) pending since last 5 years under National Programme for Dairy Development Scheme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	UC pending 2017-18	UC pending 2018-19	UC pending 2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	511.19
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	69.06
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	276.77
6	Goa	695.42	0.00	1.35
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	-14.71
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	200.66
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	41.44	594.39
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	323.78
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	149.13
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	412.40
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	-0.07
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	120.87
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	127.77
20	Odisha	0.00	0.00	57.77
21	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	-4.94
24	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	130.15
25	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1206.56
26	Telangana	0.00	0.00	92.99
27	Tripura	0.00	1155.44	0.28
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	131.69
29	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	30.36
30	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand total	695.42	1196.87	4417.90

There is no UC pending in FY 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Annexure – VI**State/UT-wise details of funds released, utilized and unspent under NPDD scheme during 2021-22**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State / UT	2021-22		
		Released	Utilised	Unspent
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	2.75	0.00	2.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.40	0.00	0.40
7.	Gujarat	124.93	0.00	124.93
8.	Haryana	0.87	0.00	0.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.14	11.35	0.80
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.79	0.00	35.79
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	8.19	4.37	3.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	9.02	0.00	9.02
17.	Meghalaya	4.93	0.27	4.66
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	7.47	0.00	7.47
21.	Puducherry	0.39	0.00	0.39
22.	Punjab	14.65	0.00	14.65
23.	Rajasthan	16.82	0.60	16.22
24.	Sikkim	6.37	0.00	6.37
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.60	0.00	2.60
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	1.48	0.00	1.48
30.	West Bengal	0.71	0.00	0.71
	Grand total	249.52	16.58	232.94

Annexure – VII

State-wise Physical achievements (cumulative) under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) Scheme

S. No.	Name of the State	Dairy Plant Capacity created (TLDP)	Increase in Average Daily Milk Procurement (TLPD)	Organization of Functional DCS (No.)	Enrolment of Farmer Member (Nos.)	Increase in Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	---	14.7	355	21620	114.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	---	---	---	---	0.00
3.	Assam	---	---	---	---	0.00
4.	Bihar	---	314.0	3876	19514 5	162.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	---	19.7	129	4460	0.74
6.	Goa	---	---	---	---	0.00
7.	Gujarat	40 0.0	---	434	74247	385.00
8.	Haryana	---	---	---	---	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	---	---	50	---	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	95. 0	67.0	690	---	145.00
11.	Jharkhand	---	24.0	260	2746	2.99
12.	Karnataka	---	17.9	385	22386	14.03
13.	Kerala	95 5.0	448.3	193	45450	435.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15. 0	46.0	484	16516	6.77
15.	Maharashtra	---	---	---	---	0.00
16.	Manipur	---	---	50	1043	3.76
17.	Meghalaya	40. 0	2.0	20	590	0.76
18.	Mizoram	---	0.8	3	60	0.84
19.	Nagaland	---	---	---	2800	0.00
20.	Odisha	90. 0	---	---	26434	65.84
21.	Pondicherry	---	0.0	---	---	0.00
22.	Punjab	---	174.1	97	8301	32.44
23.	Rajasthan	29 0.0	6.7	-23	10376	28.79
24.	Sikkim	25. 0	26.7	125	2762	9.28
25.	Tamil Nadu	10 0.0	317.2	360	100	0.00
26.	Telangana	---	162.4	150	8000	19.61
27.	Tripura	---	1.4	25	2550	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	---	15.1	288	11520	2.08
29.	Uttarakhand	50. 0	100.6	161	9376	28.33
30.	West Bengal	---	3.7	70	3532	2.37
	Total	2120.00	2645.7	8580	509514	1456.93

TLPD - Thousand Litres per day

Annexure - VII (Contd.)**State-wise Physical achievements (cumulative) under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme**

S. No.	Name of the State	Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU) installed	Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU) installed	Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing units installed	Bulk Milk Cooler installed	
					Number	Capacity (Thousand Litres per day)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	694	0	3	0	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	50	2652	386	49	106.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	13	26.00
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1076	0	0	545	1681.00
8.	Haryana	0	513	1	59	48.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	0	11	0	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	223	0	60	17	67.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	50	0	13	26.00
12.	Karnataka	1791	0	113	130	339.00
13.	Kerala	500	214	0	46	116.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	779	9	143	154	123.00
15.	Maharashtra	155	7	0	4	4.00
16.	Manipur	10	51	1	38	8.40
17.	Meghalaya	7	0	3	26	12.10
18.	Mizoram	30	0	2	9	4.50
19.	Nagaland	0	0	3	8	8.50
20.	Odisha	672	0	4	22	62.00
21.	Pondicherry	15	80	0	15	14.50
22.	Punjab	1048	250	106	225	279.00
23.	Rajasthan	1585	0	1160	415	419.00
24.	Sikkim	214	0	1	92	30.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	1228	366	103	225	269.00
26.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0.00
27.	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	196	0	0	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	0	1277	0	1	1.00
30.	West Bengal	100	0	0	4	2.00
	Total	10217	5665	2105	2110	3646.00

State and UT-wise details of pending Utilization Certificate under National Livestock Mission

(Rs.in lakhs)					
S. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0
2	Bihar	0	50.84	944.31	0
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.00	0
4	Goa	0	0	0.00	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	0.00	0
6	Haryana	0	0	0.00	656.01
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0.00	0
9	Jharkhand	87.56	642.6	0.00	0
10	Karnataka	0	0	0.00	0
11	Kerala	0	141	165.96	417.53
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	12.04	0
13	Maharashtra	0	0	0.00	726.04
14	Odisha	0	0	0.00	0
15	Punjab	0	0	508.23	0
16	Rajasthan	3.08	1082.26	0.00	505.27
17	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.00	0
18	Telangana	0	0	0.00	926.8
19	Uttar Pradesh	0	679.86	0.00	1206.63
20	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.00	0
21	West Bengal	0	0	0.00	79.06
	Sub Total-1	90.64	2596.56	1630.54	4517.34
North Eastern States					
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	1177.08
23	Assam	0	0	0.00	642.41
24	Manipur	0	0	0.00	0
25	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0
26	Mizoram	0	0	0.00	32.4
27	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0
28	Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0
29	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0
	Sub Total-2	0.00	0	0.00	1851.89
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0.00	22.45
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0
35	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0		0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0
37	Puducherry	4.536	0	0.00	40.81
	Sub Total-3	4.54	0	0.00	63.26
	NABARD	0.00	0	0.00	720.80
	NSC				
	Grand total	95.17	2596.562	1630.54	7216.55

There is no Utilization Certificate pending in the FY 2015-16.

Annexure – IX**State & UT-wise details of Pending Utilization Certificates under LH & DC Scheme from 2016-17 to 2019-20****(Rs. In Lakh)**

S.No.	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andhra Pr.	2.60	0.00	3.00	0.00
2	Bihar	0.49	0.00	8.25	823.00
3	Chhattisgarh	4.40	268.98	728.05	0.00
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	6.00	2.51
5	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	18.90	1526.55
6	Haryana	0.00	1.76	1.87	0.00
7	Himachal Pr.	0.00	0.00	40.55	52.28
8	J. & K.	5.00	0.00	7.50	34.83
9	Jharkhand	2.38	163.61	38.02	447.17
10	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1.22	52.49
11	Kerala	2.61	0.00	502.16	105.50
12	Madhya Pr.	0.00	4.10	158.75	1559.46
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
14	Odisha	20.00	0.00	0.00	219.48
15	Punjab	145.70	514.22	647.35	0.00
16	Rajasthan	0.00	0.62	420.33	331.30
17	Tamil Nadu	0.00	6.18	43.00	8.62
18	Telangana	0.00	0.00	11.25	21.10
19	Uttar Pr.	0.70	21.00	0.00	924.64
20	Uttarakhand	0.11	0.00	81.76	266.18
21	W. Bengal	40.00	13.24	1713.31	36.14
22	Arunachal Pr.	0.00	20.00	62.00	217.62
23	Assam	4.00	281.29	0.00	768.21
24	Manipur	5.00	15.00	5.25	86.15
25	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	3.00	61.16
26	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	5.99	33.70
27	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Tripura	18.00	6.68	239.06	0.00
30	Pudducherry	0.00	0.55	1.76	0.00
31	NCT Delhi	0.00	24.99	0.03	0.00
32	A&N Islands	0.00	10.26	17.32	7.67
33	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92
34	D&N Haveili	0.00	10.00	9.80	0.00
35	D& Diu	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
36	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		251.99	1363.48	4783.00	7586.68

State and UT-wise distribution of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) as sanctioned under the LH&DC Scheme

S no.	States/UTs	No. of MVUs sanctioned
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island*	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	340
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25
4	Assam	159
5	Bihar	307
6	Chandigarh*	-
7	Chhattisgarh	163
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu*	-
9	Delhi	3
10	Goa	2
11	Gujarat	127
12	Haryana	70
13	Himachal Pradesh	44
14	Jammu & Kashmir	6
16	Jharkhand	236
17	Karnataka	275
18	Kerala	29
15	Ladakh	9
19	Lakshadweep	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	406
21	Maharashtra	80
22	Manipur	33
23	Meghalaya	17
24	Mizoram	26
25	Nagaland	16
26	Odisha	181
27	Puducherry	1
28	Punjab	70
29	Rajasthan	536
30	Sikkim	6

31	Tamil Nadu	245
32	Telangana	100
33	Tripura	13
34	Uttar Pradesh	520
35	Uttarakhand	60
36	West Bengal	218
	TOTAL	4332

*Andaman & Nicobar Island & DDNH have not submitted their annual action plan for MVU for FY 2021-22, Chandigarh mentioned that it does not require funds for MVUs at this stage.

Details of progress made under AHIDF up to 12.01.2022

1.	Total application received on the portal	2398
2.	Total project cost for category wise applications marked eligible by the Department (213 Applications)	Rs. 2916.80Crores Dairy processing 102 (Rs. 1281.37cr) Meat processing 15 (Rs.394.76cr) Animal Feed Plant 93 (Rs. 1198.53cr) Breed improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication farm 3(Rs.42.14 cr)
3.	Total Loan amount for category wise applications marked eligible by the Department (213 Applications)	Rs. 2069.02crores Dairy processing 102 (Rs. 899.79cr) Meat processing 15 (Rs.227.94cr) Animal Feed Plant 93 (Rs. 911.01cr) Breed improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication farm 3(Rs.30.28 cr)
4.	Applications sanctioned by Banks	76
5.	Total project cost for 76 applications sanctioned by banks	Rs 1802.28Crores
6.	Total loan amount sanctioned by banks against 76 eligible applications	Rs 1231.68Crores
7.	Total project cost for which interest subvention has been released during 2020-2021 against 10 projects	Rs 661.85 crores
8.	Total loan sanctioned for which interest subvention has been released during 2020-2021 against 10 projects	Rs 493.97 Crores
9.	Total interest subvention released during 2020-2021	Rs 12.74 Crores
10.	Total project cost for which interest subvention has been released during 2021-22 against 28 projects	Rs 571.12crores
11.	Total loan sanctioned for which interest subvention has been released during 2021-22 against 28 projects	Rs 398.13Crores
12.	Total interest subvention released during 2021-22 against 28 projects	Rs. 6.40crores
13.	Total project cost for which interest subvention has been approved by PAC and PSC during 2021-22 against 25 projects	Rs 466.91crores
14.	Total loan sanctioned for which interest subvention has been approved by PAC and PSC during 2021-22 against 25 projects	Rs 263.50Crores
15.	Total interest subvention (FY 2021-22) approved in PAC and PSC during 2021-22 against 25 projects	Rs. 5.64crores

16.	Pending Proposals for next PAC Approvals	12
17.	Project Cost of Pending Proposals for next PAC	Rs. 108.15 crores
18.	Loan Amount of Pending Proposals for PAC	Rs. 60.21 crores

Details of steps taken by Government to cover the maximum number of potential beneficiaries under AHIDF and to ensure that the rate of eligibility of applications can be increased :

1. For effective implementation and a fair and transparent mechanism, digitalization of scheme through an online portal www.ahidf.udyamimitra.in is in place.
2. The end to end digital journey from application to disbursement of loan and interest subvention is online through ahidf.udyamimitra.in which is user friendly with all necessary documents.
3. Portal is integrated with the all India network of Common Service Centers for handholding the applicants from the rural parts of the country.
4. Addition of new categories and activities for Breed Multiplication farm and Breed improvement technology, Manufacturing of milk testing equipments and Dairy equipments, manufacturing of feed supplements/ feed additives has been added which will incentivize the technology intervention in Animal Husbandry sector.
5. National Dairy Development Board has been added as the hand holding agency on the portal.
6. National Cooperative Development Corporation has been added as the preferred lender on the portal.
7. For preparation of detailed project report model proposals and a list of handholding agencies is uploaded on the portal.
8. For a better outreach and awareness various audio video aids are being used for propagation of the scheme. The brochures and leaflets for the schemes with the QR Code through which the portal will open.
9. Various webinars/workshops etc are being organized for creating awareness for targeted group of people like Dairy associations/ feed associations and Meat associations, State Governments and Bankers for awareness of the scheme.
10. Various State level awareness programmes are conducted with various State Governments where Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, Chief Ministers and State Ministers with senior officials are participating for reaching out to the targeted beneficiaries.
11. Online mechanism for monitoring and reviewing is done by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Department of Financial Services, Credit Guarantee Fund Trust of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and State Governments of scheme on a regular basis.
12. State Governments have been requested for creating awareness for AHIDF.
13. To reach out to the common people the scheme guidelines have been translated into 13 languages.
14. Documentary films have been developed for facilitating the common people to understand the scheme.

Details of initiatives taken by the Government to ensure equitable distribution of credit across all regions of the country :

- With the view to check regional imbalance in the flow of Ground Level Credit (GLC) to agriculture, Government in consultation with NABARD has been fixing region-wise GLC target agriculture in addition to agency-wise and purpose-wise target.
- Credit allocation targets are being monitored and calibrated to give weightage to those regions which have been having slow agriculture credit offtake rates so that development parity amongst regions can be brought about. Efforts to make these regions more financially included are also stressed so that the improved credit offtake can be affected along with higher allocation of targets.
- To address regional disparities in the flow of priority sector credit, higher weightage have been assigned to incremental priority sector credit in 'identified districts' where priority sector credit flow is comparatively low.
- In terms of extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) issued by RBI, a target of 18 per cent of adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off- Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, is prescribed for lending by all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to Agriculture.
- In terms of revised PSL guidelines of RBI, the target for SMFs is being revised from 8% to 10% between 2020-21 and 2023-24 in a phased manner.
- Government of India implements an interest subvention scheme under which short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh are provided to farmers at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2 % per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, addition 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.
- The benefits of KCC along with interest subvention have been extended to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers.
- To enhance coverage of small and marginal farmers in the formal credit system, RBI has decided to raise the limit for collateral-free agriculture loans from Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs, 1.6 lakh.
- To augment flow of credit to farmers, especially landless farmers such as tenant farmers oral lessees, share croppers etc. for taking up farm activities, NABARD has piloted and developed another bank credit product i.e. Joint Liability Groups(JLGs).

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD
PROCESSING (2021-22)**

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 2022 from 1100 hours to 1300 hours in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Present

Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar, Chairperson

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
3. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
4. Shri Kanakmal Katara
5. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
6. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
7. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
8. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
9. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy

Rajya Sabha

10. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
11. Shri Kailash Soni
12. Shri Ram Nath Thakur

Secretariat

1. Shri Shiv Kumar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Sundar Prasad Das - Director
3. Shri Prem Ranjan - Deputy Secretary

LIST OF WITNESSES

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

<u>S.No</u>	<u>NAME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
1.	Shri Atul Chaturvedi	Secretary (DAHD)
2.	Shri Meenesh Shah	Chairman, NDDB
3.	Shri Sanjiv Kumar	AS &FA
4.	Dr. Praveen Malik	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
5.	Dr. O.P. Chaudhary	Joint Secretary (NLM/PC)
6.	Shri Upamanyu Basu	Joint Secretary (LH)
7.	Shri G.N. Singh	Joint Secretary (Admin./Trade/GC/IC)
8.	Dr. Sujit Dutta	Joint Commissioner (NLM)
9.	Dr. Sujit Nayak	Joint Commissioner (LH)
10.	Shri Binod Kumar	Chief Controller of Accounts (DAHD)
11.	Shri Sumedh Nagrare	Advisor (Stats)
12.	Dr. Bhushan Tyagi	Joint Commissioner

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the Sitting convened for taking evidence in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2022-23) – Demand No.44. Thereafter, the Representatives of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) were called in. After welcoming the Representatives of the Department to the Sitting, the Chairperson apprised them of the provisions under Direction 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, regarding confidentiality of the Proceedings.

3. After the witnesses introduced themselves, one of the Representatives of the Department made a Power-point Presentation and briefed the Committee about the Schemes and Programmes of the Department as also about its Budgetary Proposals.

Thereafter, the Chairperson and the Members of the Committee raised several issues / points as briefly mentioned below :-

- i) To have a foolproof basis for working out proposed Budgetary Allocations;
- ii) The need to ascertain causes behind non-achievement of Physical Targets under various Schemes of the Department;
- iii) Huge pendency of Utilization Certificates with the States and UTs;
- iv) The need to focus on specific ear-marking of funds under the Gender Budget Component and to encourage States and UTs to raise awareness about specific Schemes/Sub-schemes/Plans/Programmes of the Department to promote inclusivity in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector;
- v) To assess the reality of ground level implementation of Schemes of the Department and actual benefits accruing out of them;
- vi) To ensure involvement of People's Representatives to gain better understanding of ground realities and ensure effective implementation of Government Schemes;
- vii) To account for regional specificities while implementing Schemes;
- viii) Need to determine the actual outcome of Schemes;
- ix) Need to pursue increase in allocation towards the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector along with monitoring and proper implementation of Schemes if the goal of Doubling Farmers' Income is to be realized;
- x) To ascertain causes behind huge rejection of applications being submitted to the Department under the Scheme on Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF);
- xi) To identify and address issues encountered by Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Farmers while availing Subsidies under the Schemes of the Department;
- xii) Need to assess the development of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in Tribal areas of the country and to focus on tackling issues arising in the implementation of Schemes in the Aspiring Districts of Tribal Regions;
- xiii) To focus on raising awareness about Schemes of the Department in local and regional languages through Call Centers, especially in the Tribal areas;
- xiv) Need to organize Health Camps on regular basis in States and UTs to enable Livestock Owners to access expert Veterinary Services;
- xv) Need to modify the 60:40 (Centre : State) funding pattern for Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) so as to allow willing independent entities like Cow Shelters, Dairy

Cooperatives, etc. to bear 40% of the expenditure for operating MVUs in concerned areas along with the responsibility for their maintenance;

- xvi) To ensure percolation of Animal Vaccine, especially administration of FMD Vaccination, to Livestock in all parts of the country;
- xvii) To evolve measures to incorporate '*Gaushalas*' in providing services towards Animal Healthcare and upkeep at the local level;
- xviii) Steps taken by the Department under the Scheme on National Livestock Mission to address the issue of stray cattle;
- xix) To work towards augmenting the productivity of indigenous cow breeds and to ascertain reasons behind low per capita availability of Milk in high yielding States;
- xx) Need to take measures to increase the number of High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bulls in the country;
- xxi) The need to ensure Quality of Milk along with increase in its production and the role of NDDB therein; and
- xxii) Plans of the Department regarding contributions towards Organic Farming.

4. The Representatives of the 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.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD
PROCESSING**

(2021-22)

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 2022 from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in the Committee Room 'D', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Present

Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar – Chairperson

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Horen Sing Bey
3. Shri Kanakmal Katara
4. Shri Abu Taher Khan
5. Shri Mohan Mandavi
6. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
7. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
8. Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil
9. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
10. Shri Mohammad Sadique
11. Shri Virendra Singh

Rajya Sabha

12. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
13. Shri Kailash Soni
14. Shri Ram Nath Thakur

Secretariat

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Sundar Prasad Das | – | Director |
| 3. | Shri Prem Ranjan | – | Deputy Secretary |

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

* (i) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

* (ii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

* (iii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(iv) Draft Report on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying);

* (v) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

* (vi) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

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

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report