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STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2016-2017)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2017-2018)

THIRTY SEVENTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

MARCH, 2017/PHALGUNA, 1938 (SAKA)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 10.03.2017

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 10.03.2017



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

MARCH, 2017/PHALGUNA, 1938 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2016-17)

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav - Chairperson

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3. Shri Sanganna Karadi
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31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

(iii)

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S. Negi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Ms. Divya Rai | - | Executive Assistant |

INTRODUCTION

I, Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty Seventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

2. The Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure considered the Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which were laid on the table of the House on 09.02.2017. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries at their Sitting held on 17 February, 2017. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 09.03.2017.

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

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

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

NEW DELHI;
09 March, 2017
18 Phalgun, 1938 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture
(v)

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 Animal husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities along with agriculture, continue to be an integral part of human life since the process of civilization started. These activities have contributed not only to the food basket and draught animal power but also by maintaining ecological balance. owing to conducive climate and topography, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors have played prominent socio-economic role in India. Traditional, Cultural and religious beliefs have also been contributing in the continuance of these activities. They further also play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap and nutritious food to the millions of people.

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

1.3 The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is one of the Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. It came into existence on February 1, 1991 by merger of two Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation viz. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture &

Cooperation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries was later transferred to this Department on October 10, 1997.

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

1.5 The Department advises the State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries. The main focus of the activities is on (a) Development of requisite infrastructure in States/UTs for improving animal productivity; (b) Promoting infrastructure for handling, processing and marketing of milk and milk products; (c) Preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care; (d) Strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to States; and (e) Expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackish water, development of marine fisheries infrastructure & post harvest operations and welfare of fisher-folk, etc.

1.6 According to NSSO 66th Round Survey (July 2009 – June 2010) on Employment and Unemployment, 15.60 million workers as per usual status (Principal status plus subsidiaries status) were engaged in farming of animals, mixed farming and fishing. Whereas as per estimate of NSS 68th Round (July 2011-June 2012) survey on Employment and Unemployment , 16.44 million workers as per usual status (Principal status plus subsidiaries status) were engaged in the activities of farming of animals, mixed farming, fishing and aquaculture.

1.7 India has vast resource of livestock and poultry, which play a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of rural masses. There are about 300 million bovines, 65.07 million sheep, 135.2 million goats and about 10.3 million pigs as per 19th Livestock Census in the country. The species wise population of animals in Livestock and Poultry population during the last three Censuses is given in table.

Livestock and Poultry Population

S. No.	Species	17 th Livestock Census 2003 (no. in millions)	18 th Livestock Census 2007 (no. in millions)	19 th Livestock Census 2012 (no. in millions)	Growth Rate (%) 2007-12
1	Cattle	185.2	199.1	190.9	-4.10
2	Buffalo	97.9	105.3	108.7	3.19
3	Yaks	0.1	0.1	0.1	-7.64
4	Mithuns	0.3	0.3	0.3	12.88
	Total Bovines	283.4	304.8	300.0	-1.57
5	Sheep	61.5	71.6	65.07	-9.07
6	Goat	124.4	140.5	135.2	-3.82
7	Pigs	13.5	11.1	10.3	-7.54
8	Other animals	2.2	1.7	1.48	-12.94
	Total Livestock	485	529.7	512.05	-3.33
9	Poultry	489	648.8	729.2	12.39

Livestock Production

1.8 Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other, and both crucial for overall food security. According to estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the value of output livestock sector at current prices was about `5,91,691 crore during 2015-16 which is about 28.5% of the value of output from agricultural and allied sector. At constant prices the value of output from livestock is about 29% of the value of the output from total agriculture and allied sector.

Milk Production

1.9 India continues to be the largest producer of milk in world. Several measures have been initiated by the Government to increase the productivity of livestock, which has resulted in increasing the milk production significantly from the level of 102.6 million tonnes at the end of the Tenth Plan (2006-07) to 127.9 million tonnes at the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Milk production during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is 146.3 million tonnes and 155.5 million tonnes respectively showing an annual growth of 6.27%. The per capita availability of milk is around 337 grams per day in 2015-16.

Egg Production

1.10 Poultry production in India has taken a quantum leap in the last four decades, emerging from an unscientific farming practice to commercial production system with state-of-the-art technological interventions. Egg production at the end of the Tenth Plan (2006-07) was 50.70 billion as compared to 66.45 billion at the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Currently the total Poultry population in our country is 729.21 million (as per 19th Livestock Census) and egg production is around 82.93 billion during 2015-16. The per capita availability (2015-16) is around 66 eggs per annum. The poultry meat production is estimated to be 3.26 million tonnes.

Wool Production

1.11 Wool production declined marginally at the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12) to 44.7 million kg from 45.1 million kg in the end of Tenth Five Year Plan (2006-07). Wool production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 46.05 million kg and increased to 48.1 million kg in 2014-15 but declined to 43.6 million kg in 2015-16. The Wool production has shown negative growth as (-) 9.47% during 2015-16.

Meat Production

1.12 The Meat production has registered a healthy growth from 2.3 million tonnes at the end of Tenth Five Year Plan (2006-07) to 5.5 million tonnes at the end of the

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12). Meat production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 5.95 million tonnes which has been further increased to 7.0 million tonnes in 2015-16.

Fish Production

1.13 The Country has vast potential for fisheries in view of our long coastline of about 8,118 km apart from the inland water resources. During the financial Year 2015-16, India has exported 30420.83 crore which is about 0.9% of the National Gross Domestic Products (GDP) and 5.17% to the agriculture GDP (2015-16).

1.14 India is the second largest producer of fish and also second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. Fish production has increased from 41.57 lakh tonnes (24.47 lakh tonnes for marine and 17.10 lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 1991-92 to 107.90 lakh tonnes (35.8 lakh tonnes for marine and 72.10 lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 2015-16(Provisional). During the first two quarters of 2016-17 the fish production is estimated at 5.03 million tonnes (P).

Government's Initiative and Assistance to States

1.15 As Agriculture, including Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is a State subject; the emphasis of the Department has been on supplementing efforts of the State Governments in the development of these sectors. The Department has been providing assistance to the State Governments for the control of animal diseases, scientific management and upgradation of genetic resources, increasing availability of nutritious feed and fodder, sustainable development of processing and marketing facilities and enhancement of production and profitability of livestock and fisheries enterprises.

CHAPTER - II
OVERVIEW OF DEMANDS

I. TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN :

2.1 The Department has received in-principle approval of an allocation of Rs.14,179.00 crore from the Planning Commission (including Rs.1,584.00 crore as External Aid) for 12th Five Year Plan. This includes an amount of Rs.7,628 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs.4,976.00 crore for Dairy Development and Rs.2,483.00 crore for the Fisheries sector, Rs.35.00 crore for Secretariat and Economic Services and Rs.51.00 crore for Special Package for Development of Kuttanad Eco-System and Mitigation of Agrarian Distress in Idukki district in Kerala.

2.2 Livestock sector which recorded a growth in value of output about 4.8 percent per annum in Eleventh Five Year Plan has excellent potential for higher growth in Twelfth Five Year Plan. The increased demand for protein foods in the country is the main driver for such growth, which is also more inclusive since small holders and landless farmers account for major share in ownership of livestock. Similarly, the fisheries sub-sector, which has recorded a growth of about 5 percent per annum previously, can grow at more than 6 percent per annum during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

2.3 Major challenges of animal husbandry sectors are effective control of animal diseases, shortage of feed and fodder, breed improvement while preserving diverse genetic resources and dissemination of technology, skills and quality services to farmers for improving productivity, which need to be addressed.

2.4 Department has restructured its Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) for implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan and accordingly, allocate funds from the available resources to achieve the growth targets in following manner :

- a) In order to boost the growth of the livestock sector, the National Livestock Mission (NLM) has been launched during Twelfth Five Year Plan, with the main

objective of achieving sustainable development of the sector by providing greater flexibility to states in formulating and implementing the schemes as per the local needs for benefit of the farmers. The National Livestock Mission will have an important component to promote availability of feed and fodder to substantially reduce the gap between availability and demand. The Mission also supports initiatives relating to development of poultry, piggery, small ruminants and other minor livestock species as per the agro-climatic conditions of different regions/states. An amount of Rs.2,800 crore had been allocated for carrying out above activities under National Livestock Mission for the 12th Five Year Plan.

- b) Taking into account the importance of effective control of animal diseases, which adversely impact the productivity of livestock, the Department has launched National Control Programmes for major animal diseases like FMD, PPR, Brucellosis and Classical Swine Fever. The FMD Control Programme is now being implemented in 351 districts of the country covering 13 States and 06 UTs. The whole country under FMD-CP will be covered in a phased manner depending on the availability of vaccine and funds during 12th Plan period. PPR and Brucellosis Control program are already being implemented in all the States/UTs, while CSF-CP is focused initially in NE States. An amount of Rs.3,114 Crore has been allocated for the Livestock Health and Disease Control scheme for the 12th Five Year Plan.
- c) There is a need to further expand the artificial insemination programme from the present level of coverage from about 25% to 50% of breedable bovine population by end of Twelfth Plan in order to improve productivity of milk by genetic improvement. Efforts for conservation of quality indigenous breeds will be strengthened further. The cooperative sector has made substantial contribution towards modernizing the dairy industry. For strengthening the efforts of the dairy cooperatives to increase productivity and income of the milk producers/farmers through improved management of breeding and feeding, Government has launched the National Dairy Plan (Phase-I) with effect from 2011-12 to be implemented during Twelfth Plan with an outlay of Rs.1,756 crore.
- d) The combined activities in respect of breeding and dairying will be more effective in extension of artificial insemination services, feed management and marketing

of good quality of milk which are essential for improving productivity and income of farmers. The scheme for bovine breeding has been merged with dairy development schemes to create synergies of resources. National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD) scheme is having two main components namely, National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD). States have established Livestock Development Boards to implement the breeding programme for bovines with a focus on development and conservation of important indigenous breeds. The component for the dairy development is mainly focusing on the states/areas not covered under NDP. Convergence in service delivery for breeding, dairying and extension through dairy cooperatives is being attempted in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.1,800 crore has been allocated for NPBB&DD for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

- e) The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), which was launched in the year 2006 for fostering integrated development of fisheries sector, is being strengthened further by bringing almost all schemes relating to development of fisheries into its fold with focus on management of fish diseases and creation of related infrastructure. An amount of Rs.1,880 crore has been allocated for NFDB for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

2.5 During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Ministry apprised the Committee as under:-

"...there is lack of funds, however the Department has constituted a scheme under which A.I. technicians will be trained for six months so that they can handle minor animal health cases in an integrated manner..."

2.6 Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced launching of following new schemes with an allocation of Rs.850.00 crore during the Budget Speech for the year 2015-16:

- a) **Indigenous Breeds:** The scheme is aimed at development and conservation of indigenous breeds, with the objectives of conservation and preservation of indigenous bovine breeds, Upgradation of genetic merit of indigenous breeds, enhancing production and productivity of indigenous bovine breeds, preserving high genetic merit stock in a National Breeding Centre and to supply high genetic merit disease free germplasm of indigenous bovine breeds.

- b) **Blue Revolution – Inland Fisheries:** The scheme has been launched to utilize the selected potential area for fisheries development.
- c) **Four new schemes** under Indigenous Breeds and Blue Revolution-Inland Fisheries has been launched with an allocation of Rs.50 crore for 2014-15.

2.7 Considering Dairy as an important source of additional income for the farmers. Availability of milk processing facility and other infrastructure will benefit the farmers through value addition. A large number of milk processing units set up under the operation flood programme has since become old and obsolete. Hon'ble Finance Minister has made an additional allocation for dairy processing and infrastructure Development Fund set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs.8000.00 crore during Budget Speech in 2017-18 for the three years. Initially, the Fund will start with a corpus of Rs.2000.00 crore.

2.8 As against the outlay of Rs.14,179 crore provided to this Department for the 12th Five Year Plan, year-wise financial achievements are given below in the table below.

Year-wise BE, RE and Actual Expenditure during 12th Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Approved BE	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Exp.	% of Utilization w.r.t. RE	% of Utilization w.r.t. BE
12th Plan (2012-17)	14179.00				
2012-13	1910.00	1800.00	1736.37	96.47	90.91
2013-14	2025.00	1800.00	1748.80	97.16	86.36
2014-15	2174.00	1800.00	1738.07	96.56	79.94
2015-16	1491.14	1491.14	1418.20	95.11	95.11
2016-17	1600.00	1748.00	1348.90*	77.17	84.30
Total	9200.14	8639.14	7990.34	92.49	86.85

*upto 31.12.2016

II. Annual Plan 2014-15 & 2015-16

2.9 The Department was allocated Rs.1491.14 crore for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which was maintained at the RE stage. The final expenditure for 2015-16 was Rs.1,418.20 crore. For the year 2016-17, the Department has been allocated Rs.1600.0 crore which has been increased at RE stage i.e. Rs.1748.00. By the end of December, 2016, the Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs.1348.90 crore out of the allocated fund for the financial year 2016-17.

III. Sector-wise 12th Plan outlay and fund allocated

2.10 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries had been allocated Rs. 8639.16 crore for plan schemes during the 12th Five Year Plan. The plan allocated for different sectors of Department i.e. Dairy, Fishery, Livestock Health, National Livestock Mission and Statistics during the 12th Five Year Plan are given as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector	Fund allocated (RE)
1	Dairy	3492.81
2	Fisheries	1876.16
3	Livestock Health	1669.38
4	National Livestock Mission	1227.46
5	Statistics	336.88
6	Special Package	36.43
	Total	8639.16

2.11 When asked how the Department met its financial and physical targets with a mere 60.92% allocation out of the total outlay of Rs.14179.00 crore, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"The 12th Five Year Plan allocation to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries was Rs.14179 crore which is indicative. However, during each financial year, Ministry of Finance allocates funds to the

Department based on the overall funds available to the Government, prioritization of different sectors and trend of expenditure during the previous years, etc. Accordingly, Rs.9200.14 crore was allocated to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries as BE during FY 2012-13 to 2016-17 on the basis of above mentioned criteria."

2.12 When asked if the drastic reduction in allocation at the RE stage had hampered the implementation of the plans and policies of the Department during the 12th Plan period, the Department in its written reply stated that :

"The Department has allocated a total of Rs.9200.14 crore at the stage of BE, which has been further reduced by 6.49% at the Stage of RE for a total 12th FYP. Yearly, 2012-13 the allocation was 1910.00 crore, which was reduced by 6.11% at the Stage of RE, during the Year 2013-14 the allocation was Rs.2025.00crore which was reduced by 12.5% at the stage of RE, during the year 2014-15 the allocation was Rs.1491.14 crore which was reduced by 20.77%, during the year 2015-16 the allocation was Rs.1491.14 which was maintained as same at the RE stage, during the year 2016-17 Rs. 1600.00 was allocated at the BE stage which was increased by 9.25 at the RE Stage. Other than this, 14th Finance Commission devolution of the funds to the State Governments with corresponding reduction in the Central Budget may not hamper the implementation of the Schemes."

2.13 On being enquired about the rationale behind least allocation to the National Livestock Mission as compared to other major sectors of Dairy, Fisheries and Livestock Health respectively and about the impact of this on the implementation of the schemes under the National Livestock Mission vis-à-vis various schemes of the other three sectors, the Department in its written reply furnished that :

" NLM was launched in the year 2014-15 with an approved outlay for Rs. 2800 crore. The allocation for first year 2014-15, second year 2015-16, third year 2016-17 and fourth year 2017-18 was Rs. 567.5 crore, Rs. 679 crore, Rs. 736.5 crore and 817 crore respectively. However, during the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 Rs. 312 crore, Rs. 123.045 crore and Rs. 296 crore were allocated respectively. Thus, releases were made on prioritized components only."

2.14 When asked about the details of expenditure of the allocation of Rs. 8639.16 crore in the 12th Plan Period which was 63.20% more than the allocation of the 11th Five Year Plan and if this increase in allocation had been diverted to social security and welfare schemes in the dairying, fisheries and livestock sectors, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"Department had introduced new schemes in the 12th FYP i.e. National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development with an outlay for Rs.1800.00crore, National Livestock Mission with an outlay for Rs.2800.00crore, National Mission for Bovine Productivity with an outlay for Rs.825.00crore, Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres with an outlay of Rs.50.00crore. Similarly, one more component has been merged in the existing scheme namely "Livestock Health and Disease Control". During 12th FYP, Department had utilized the additional allocated amount as compare to 11th FYP to promote the development of Livestock and Fisheries sector."

IV. Annual Plan Allocations -

2.15 During the 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17 a total amount of Rs. 8639.16 crore(Revised Estimates) was allocated to the Department out of the plan outlay made for Rs.14179.00 crore. The Plan allocation for the 12th Five Year Plan was Rs. 8639.16 crore which was 63.20% increased as compare to fund allocated to the Department during 11th Five Year Plan i.e. Rs. 5293.52 crore (Revised Estimate) Sector-wise details of Plan allocation made in the 12th FYP is as follows :

Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	12 th Plan Allocated (BE)
		BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dairy	5127.0	601.89	740.01	843.99	613.76	578.0	3377.65
Fisheries	2483.0	340.70	371.50	480.96	476.95	450.00	2120.11
Livestock Health	3264.0	433.53	484.02	476.1	257.27	254.0	194.92
National Livestock Mission	2835.0	263.19	314.48	312.0	123.05	296.0	1308.72
Statistics	419.0	163.50	100.00	60.59	20.11	22.00	366.56
Special Package	51.0	35.00	15.00	-	-	-	50
Externally aided projects.		72.20					72.20
Grand Total	14179.0	1910.00	2025.00	2174.00	1491.14	1600.00	9200.14

2.16 When asked if this reduction in expenditure had hampered the implementation of Schemes of the Department in the Twelfth Plan Period, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

" Yes, Department has been consistently requesting Ministry of Finance for higher allocation of resources."

2.17 On being asked about the ways in which the respective divisions of dairy, fisheries and livestock health met their respective physical targets despite a negative growth in BE compared to the previous fiscal, the Department in its written reply stated that :

" From the year 2015-16, the pattern of funding of two ongoing schemes of Department namely National Livestock Mission (NLM) and Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC) was changed from the earlier 100% central funding to 60:40 sharing basis between Centre and States. Further, on account of finalization of the Report of the 14th Finance Commission, higher devolution of funds has been made to the State Governments with corresponding reduction in the Central Budget."

2.18 When asked about the current status of the physical targets of the schemes of these divisions and if these targets had been downgraded due to reduced expenditure, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"Due to changed sharing Pattern between Central and State, the shortfall in physical targets due to the reduction in Central Plan budget is expected to be offset by the increased share in allocation of the State Governments."

2.19 On being asked about details of utilization of the additional amount of an increase of 142.17% in BE to the division of National Livestock Mission, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"12th FY plan allocation for NLM was Rs. 2800.00 crore against which the approved allocation for the year 2015-16 was Rs. 736.5 crore and for the year 2016-17, Rs. 817.00 crore against which the actual allocation was 123.05 crore and 296.00 crore respectively. Therefore, the allocation was far below than the allocation approved by EFC. Therefore, funds were utilized by prioritizing the activities."

2.20 When asked about the impact of least allocation to the Livestock Health division on the implementation of the schemes and respective physical targets of this particular sector vis-a-vis other sectors, the Department in its written reply stated that :

"Livestock Health has been allocated 1904.92 crore during the 12th FYP as the Budget Estimates. However, at the stage of Revised Estimate, it has been reduced to Rs.1669.38 crore."

2.21 When asked about the reasons behind non-allocation of funds to the Externally Aided Projects Sector after 2012-13 and about the details of utilization of the allotted amount during the said period, the Department in its written reply stated that :

"Department has allocated Rs.72.20 crore at BE stage for Externally Aided Projects, which was further reduced and finally allocated Rs.0.04crore at the stage of RE. However, Department has utilized Rs.0.04crore out of the total allocated fund Rs0.04crore."

V. Plan allocation during different years of 12th Plan vis-a-vis funds demanded by the Department-

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	Funds demanded by Department	Funds allocated by Planning Commission/ Ministry of Finance (BE)	(RE)	Expenditure made by the Department
12th Plan (2012-2017)	25,639.24	14,179		
2012-13	3497.50	1910.00	1800.00	1736.37
2013-14	3025.00	2025.00	1800.00	1748.80
2014-15	3535.00	2174.00	1800.00	1738.07
2015-16	4527.79	1491.14	1491.14	1418.20
2016-17	3231.43	1600.00	1748.00	1388.86*
		9200.14		8,030.3

*Till 10.01.2017

2.22 On being asked about the reasons for non-utilization of 12.72% of the total allocation of Rs.9200.14 crore, the Department in its written reply stated that :

"The allocated funds for achieving the desired objectives within 12th Plan Period. Since, release of funds depends on the utilization of the earlier release fund available with the State Govt. However, Department has utilized 96.47%, 97.16%, 96.56%, 95.10% out of the allocated funds during the FY 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 respectively. In the current financial year 2016-17, 86.80% of the funds allocated to the Department have already been utilized till 10.01.2017."

2.23 On being asked about the reasons behind an unusually high demand during the 2015-16 and utilization of only about 95% of the amount allocated, the Department in its written reply stated that :

"During the FY 2015-16, Department has projected the requirement of the funds on the basis of projects & proposal of State Governments. Further,

on account of finalization of the Report of the 14th Finance Commission, higher devolution of funds has been made to the State Governments with corresponding reduction in the Central Budget. The Schemes related to Dairy Development, Fishery & Statistics Sectors are fully funded by the Central Government. The schemes of NLM and Livestock Health & Disease Control are shared between the Centre and States."

2.24 When asked about the reasons behind a considerable difference between the huge demands made by the Department and the meager expenditure made from the amount allocated and if this had affected the implementation of schemes, the Department in its written reply furnished that :

"The allocation to the Department depends upon then overall financial resources, competing demands for other sectors and the absorption capacity of the allocated funds. Besides, additional Central Assistance was also available to States for development of the sector through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and National Mission on Protein Supplements (NMPS)."

2.25 When asked if the physical targets of the schemes had been downgraded due to the reduction in expenditure in the five fiscals of the 12th Plan, the Department in its written reply stated that :

"Due to changed sharing Pattern between Central and State, the shortfall in physical targets due to the reduction in Central Plan budget is expected to offset by the increased share in allocation of the State Governments."

2.26 On being asked if the disparity between allocation and expenditure had hampered the implementation of schemes, the Department in its written reply stated that :

"As explained in answer to Question No.3(b) above, there has been a change in sharing pattern of resources between Centre and States in respect of two schemes of the Department (NLM and LH&DC) from FY 2015-16. Besides, the 14th Finance Commission award has significantly increased the devolution of funds to the State Governments."

2.27 When asked about the details of the absorption of the remaining Rs.1169.84 crore left at the end of the last fiscal of the 12th Plan, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"During FY 2016-17, the Department has been allocated an amount of Rs.1748.00 crore for Plan schemes by the Ministry of Finance. The Department will make all out efforts to utilize the allocated funds fully. There is no proposal to allocate Rs.1169.84 crore in the last fiscal of 12th Plan Period.

VI. OUTPUT OUTCOME FRAMEWORK FOR SCHEMES 2017-18 :

(Demands No.3; Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of Scheme/Sub Scheme	Financial Outlay 2017-18	Output/Deliverables against the Outlay 2017-18	Projected Medium Term Outcomes
A	Centrally-Sponsored Scheme			
1	Blue Revolution	400.73	Increase in fish production by 7.04 lakh tons	6.1% growth in fish output
2	White Revolution			
(a)	Pashu Sanjivini	47.40 (*)	Registration of 20 million in-milk animals with UID; Issue of Health Cards to 20 million in-milk animals	20% increase in milk production by 2020.
B	Other key Deliverables of the Department/Ministry			
1	Establishment of self-employed Dairy Units. (NLM & NPDD CSS) Training of MAITRIs (Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians) NPBB Sex sorted Semen Technology - to increase the availability of high genetic merit heifers to increase milk production and profitability in Dairying Farming (This Technology is available and being used in advanced Dairy Nations for Exotic Breeds of Cattle)	258.65 (*)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 17600 self-employed Dairy Units • Training to 3000 MAITRIs (Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians) • 1.50 Million doses - to increase the availability of high genetic merit heifers to increase milk production and profitability in Dairying Farming 	Generation of additional employment to 88000 persons; Increase in Artificial Insemination by 5-10%; Increase in value of output of milk by Rs.9000 Cr.

(*) Provisional

2.28 On being asked if the financial outlay of Rs. 400.73 crores was sufficient to achieve an increase of 7.05 lakh tones in fish production along with 6.1% medium term growth in fish output and about the details of the strategy charted by the Department to achieve the said growth, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"The Department has proposed BE of Rs.447.04 crore for 2017-18 against which Rs. 400.73 crore has been allocated as BE for fisheries under Plan. Since this allocation is not sufficient, Department will propose higher allocation at RE stage. The Department has prepared a National action Plan for fisheries sector to achieve the overall target of 15 million tones fish production by 2020 and accordingly funds will be utilized. The funds will also be utilized for various activities related to fish production and welfare of fishermen. The department is exploring the possibilities for funding through external agencies like Asian Development Bank(ADB) and World Bank. Further the Department is also planning to get the funding from NABARD and NCDC to achieve the overall target in Fisheries Sector."

2.29 On being enquired about the sufficiency of the provisional financial outlay of Rs. 47.40 crores to achieve the target of issuing health cards, procedure for the same, about the steps taken or being taken by the Department to ensure that the in-milk animals are fed well in order to maintain a certain standard in the quality of the milk obtained along with increasing its quantity and about details of nodal agencies and stake holders to be involved in the entire process, the Department in its written reply furnished as under :

"During the year 2017-18, it is proposed to identify and register 20 million animals in milk using unique identification number under Pashu Sanjivni component of newly initiated scheme National Mission on Bovine Productivity. Amount of Rs 47.40 crore will be sufficient to identify 20 million animals in milk using unique ID and issuing health card (Nakul Swasthaya Patra) to 20 million animals. Efforts will be made to identify and issue health cards to all the animals in milk for which an amount of Rs 148 crore will be required out of this Rs 88.80 crore will be Gol share and Rs 59.20 crore will be State share by enhancing allocation made available under the scheme at RE Stage. State Livestock Development Boards have been identified as Principal implementing agencies and State Milk Federations / Milk Unions, State Animal Husbandry Departments and Veterinary Universities have been identified as participating agencies. In order to enhance milk production and productivity of animals implementation of following programmes will be continued during the year 2017-18: i) National programme for Bovine Breeding; ii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission; iii) National Mission on Bovine Production and iv) National Dairy Plan Phase-I. Rational Balancing Programme (RBP) component of NDP-I is being implemented in 18 major dairy States to encourage feeding of balanced ration to animals in milk in order to enhance their productivity and reducing methane emission. At present 22.53 lakh animals in milk are under the coverage of the scheme."

2.30 When asked about the measures adopted by the Department to enable training of MAITRIs under the NPBB to increase the success rate of Artificial Insemination in India and about the details of nodal agencies, process followed and location for imparting training to the MAITRIs, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"Following measures have been undertaken by the Department to enable training of MAITRIs to increase success rate of Artificial Insemination in India:

- i. Uniform training module for training of MAITRIs have been developed and circulated among the States.
- ii. Minimum Standard Protocol (MSP) and SOP has been developed for evaluation of AI training institutes
- iii. Standard Operating Procedures have been developed for AI technicians.
- iv. Central Monitoring Unit for evaluation of AI training Institutes have been constituted.

Training of MAITRIs is conducted at the training institutes accredited by Central Monitoring Unit. National Programme for Bovine Breeding is implemented by State Livestock Development Boards/Agencies."

2.31 When questioned about the steps that the Department contemplates to establish self-employed dairy units, to ensure equitable distribution of funds to dairy unit owners and also to ascertain that the milk produced there-in matches the safety and standards of that which is procured by cooperatives for processing and packaging, the Department in its written reply provided that :

"DADF is implementing Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDs) (Central Sector) through NABARD. Government of India releases funds in advance to NABARD to meet the committed / anticipated liabilities towards the claims received by them and funds will be recouped after balance comes below a certain level. The funds will be utilized by NABARD for providing back ended capital subsidy to eligible beneficiaries through financing banks, as per their subsidy claims subject to norms of the scheme.

The scheme has been formulated with an objective to promote setting up of modern dairy farms for production of clean milk, encourage heifer calf rearing, bring structural changes in the unorganized sector and generate self-employment. The component of the scheme is as under:

S.N	Components/Activities
i	Establishment of small dairy units - crossbred cows, indigenous cows like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir, Rathi etc, graded buffaloes - upto 10 animals.

ii	Rearing of heifer calves – cross bred, indigenous cattle and graded buffaloes – upto 20 calves
iii	Vermi compost with milch animal unit
iv	Purchase of milking machines /milk-o-testers/bulk milk cooling units (upto 5000 lit capacity)
v	Purchase of dairy processing equipment for manufacture of indigenous milk products
vi	Establishment of dairy product transportation facilities
vii	Cold storage facilities for milk and milk products
viii	Establishment of private veterinary clinics
ix	Dairy marketing outlet / Dairy parlour

"

2.32 On being enquired about the measures that the Department has taken to gear up to face any challenge that might confront the dairying sector while resorting to genetic engineering to increase availability of high genetic merit heifers to increase the value of milk output, whether high genetic merit breeds of heifers have been tested for acclimatization in the typical Indian climate and whether the issue has been examined from the angle of bio-security, the Department furnished the following details to the Committee in its written reply:

" Following Measures have been under taken by DADF to take challenges in promotion of exotic breeds:

- (i) Department has initiated implementation of new scheme "National Mission on Bovine Productivity". One of the components of the scheme is 'Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds' in order to undertake genomic selection among indigenous bovine breeds. Genomic selection will help in propagations of high genetic merit germplasm of indigenous breeds. Exotic breeds are not proposed to be covered under the scheme.
- (ii) Department has initiated Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, in a scientific and holistic manner."

CHAPTER - III
SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS

I. Scheme-wise BE, RE and Expenditure for 2015-16 and 2016-17 -

3.1 The scheme-wise BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in **Annexure I**.

3.2 Scheme-wise Non-Plan allocations (Rs. in crore) are given in **Annexure II**.

II. Central Cattle Development Organization -

S.No.	Location	State	Breed Maintained/ recorded/bulls maintained
1.	Central Cattle Breeding Farms		
(i)	Alamathi	Tamil Nadu	Murrah buffalo
(ii)	Andeshnagar	Uttar Pradesh	Murrah buffalo, CB HF and Tharparkar
(iii)	Chiplima	Odisha	Red Sindhi, CB Jersey & Red Sindhi
(iv)	Dhamrod	Gujarat	Surti buffalo
(v)	Hessarghatta	Karnataka	HF pure bred
(vi)	Sunabeda	Odisha	Jersey Pure bred
(vii)	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	Tharparkar
2.	Central Herd Registration Scheme		
(i)	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Gir, Kankre & Rathi cattle and Murrah buffalo
(ii)	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Gir & Kankrej cattle, Mehsani, Jaffarabadi & Surti buffalo
(iii)	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole & Murrah buffalo
(iv)	Rohtak	Haryana	Haryana & Murrah buffalo
3.	Central Frozen Semen production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI)		
	CFSP&TI, Hessarghatta	Karnataka	HF, Jersey, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar and Murrah buffalo

3.3 On being enquired about the State-wise details on the status of the schemes on Central Cattle Development Organization and Central Poultry Development Organization, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

"Central Cattle Development Organization covers implementation of following Central Sector Schemes: i) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs); ii) Central Herd Registration Scheme and iii) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute. Details of these organizations are as under:

III. Delhi Milk Scheme -

3.4 When asked to provide reasons for a decline in allocation to the Delhi Milk Scheme in the last fiscal of 2016-17 as compared to the previous fiscals, the Department in its written reply stated that :

" Procurement price of raw milk in the year 2015-16 was projected Rs.40/- per litre, whereas, actual average purchase price of milk was Rs.36/- as a result actual expenditure came down to Rs.371.43 in the year 2015-16. Keeping in view of the less procurement price of milk in 2015-16 and process of lease out DMS to an O&M agency. Therefore BE for the year 2016-17 was projected less as compared to previous fiscals."

3.5 On being asked about the reasons behind a constant rise of Less Revenue Receipt from DMS, with the exception of the last fiscal of 2016-17, the Department in its written reply furnished that :

" DMS does not have autonomy to fix incentive/discount to retailer/concessionaries and due to this DMS is not in a position to compete with other milk suppliers because other competitors are giving more incentive/discount to their sellers for selling the milk and milk products. Thus the sale of milk is low and revenue receipts taken less for the year 2016-17."

3.6 When asked about the reasons and implications behind DMS witnessing a negative growth in the BE for the last fiscal of 2016-17, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

(a) " There is no negative growth shown as per statement given below:

	SALE QTY	SALE QTY.	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS
	(LLPD)	(LLPD)	IN CRORES	IN CRORES
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
APRIL,	2.90	2.88	34.59	34.54
MAY	2.86	2.83	31.51	33.10
JUNE	2.85	2.78	31.99	33.57
JULY	3.02	2.86	39.19	32.64
AUGUST	3.06	2.93	35.63	36.68
SEPT.,	3.04	2.94	41.12	35.97
OCT.,	3.06	2.86	34.30	36.34
NOV.,	2.87	2.72	31.40	35.50

DEC.,	2.91	2.79	36.75	35.00
JANUARY	2.92	2.79	37.84	34.83
FEBRUARY	2.95		37.40	
MARCH	2.94		33.49	

IV. Fisheries -

3.7 When asked about the reasons behind a meagre allocation to the scheme on Marine Fisheries and that too only in the last fiscal of the 12th Plan, the details of expenditure of the funds allocated and the State-wise details of the implementation of the scheme on Marine Fisheries, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee as under :

"No, funds have been allocated under Non-Plan for Development of Marine Fisheries during 2016-17. It appears that Rs.3.80 crore mentioned in Marine Fisheries pertains to Coastal Aquaculture Authority as per Demands for Grants (2016-17). However, a sum of Rs.74.46 crore was released to Maritime States/UTs for implementation of activities related to Development of Marine Fisheries during 2016-17 under the umbrella Scheme- Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. The State-wise details of funds released during FY 2016-17 is as under:

S.N.	Name of the State	Amount(Rs. in lakh)
1.	West Bengal	0.00
2.	Odisha	237.20
3.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	1712.50
5.	Puducherry	589.20
6.	Kerala	650.00
7.	Karnatka	2297.04
8.	Goa	647.49
9.	Maharashtra	1161.82
10.	Gujarat	97.50
11.	Daman & Diu	0.00
12.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54.00
13.	Lakshadweep	0.00
14.	Total	7446.75

3.8 When asked about the reasons behind clubbing of data for the last fiscal of 2016-17 for Assistance to Fisheries Institutes and about details of the recent data for the four institutes under the Assistance to Fisheries Institute, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee as under :

" Rs.121.44 crore was provided by Budget Division of this Department at BE stage and Rs.95.84 crore at RE stage to Fisheries Institutes during 2016-17. Further, the Department allocated funds to Institutes based on the fund requirement proposed by them. The Institute-wise allocation has been made as below:

(Rs. in lakh)

S.N.	Name of the Institute	BE	RE
1.	NIFPHATT	1383.90	1280.29
2.	FSI	7754.00	5932.94
3.	CIFNET	1021.00	1883.70
4.	CICEF	410.30	440.01
5.	Directorate of Aquatic Animal Health and Quarantine	50.00	47.46
	Total	12144.40	9584.40

"

3.9 On being asked about the reasons for an increase of 198.56% in the Non Plan Budget Estimate for the last fiscal of 2016-17, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

"The increment of 198.56% occurs due to diversion of various components under the different schemes to Plan allocation to Non-Plan allocation i.e. Central Poultry Development Organization, Central Sheep Breeding farm, Central Fodder Development Organization, Assistants to Animal Husbandry Institute, Assistance to Fisheries Institutes."

V. Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) -

3.10 In order to assist the States to set up infrastructure for new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and to strengthen/equip the existing ones, the Department is providing funds on 60:40 (Centre: State) sharing basis except NE and Himalayan States, where the grants are provided on 90:10 basis.

3.11 As against BE of Rs. 250.00 crore and RE of Rs. 245.45 crore under LH&DC scheme during 2016-17, a sum of Rs. 2.418 crore has been released to States/UTs for implementation of ESVHD component for the construction of 13 veterinary dispensaries and renovation of 121 veterinary dispensaries till 31st December, 2016.

3.12 During the course of evidence, on being asked about the steps taken by the Department to augment veterinary facilities for livestock, the Secretary briefed the Committee as under :

".... there is a lack of funds, however, the Department has formulated a scheme wherein A.I. technicians, responsible for artificial insemination, will be trained through a six months course on veterinary health so that they are enabled to tackle primary health care issues in the livestock. We have taken this up in an integrated manner.

.... the Department is forming an Ayurvedic cell called 'Ayurvedic Medicine in Veterinary Medicine', which is currently being used for human health, however, there is currently no provision in this cell for studies on animal health neither has this been used for the same..... the Department is working towards ways to take up Ayurvedic medicine and traditional medicine."

Livestock Health Division -

VI. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP):

3.13 To prevent economic losses due to Foot and Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, a location specific programme called 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)' is being implemented in 351 specified districts covering 13 states and 6 Union Territories. Funds are provided for cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination. The State Governments are providing other infrastructure and manpower. Thus as of now FMD-CP is under implementation in States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Rajasthan, Bihar, Puducherry, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Based on the effective implementation of the FMD control programme, India has established three zones as 'FMD free Zones where vaccination is practiced', as per World Organization for Animal Health(OIE) guidelines and dossier has been submitted to OIE for their recognition.

3.14 As against BE of Rs. 250.00 crore and RE of Rs. 245.45 crore under LH&DC scheme during 2016-17, an amount of Rs 168.22 crore has been released till 31st December, 2016 for implementation of FMD-CP component. During 2016-17, as against target of 195 million vaccinations, about 172.16 million vaccinations have been carried out till December, 2016.

3.15 Following is the data on allocation and expenditure of this scheme :

(Rs. in crore)

	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall / Excess, if any
2012-13	225.00	190.00	160.00	160.67	-0.67
2013-14	300.00	250.00	223.79	223.71	0.08
2014-15	400.00	280.00	237.25	237.25	0
2015-16	485.10	151.38	151.39	149.73	1.66
2016-17	285.52	no special allocation since scheme merged in LH-DC	-	-	-
Twelfth Plan	1708.00	1744.00	-	771.36	44.23% of BE
2017-18	297.77	-	-	-	

3.16 On being asked about the detailed reasons for under utilization of funds in the scheme during the fiscals 2013-14 and 2015-16, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"Entire allocation under FMD-CP during 2015-16 could not be released to states as Integrated Finance Division (IFD) of the Department did not allow utilization of fund and less availability of savings in the LH&DC scheme at RE stage and restriction over expenditure in the month of March due to restriction over all expenditure in the month of March."

3.17 When asked about the reasons for utilization of only 44.23% of the funds allotted to the Department under the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme during the BE stage, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

" Out of RE of Rs 947.83 crore for Twelfth Plan, an amount of Rs 938.94 crore has been spent. This comes out to be 99.06 % of RE and 89.70% of BE."

3.18 On being asked to provide BE, RE and actual expenditure details for the fiscals of 2016-17 and 2017-18, the Department in its written reply provided that:

" During 2016-17, BE & RE for entire LH&DC scheme has been provided for nine components of the scheme. Out of same, internal allocation for FMD-CP is Rs 175.4 crore and same amount has been kept at RE stage. During 2017-18, total of Rs 298.77 crore has been allocated as BE for LH&DC , out of which proportionate internal allocation has been kept at Rs 201.71 crore.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	B.E	RE	Actual Expenditure
2016-17	175.4*	175.4*	167.5801
2017-18	201.71		

* The allocation is within the overall BE of Rs 250 crore and RE of Rs 245.45 crore for the entire LH&DC scheme."

3.19 On being enquired about the State and UT-wise details of the status of implementation of the scheme on Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme, the Department in its written reply furnished that :

"To prevent economic losses due to Foot and Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, a location specific programme called 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)' is being implemented in 13 States and 6 Union Territories i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Rajasthan, Bihar, Puducherry, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

Funds are provided for cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination. The State Governments are providing other infrastructure and manpower. Till 2014-15, program was under implementation with 100% central share. However, since 2015-16, funding pattern has been changed to 60:40 between centre and states.

Intensive implementation of FMD-CP has shown the desired results in terms of reduction of FMD outbreaks in the states covered under FMD-CP. Based on the effective implementation of FMD control programme and compliance of parameters prescribed by World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) e.g. no outbreak during past 24 months, three zones (Zone 1 – Telangana & Andhra Pradesh; Zone 2 – Maharashtra and Zone 3 – Punjab) have already been established in the country as "FMD Free Zones where vaccination is practiced" as per (OIE) guidelines and dossiers in this regards has also been sent to OIE in 2016."

3.20 Physical targets of the scheme:

Units	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
No. of vaccinations to be carried out (in millions)	110 mn	140.96 mn	155 mn	193 mn	162 mn	193 mn	185 mn	196.8 mn	195 mn	172.16 mn
No. of	88,000	96,047	1,07,000	1,64,557	1,23,600	1,64,557	1,70,000	2,11,649	1,89,200	1,43,710

serum samples collected for assessing antibody titre in selected districts (nos.)										
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3.21 When asked about the reasons and details of under achievement of targets during the last fiscal of 2016-17, the Department in its written reply submitted that:

" The number of FMD vaccination carried out under FMD-CP during 2016-17 (till date) is 196 million. The number of serum samples collected for assessing antibody titre in selected districts is 148765 against target of 189200. Second round of FMD vaccination during 2016-17 is due in some States and hence total vaccination and collection of serum samples will increase till 31.03.2017 and target will be achieved."

3.22 On being asked to provide details of targets to be achieved during the current financial year of 2017-18, the Department in its written reply submitted that:

" The details of the targets to be achieved during the current financial year of 2017-18 are given below:

Units	Targets 2017-18
No. of vaccination to be carried out(in millions)	260 mn
No of serum samples collected for assessing antibody titre in selected districts no.	2,80,000

VII. Directorate of Animal Health :

3.23 Following is the data on allocation and expenditure of the Directorate of Animal Health :

(Rs. in crore)

	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall / Excess, if any
2012-13	23.00	23.50	17.91	14.41	3.50
2013-14	23.00	23.00	19.45	14.90	4.55
2014-15	26.00	17.09	16.46	14.79	1.67
2015-16	22.70	5.63	14.49	11.49	3.00
2016-17	18.30	4.00	8.00	2.90	5.10
Twelfth Plan	120.00	115.00	76.31	58.48	50.86% of BE
2017-18	20.00	-	-	-	

3.24 When asked for the detailed reasons behind continuous under utilization of allotted funds during the five fiscals of the Twelfth Plan period, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

"Out of RE of Rs 76.31 crore for Twelfth Plan, an amount of Rs 58.48 crore has been spent. This comes out to be 76.63 % of RE and 50.86% of BE. The funds were reduced at RE stage. During 2016-17, out of RE of Rs 8.00 crore, Rs.5 crore will be made available for its utilization only after approval of Supplementary Grants."

3.25 In this regard, the Department further submitted as under :

"Moreover, some of the amount could not be released under CDDL / RDDDLs scheme due to restriction over expenditure in the month of March."

3.26 When asked to provide State-wise details of the status of implementation of the scheme on Directorate of Animal Health, the Department in its written reply stated that :

" The Directorate of Animal Health is a Central Sector Scheme. Under this scheme, six AQCS Stations have been established at New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai and 5 RDDDLs located at Bangalore, Pune, Jalandhar, Kolkata and Guwahati and National Institute of Animal Health (CCS NIAH) is established at Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh."

3.27 On enquiring about the steps taken by the Department to ensure proper testing of livestock and livestock products in the country in order to quarantine any diseased livestock and prevent the spread of such diseases in other livestock in the country, the Committee was furnished the following written reply by the Department:

"Import of livestock is allowed only through four designated ports i.e. New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata and all the imported animals are compulsorily taken into quarantine as per the import requirements. During the quarantine period, all imported livestock are tested for exotic diseases by taking samples and testing of samples at National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (NIHSAD), Bhopal and five RDDDLs which helps in preventing ingress of exotic diseases and spread of such diseases in other livestock in the country. Similarly, the livestock products are also allowed through six designated ports i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bengaluru. The import of livestock products are allowed as per the prescribed Sanitary Import Permit conditions. The samples from the imported consignments are also collected for testing of exotic animal diseases from NIHSAD, Bhopal and at five RDDDLs."

3.28 When asked about the State-wise and UT-wise details and data regarding the status of the availability of need based referral disease diagnostic facility for affected livestock of the country, the Department in its written reply furnished as under :

"In order to provide referral services over and above the existing disease diagnostic laboratories in the States, one Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been set up by strengthening the existing facilities of the state diagnostic laboratories. The goal of establishing these laboratories is to provide facilities at the regional level for early confirmatory diagnosis of animal diseases as per OIE approved test procedure. Therefore, these RDDDLs/CDDL are identified institutes of the State Governments by this Department to work for the Central Government which are 100% funded through GOI under the component of Central Sector Scheme of Assistance to Animal Health Institutes for various activities to be undertaken by these institutes for specialized/referral diagnostic work for the States under their jurisdiction."

VIII. Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North Eastern Region -

3.29 There has been persistent demand from the North Eastern States seeking support for all round development of piggery in the region. For the first time, under NLM a Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region is provided wherein Government of India would support the State Piggery Farms, and importation of germplasm so that eventually the masses get the benefit as it is linked to livelihood and contributes in providing protein-rich food in 8 States of the NER.

3.30 During the year 2016-17, a total of 7 pig farms were assisted for strengthening i.e. 2 in Manipur, 1 in Meghalaya, 2 in Mizoram and 2 in Nagaland and funds to the tune of Rs.133.398 lakh, Rs.45.0 lakh, Rs.117.99 lakh and Rs.90.0 lakh respectively, have been released.

3.31 Under health cover, during 2016-17, amounts of Rs. 85.5 lakh to cover 1.4 lakh no. of animals in Meghalaya, Rs.54.0 lakh to cover 3 lakh no. of animal in Mizoram and Rs.81.0 lakh to cover 5 lakh no. of animal in Nagaland, have been released.

3.32 In addition, during 2016-17, for importing 225 no. of germplasm, funds amounting to Rs. 40.5 lakh were released to Nagaland.

IX. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) -

3.33 Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) is a Central Sector Scheme, being implemented by the Department since September, 2010, with an approved outlay of Rs.1400 crore for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. The Scheme is beneficiary oriented and aims to generating self employment opportunities in the dairy sector through enhancement of milk production, procurement, preservation, transportation, processing and marketing of milk; by providing back- ended subsidy @ 25% of the project cost to the General Category and @33.33% of the project cost to SC/ST category farmers and beneficiaries for bankable projects through NABARD.

3.34 The report of the Mid course “Evaluation and Impact Study” conducted recently in thirteen States by National Productivity Council states that that:

“the overall impact of the scheme has been positive in all the states ...a significant increase of around 123% in milk production per beneficiary ... direct employment generated is 1.86 lakhs persons at least... 2 lakh persons have got additional employment ... and has improved livelihood of the farmers assisted... This has also improved nutrition of undernourished children of the poor farmers assisted under the scheme.”

3.35 Following is the data on allocation and expenditure of this scheme :

(Rs. in crore)

	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall / Excess, if any
2012-13	500.00	150.00	330.00	310.00	20.00
2013-14	600.00	300.00	284.31	284.30	0.01
2014-15	350.00	229.99	228.18	154.61	73.57
2015-16	400.00	127.00	117.00	117.00	-
2016-17	400.00	140.00	240.00	240.00	-
Twelfth Plan	2500.00	1400.00	1199.49	1105.91	78.99% of BE
2017-18	240.00	-	-	-	-

3.36 On being asked about the detailed reasons behind gross under utilization of funds during the fiscals of 2012-13 and 2014-15, the Department in its written reply furnished as under :

"During 2012-13, Additional Rs.20 crore was provided by MoF at RE stage under MH-2552 (for NE region) even though Department had already proposed for surrender of Rs. 10 crore provided under MH-2552 in BE. Hence, additional fund provided under MH-2552 could not be utilized.

During 2014-15, Out of BE allocation of Rs.228.18 crore, the proposal for re-appropriating Rs.19.64 crore was not approved by MoF. Hence, the funds could not be utilized. An amount of Rs.34.59 crore was surrendered due to less demand in NER and SCSP component."

3.37 On being asked about the reasons for utilization of only 78.99% of the allocated funds under the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme in the Twelfth Plan, the Department in its written reply informed that :

"Against the approved allocation of Rs.1400 crore, Department has allocated an amount of Rs.946.99 crore which was revised to Rs.1179.84 crore at RE stage. Against BE allocation the utilization is 116% whereas against RE allocation, it is 93.73%. The shortfall in the utilization in the RE allocation is on account of less demand in NER states."

3.38 Physical targets are as :

	Unit	Target	Achievement
2012-13	No. of dairy units assisted (Demand driven)	Nil	Rs. 135.84 crore provided for setting up 34,744 Dairy Unit until 31.03.2013
2013-14	-do-	Nil	Rs.417.15 crore for setting up of 1,22,284 dairy units by NABARD
2014-15	-do-	No targets fixed as the scheme is demand driven	Rs.166.01 crore provided by NABARAD for setting up 41,975 units
2015-16	-do-	-do-	Rs. 87.96 provided by NABARAD for setting up 18,177 dairy units.
2016-17	-do-	-do-	Rs. 89.09 crore has been provided by NABARD for setting up of 16641 dairy units.
2016-17	-	-	-

3.39 On being asked about ways in which the Department utilizes the subsidies given to it by NABARAD for setting up of entrepreneur-owned dairies and about the criterion borne in mind while lending out subsidies by the Department to dairy entrepreneurs, the Department in its written reply submitted as under :

"The Government of India will release funds in advance to NABARD to meet the committed / anticipated liabilities towards the claims received by them and funds will be recouped after balance comes below a certain level. The funds are utilized by NABARD for providing back ended capital subsidy to eligible beneficiaries through financing banks, as per their subsidy claims. After sanction of the subsidy by the PSC, the Regional Office of NABARD shall release the subsidy amount, after confirming the

availability of funds from NABARD Head Office. The subsidy shall be released on first come first serve basis subject to availability of funds allocated to the States/UTs.

All the financing banks shall be required to kept the subsidy amount in "Subsidy Reserve Fund Account (Borrower-wise) in books of the financing institution/bank and adjust the subsidy amount in the subsidy reserve fund account of the beneficiary within seven days of the receipt of subsidy from NABARD. In case the subsidy is not adjusted to the subsidy reserve fund account of the beneficiary within seven days of the receipt, the financing bank shall be liable to compensate the beneficiary to the extent of the additional interest charged.

After the receipt of subsidy from NABARD, the controlling office of the financing bank/ Institution shall submit a utilization certificate to the effect that the amount has been credited to the reserve fund account of the beneficiary alongwith details of the beneficiary. This certificate should be submitted to the concerned NABARD Regional Office within fifteen days of the receipt of subsidy.

DEDS is credit link scheme and implemented by NABARD through Financial institutions indicated as below:

Commercial Banks

- i. Regional Rural and Urban Banks
- ii. State Cooperative Banks
- iii. State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks: and
- iv. e. Such other institutions, which are eligible for refinance from NABARD."

3.40 On being asked to provide State- wise details of the dairies set-up in the Twelfth Plan under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme, the Department in its written reply informed that :

"State-wise details of dairy units set up during 12th plan under DEDS are given in **Annexure III.**"

X. National Programme for Dairy Development - a component of NPBB & DD :

3.41 A restructured scheme titled "National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development" (NPBB&DD) was launched in Feb-2014 with budgetary provision of ` 1800 crores for implementation during 12th Plan, by merging of four ongoing schemes

namely Integrated Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ-CMP), Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C) and National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB). NPBB&DD have two components (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and (b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD).

3.42 The National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) component of NPBB&DD scheme has been designed to develop infrastructure from the grass root level to the point of consumption by providing financial and technical assistance for dairy development. NPDD will focus on creating infrastructure related to production, procurement, processing and marketing by Milk Unions/Federations and also extension activities including training of farmers. The objective of NPDD is as follows:

- a) To create and strengthen infrastructure for production of quality milk including cold chain infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer
- b) To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk;
- c) To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers;
- d) To strengthen dairy cooperative societies/producers Companies at village level;
- e) To increase milk production by providing technical input services like cattle-feed, and mineral mixture etc;
- f) To assist in rehabilitation of potentially viable milk federations/unions;

3.43 Proposal for release of committed liability of already approved projects upto 31.3.2014 for Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production scheme (SIQ-CMP) and Assistance

to Cooperative (A to C) is to be continued to be considered under National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development (NPBBDD).

3.44 NPDD component Dairy division is implementing NPDD component with focus on creation & strengthening infrastructure related to production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk by Milk Unions/Federations.

3.45 Monitoring of Scheme: There is State Level Monitoring by Technical Management Committee to review the progress of projects approved under the scheme.

3.46 When asked about the reasons for under utilization of funds during the first two fiscals of the Twelfth Plan Period and specific details of the excess of funds up to Rs.7.78 crores in the financial year 2013-14, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

"Administrative Approval of NPDD component of NPBBDD scheme was issued on 27.02.2014 after merging Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP), and Assistance to Cooperative scheme. Before merging of IDDP, CMP and A to C schemes in NPDD component , the said schemes were being implemented with separate budget allocation. The details of allocation and expenditure is given below. Excess of funds of Rs.7.79 crore is under IDDP and SIQ-CMP scheme (sub component of NPDD) .Details and reason for saving is as under:

S.No	Name of scheme	Major head	2013-14		Expenditure	Excess/savings	Reason
			BE	RE			
1	IDDP	2404-Gen	25	19.49	19.49	0.0	Given below
		2404-SC	18	15	15	0.0	
		3601	1.0	0.51	0.0	0.51	
		2552	11	14	13.08	0.92	
	Total		55	49	47.57	1.43	
2	SIQ_CMP	2404-Gen	13.0	15.63	15.63	0.0	Given below
		2404-SC	13.0	10	5.09	4.91	
		2552	4.0	3	1.55	1.45	
			30	28.63	22.27	6.36	
	Total		85	77.63	70.34	7.79	

IDDP: A provision of Rs. 51.30 lakh was made for the State of U.P for last installment and their on-going project under IDDP-V Phase. Due to non-receipt of complete proposal in all respect alongwith physical and financial progress report under IDDP-V phase project from the State Government, funds earmarked for U.P State could not be released.

CMP: The saving under MH-2404(SCP for SC) is on account of higher allocation (i.e. 35% of total budget for SC components) by Budget Division. In the previous years the allocation under SC component was kept at 16% of total allocation which was on higher side than actual demand. Further, due to non-relaxation of ceiling of 33% expenditure during the last quarter of 2013-14 by D/o Expenditure, funds could not be utilized. Under MH-2552 of Rs. 1.45 crore was approved by the Project sanctioning Committee for Nagaland State, however the same could not be released due to issuance of administrative approval of NPBBDD and model code of conduct."

3.47 When asked about the detailed reasons behind utilization of only 40.49% of the amount allocated to the National Programme for Dairy Development component of NPBB & DD in the Twelfth Plan and the causes behind the Department showing such contrasting spending patterns regarding the said scheme in the Twelfth Plan period, the Department in its written reply furnished as under :

"Table indicating year-wise BE, RE and Expenditure during 12th plan in respect of NPDD (component of NPBBDD) is given at **Annexure IV**, which shows that an amount of Rs.419.72 crore has been released against total allocation of Rs.600 crore. There is 69.95 % utilization against BE and 91.86 % against RE under NPDD during 12th plan upto 22.2.2017."

3.48 When quizzed about how the transfer of the said scheme to the Central Sector has impacted its implementation and achievements of its physical targets, the Department in its written reply furnished as under :

"The funds are now being directly released to Implementing Agency; this has accelerated the implementation and utilization of fund and also physical achievement."

3.49 When asked about ways in which the implementation of this scheme on National Programme for Dairy Development has impacted the dairy cooperatives sector and milk unions, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

"Scheme-wise impact is under:

- Progress of new Project under NPDD -

Since inception, in Feb, 2014, 32 new projects have been approved in 18 States covering 103 districts with total approved cost of Rs.353.49 crore with central share of Rs.149.06 crore. An amount of Rs.155.36 crore has been released till 20.02.2017. These projects have benefited about 36607 farmers forming 1175 village level district cooperative Society (DCS) in 18 States, procuring milk about 683.8 Thousand Liter Per Day (TLPD) and marketing milk of about 236.3 thousand liter per day (TLPD). Milk chilling capacity of 165.5 TLPD and milk processing capacity of 648.6 TLPD have been created under this scheme till 31.12.2016.

- Progress of under the previous ongoing schemes of IDDP, CMP & A to C. sub component of NPDD)

Since inception 332 projects (IDDP-114, CMP-176, & A to C- 42) were approved in 27 States and one UT with total outlay of Rs.1360.05 crore (Central assistance Rs 1149.57crore). These projects have benefited about 43.8 lakh farmers in 44944 villages in various States procuring over 44.72lakh kgs of milk per day (TKgPD) and marketing milk of about 34.02 lakh litres per day (LLPD). Milk chilling capacity of 91.14 lakh litres and milk processing capacity of 48.96 lakh litres have been created under this scheme till 31.12.2016. 1926 existing labs have been strengthened."

3.50 On being enquired about State-wise details of any targeted benefits or assured assistance for the women entrepreneurs and women farmers entering into the sector of milk union and dairy cooperatives under this scheme, the details of benefits and assistance being accrued to the female beneficiaries, the reasons for lack of any such benefits and any such future steps and measures being contemplated by the Department, the Department in its written reply submitted to the Committee the following :

"NPDD component of NPBBDD is not gender specific. However, out of total members of cooperatives, 35% are estimated to be women member."

3.51 When asked about State-wise details of the current status of the rehabilitated profit earning milk unions being assisted by the Department, the Department in its written reply informed that :

"As on March 2015, the rehabilitation period of seven years was over with respect to 33 Milk Unions. Out of these, 16 Milk Unions have achieved

positive net worth while 6 Milk Unions are earning profits but have not yet achieved positive net worth. Eleven Milk Unions continue to incur losses and have negative net worth. Of the remaining 9 Milk Unions, 3 are likely to achieve positive net worth before completion of the rehabilitation period. The status of milk unions assisted are given in **Annexure V.**"

3.52 When asked about State-wise details of specific achievements of the Department in the field of dairy cooperatives and milk unions in the Twelfth Plan Period and about details of the milk unions assisted by the Department during the said period, the DAHDF in its written reply submitted that :

"The State-wise details of physical achievements made since inception under NPDD, IDDP and SIQ-CMP is given at **Annexure VI** as Physical progress under National Programme of Dairy Development ; State-wise Physical Progress under Integrated Dairy Development Programme(as on 31.12.2016) is given at **Annexure VII** ; State-wise Physical progress under SIQ-CMP is given at **Annexure VIII**. Further the State-wise milk unions assisted under NPDD, SIQ-CMP & A to C is also enclosed at **Annexure IX(a),(b) & (c).**"

3.53 On being asked about the steps taken or being taken by the Department to increase farmer members in the dairy cooperatives and milk union sector and about the details of the total number of farmer members participating in the National Programme for Dairy Development component of the NPBB & DD scheme, State and UT-wise, the Department in its written reply submitted that:

"The scheme envisages dairy farmers to become member of the village level dairy cooperative societies and get remunerative prices for milk and also undergo-training, receive assistance for cattle induction, milk pails, cattle feed subsidy etc."

XI. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture :

3.54 The Blue Revolution, with its multi-dimensional activities, focuses mainly on increasing fisheries production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources, both inland and marine with the following objectives.

OBJECTIVES

- To increase the overall fish production in a responsible and sustainable manner for economic prosperity
- To modernize the fisheries with special focus on new technologies
- To ensure food and nutritional security
- To generate employment and export earnings
- To ensure inclusive development and empower fishers and aquaculture farmers

3.55 The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has accordingly restructured the scheme by merging all the ongoing schemes under an umbrella of Blue Revolution. The restructured scheme provides focused development and management of fisheries, covering inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine fisheries including deep sea fishing, mariculture and all activities undertaken by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

3.56 The restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Central Sector components on **Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries** formulated at a total Central outlay of ₹3000 crore for five years has the following components:

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

3.57 The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on **22nd December, 2015** considered and approved the aforementioned proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, DADF.

Funding patterns

3.58 Broad funding patterns for the new activities under the marine and inland fisheries development projects under the scheme are as below:

- (a) 50% of the project/unit cost for general States, leaving the rest to State agencies/organizations, corporations, federations, boards, Fishers cooperatives, private entrepreneurs, individual beneficiaries.
- (b) 80% of the project/unit cost for North-Eastern/Hilly States leaving the rest to State agencies/Organizations, Cooperatives, individual beneficiaries etc.
- (c) 100% for projects directly implemented by the Government of India through its institutes/organizations and Union Territories.

The components of the scheme namely (a) Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector, (b) Institutional Arrangement for the Fisheries Sector and (c) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need-based Interventions would be implemented Departmentally with 100% central funding.

3.59 This component mainly focuses on increasing of fish productivity from the existing aquaculture farms and water bodies besides aquaculture area expansion and species diversification.

3.60 The activities covered under this component are :-

- a) Ponds Aquaculture- construction of new ponds and renovation of existing ponds,
- b) Establishment of hatcheries for Indian major carps and prawns/shrimps,
- c) Development of fisheries in cold-waters,
- d) Wetland-Productive utilization of wetland waterlogged areas and inland saline/alkaline waters for aquaculture,
- e) Reservoir Fisheries- integrated development of reservoirs,
- f) Establishment of small scale and medium size feed mills/plants,
- g) Encouragement of low cost Re-circulatory Aquaculture System,
- h) Rejuvenation of urban/semi-urban/rural lakes/tanks for fish culture,

- i) Renovation of MNREGA ponds for fish culture etc.

3.61 During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Ministry apprised the Committee as under :-

"....regarding fisheries expenditure, it has reduced since the Department during the last fiscal was focused on development of ponds. The Department has formulated a National Development Plan and a National Action Plan for fisheries. Different plans have been constituted for water resources and hatcheries.... 87% of the allocated amount has already been expended by the Department. Expenditure is being planned according to months and quarters."

3.62 When asked about the reasons for under utilization of funds during the first two fiscals of the Twelfth Plan and during the entire span of the Twelfth Plan as a whole, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

"Department has made efforts to utilize the allocated budget. The details of allocation under RE and the percentage of utilization under Inland Fisheries are given below:

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall	Percentage of Utilization
2012-13	40.00	32.65	31.42	1.23	96.23%
2013-14	40.00	33.00	31.04	1.96	94.06%
2014-15	50.00	27.50	26.41	1.18	95.71
2015-16	36.65	36.65	34.31	2.35	93.59
2016-17	Merged under Blue Revolution	-	-	-	-

Thus, it seems the underutilization of funds in the first two years of 12th plan is less than 4% in 2012-13 and 6% in 2013-14. The average utilization level in the first four years of 12th plan is 94.90%."

3.63 On being asked about the impact of transfer of this scheme to the Central Sector on its implementation and achievement of its physical targets, the Department in its written reply provided that :

"Though the scheme was implemented as Central Sector Scheme during 2014-15 the components and funding pattern remained unchanged(except in infrastructure projects for which it was 40:60 in general areas and 55 % in NE and scheduled areas). As such no appreciable change

was noticed in the implementation and achievement of physical targets during 2014-15 and 2015-16"

3.64 Physical targets of the scheme are as under :

	Unit	Target	Achievement
2012-13	Area brought under aquaculture (lakh ha)	0.23 lakh ha	0.23 lakh ha
2013-14	-do-	0.24 lakh ha	0.18
2014-15	-do-	0.24 lakh ha	0.1 lakh ha
2015-16	-do-	0.24 lakh ha	0.13 lakh ha
2016-17	Merged under Blue Revolution	-	-
2016-17	-do-	-	-

3.65 On being quizzed about the reasons for non-achievement of physical targets of bringing certain lakh ha areas under aquaculture and about State-wise details of the area, in lakh ha, under aquaculture in each State and UT, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee as under :

"The reason for under achievement was due to non-receipt of proposals from the State Government. The budgetary cut at RE stage was also attributed for lower achievement. The State wise area covered for both fresh water and brackish water is given at **Annexure- X**; State-wise details of the area covered (Brackishwater area) under BFDA since inception of the scheme is given at **Annexure- XI**"

3.66 When asked about the impact of the transfer of the said scheme into Central Sector Schemes on the achievement of its physical and financial targets, the Department in its written reply submitted as under :

" Though the scheme was implemented as Central Sector Scheme during 2014-15 the components and funding pattern remained unchanged(except in infrastructure projects for which it was 40:60 in general areas and 55 % in NE and scheduled areas). As such no appreciable change was noticed in the implementation and achievement of physical targets during 2013-14, 2014-15and 2015-16."

3.67 On being quizzed about details and reasons for having or lacking any special support mechanism for the women fisherfolk in the fisher community, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

" At present there is no exclusive scheme to support the women belonging to fishermen community. However, women Self Help Groups(SHGs) are given preferences in promotion of open sea cage culture, seaweed cultivation, bivalves culture, pearl culture (marine and freshwater), backyard ornamental hatcheries, fish retail markets."

XII. National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training (NIFPHATT):

3.68 Realizing the need for extending the activities of developing post harvest technologies along the upper east coast, the Govt. of India decided to set up a unit of Integrated Fisheries Project in Visakhapatnam. The Integrated Fisheries Project was renamed by the Government of India in 2008 as National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology & Training (NIFPHATT).

3.69 The current mission of NIFPHATT is to take up the new challenges and opportunities in the fisheries sector such as post harvest technology upgradation and dissemination, human resource development, gender development, relief and rehabilitation programmes for the fishermen communities and consultancy in fisheries infrastructure and post harvest technology .

3.70 During 2015-16, the Institute has processed 131.77 tons of fish and developed 109.76 tons of various fishery products from it. NIFPHATT test marketed and popularized 87.16 tons of fish and fishery products through stalls, mobile units, exhibitions, trade fares, dealers, contract sales etc. realized Rs. 128.46 lakhs. The Institute has imparted training to a total of 731 trainees under various disciplines with 10847 trainee days and fetched total revenue of Rs. 5.26 lakhs from it. The total revenue fetched both by HQ, Kochi and Vizag unit from all the sources was Rs. 315.47 lakhs. During 2016-17 (up to 19th December 2016), the Institute has processed 69.18tons of fish and developed 59.75tons of various fishery products from it. NIFPHATT test marketed and popularized 65.97tons of fish and fishery products through stalls, mobile units, exhibitions, trade fares, dealers, contract sales etc valued at Rs.112.21lakhs. The Institute has imparted training a total of 533trainees under various disciplines with 7430trainee days and fetched revenue of Rs3.53 lakhs for the period

under report. The Institute has fetched a total revenue of Rs. 190.22 (not reconciled with PAO figures) both by HQ, Kochi and Visakhapatnam unit from all sources.

3.71 Expenditure to the tune of Rs. 211.26 lakhs under Plan Head and Rs. 647.10 lakhs under Non Plan head was incurred during the year 2015-16. During 2016-17, Rs. 677.64lakhs was incurred on Non Plan and no funds has been utilized under plan (up to 15.12.2016).

3.72 On being asked about the reasons for under utilization of funds in the first four fiscals of the Twelfth Plan Period, the Department in its written reply submitted as under:

" The reasons for under utilizations of funds for the first four fiscals is furnished at **Annexure-XII.**"

3.73 When asked about the reasons for the utilization of a mere 58.66% of the total allocated funds under the said scheme during the Twelfth Plan period and if this has hampered the implementation of the scheme and the achievement of its physical and financial targets, the Department in its written reply submitted as under :

"Reason is same as furnished in Para 3.72. Since renovation of refrigeration plant at Vizag unit could not be materialized this has affected the Fish Processing and Marketing activities at Vishakapattanam Unit."

3.74 When asked to provide State-wise and UT-wise details of the current status of implementation of this scheme, the Department in its written reply informed that :

"Regarding the allotment in plan fund an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs proposed for refurbishment of Ice cum freezing plant at Vishakapattanam Unit could not be utilized since sanction from Ministry is yet to be received."

3.75 When asked to provide complete State-wise details of all the components of the physical targets and their achievements for all fiscals of the Twelfth Plan under the NIFPHATT scheme and how the under achievement of certain components affected the overall implementation of the scheme, the Department in its written reply furnished that:

"The details of Physical targets and achievements for all fiscals of the Twelfth Plan are given below:

Units	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to 31.01.2017)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Qty of fish processed (MT)	150	HQ- 154.61	150	HQ- 107.72	150	HQ-135.71	150	HQ-107.38	150	HQ-73.88
		V – 3.74		V – 4.79		V-13.87		V-24.39		V-6.13
		T – 158.35		T – 112.51		149.58		T-131.77		T-80.01
Product developed (MT)	100	HQ-104.32	100	HQ-78.105	100	HQ-106.54	100	HQ-91.94	100	HQ-66.67
		V-2.46		V-3.86		7.91		V-17.82		V-2.31
		T-106.78		T-81.965		T-114.45		T-109.76		T-68.98
No. of cans produced	50000	52809	50000	50914	50000	51317	50000	50063	50000	12794
Qty of fish products marketed (MT)	100	HQ-85.22	100	HQ-75.17	100	HQ-77.68	100	HQ-63.43	100	HQ-59.95
		V-21.91		V-26.16		V-31.76		V-23.73		V-16.75
		T-107.13		T-101.33		T-109.44		T-87.16		T-76.70
Value realized from sale of fish and fishery products (Rs. Lakhs)	60	HQ-109.29	60	HQ-120.94	70	HQ-128.14	70	HQ-122.88	70	HQ-130.40
		V-6.83		V-4.47		V-8.28		V-5.58		V-3.54
		T-111.91		T-125.41		T-136.42		T-128.46		T-133.94
No. of trainees trained	450	OJT-586	500	OJT-445	500	OJT-542	500	OJT-695	500	OJT-640
		GD-790		GD-332		GD-85		GD-36		GD-24
		T-665		T-777		T-627		T-731		T-664
No. of trainee days	8000	OJT-9286	8000	OJT-6763	8000	OJT-8212	8000	OJT-10720	8000	OJT-9480
		GD-274		GD-1130		GD-163		GD-87		GD-148
		T-9560		T-7893		T-8375		T-10847		T-9628
Total revenue realized from all sources (Rs. In crores)	0.80	1.23	0.80	1.87	0.80	2.17	0.80	3.15	0.80	2.14

"

3.76 On being quizzed about the reasons for the lesser quantity of fish processed compared to the target declared from 2013-14 to 2016-17, except for the fiscal of 2012-13, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"All the key objectives and activities of this Institute including quantity of fish processed, depend mainly on the quantum of raw material –fish procured. Procurement of fish is through landings of sister organizations and fishermen cooperative societies. For the past several years there is a continuous drop in the landings of fish through department vessels due to ageing of vessels and other reasons. With regard to procurement of fish through fishermen cooperative societies there was a drop in quantity due to curtailment of S&M in RE in all fiscals from 2013-14 onwards. Other reasons include increase in raw material price, insufficient freezing

facilities due to repair of refrigeration systems in Kochi and Visakhapatnam unit."

3.77 On being quizzed about the reasons behind the lesser quantity of fish marketed compared to that targeted in the last two fiscals of 2015-16 and 2016-17, the Department in its written reply submitted as under :

" The drop in procurement quantity of raw material – fish, has reflected in the quantity of fish processed and thus in the quantity of fishery products available for test marketing. Hence the target could not be achieved during two fiscals. More over exhaustion of funds in the domestic travel had affected in the conduct of mobile marketing trips during the last three years."

3.78 When asked about the reasons behind fluctuations witnessed in the number of training days show with alternate highs and lows and the impact of this inconsistency on the implementation of the scheme, the Department in its written reply submitted as under :

" Kindly see the data on number of trainees and trainee days provided in part (d) &(e). It may be noted that there is a continuous drop in the gender development programmes (fisherwomen training) which has reflected as the fluctuating trend. Please also find that there is not much variation in the On the Job Training (OJT). Gender Development Programmes are usually carried out in association with state government fisheries departments / agencies which may vary as per their schemes. There are no provisions with this institute to provide livelihood compensation for the fisherwomen during training days and hence it may not be practically possible to bypass the state government agencies and to carry out such programmes directly."

XIII. SPECIAL LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES SECTORS' PACKAGE FOR SUICIDE-PRONE DISTRICTS IN A.P., MAHARASHTRA, KARNATAKA AND KERALA -

3.79 Following is the data on allocation and expenditure of this scheme :

(Rs. in crore)

	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall / Excess, if any
2012-13	35.00	35.00	28.43	28.06	0.37
2013-14	35.00	15.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
2014-15	**	-	-	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	-	-
Twelfth Plan	51.47	51.00	36.43	36.06	70.70% of BE
2017-18	-	-	-	-	-

**The scheme ended on 30.11.2014

3.80 When asked about the reasons behind the shortfall in fully spending the amount allocated to the scheme during the fiscal 2012-13, the Department in its written reply furnished that:

" The releases were made on the basis on utilization of prior releases and proposals. Due to lack of sufficient proposal, funds were not utilized fully."

3.81 When asked about the causes of drastic reduction in allocation at the BE and RE stages of the scheme in the fiscal 2013-14, the Department in its written reply furnished as under :

" Proposed outlays were based on the plan projections, however due to less utilization funds were reduced and as per the cabinet approval the project was going to end in November,2013."

3.82 On being asked to explain the logic behind the discontinuation of the scheme at the end of 2014 and the details or reasons for formulation or absence of any alternative scheme brought up by the Department to deal with issues of farmer suicides in the said districts of A.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"The cabinet committee on Economic Affairs, approved a "Special Package for /livestock and Fisheries sector for 31 Suicide-prone Districts

in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala to be implemented over a period of three years from 2006-07. However government of India had approved a rehabilitation Package on 20.11.2008. As per cabinet approval, the total outlay of Idukki Package is Rs.91.15 crore and the implementation period was up to 30.11.2013. The above Package was being implemented along with Special Livestock Sector and fisheries Package for the Suicide Prone District in AP, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala which was already ended on 30.09.2011. "

3.83 When asked about the reasons behind targeting the scheme only towards the Southern states of the country, if there is any redressal mechanism to prevent and mitigate mishaps such as farmer suicides in the Northern states of the country, such as the flood-prone areas of Bihar, Assam and other North Eastern States; drought-prone areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, U.P. etc. ; disaster-prone areas of Odisha, Bengal, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh; tribal areas of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, solutions to the grave problems arising out of and leading to farmer suicides due to unsustainable farming practices in Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Maharashtra and many such areas, the State-wise and UT-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore and if the Department has any plans of introducing any such special packages for the female section of farmers, livestock owners, dairy cooperatives members and the fisher women in the sector of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Department in its written reply stated as under :

"Department is not implementing any special package. However, the Department is implementing few schemes where special provisions were made to boost up the participation of women in the animal husbandry and fisheries sector."

PART - II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

SHARE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES IN THE CENTRAL PLAN :

1. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities along with agriculture continue to be an integral part of human life ever since the process of civilization. These activities have contributed to the food basket, draught animal power, helped in maintaining ecological balance and have also played a significant role in generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of peoples. According to estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the value of output from the livestock sector at current prices was about Rs. 5,91,691 crore during 2015-16 which is about 28.5% of the value of output from agricultural and allied sector. At constant prices the value of output from livestock is about 29% of the value of the output from total agriculture and allied sector. Moreover, India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world. Milk production during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is 146.3 million tonnes and 155.5 million tonnes respectively showing an annual growth of 6.27%. The per capita availability of milk is around 337 grams per day in 2015-16. Furthermore, meat production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 5.95 million tonnes which has been further increased to 7.0 million tonnes in 2015-16. Besides being the second largest producer of fish, India is also the second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. Fish production has increased from 41.57 lakh tonnes (24.47 lakh tonnes for marine and 17.10 lakh tonnes for

inland fisheries) in 1991-92 to 107.90 lakh tonnes (35.8 lakh tonnes for marine and 72.10 lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 2015-16 (provisional). During the first two quarters of 2016-17 the fish production is estimated at 5.03 million tonnes (P). With all this and much more coming as a contribution to the National Gross Domestic Product from the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries division of the Agriculture sector, it is agonizing to note that the Department is still struggling with the issue of meagre allocations. This is evident from the fact that the share of the Department in the Central Plan Outlay during 10th, 11th and 12th plans was merely 0.28%, 0.38% and 0.33% respectively. Further, the total allocation made to the Department in the BE stage of the five fiscals of the Twelfth Plan is Rs. 9200.14 crore, which is a mere 64.88% of the approved 12th Plan Outlay of Rs. 14179 crore of the Department. The Committee were apprised of the fact that prioritization of different sectors and trend of expenditure during previous years form the basis of allocation of funds. The Committee are unhappy to note that despite consistent requests from the Department, the Ministry of Finance has not provided higher allocation of resources. The Committee are of the view that the Department of the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries should be allocated funds in the Central Plan keeping in view the contributions made by this particular sector to employment generation, the food basket and the National GDP of the country. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the Department in the Central Plan so that various programmes undertaken by them do not suffer for want of funds. The Committee desire that the Department should pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance vigorously. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS DURING 12TH PLAN :

2. The Committee note that during each of the years of the Twelfth Plan i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, a huge variation exists between funds demanded by the Department and the funds allocated by erstwhile Planning Commission / Ministry of Finance. For the year 2012-13, against the demand of Rs.3497.50 crore, the allocation was Rs.1910.00 crore (54.61%). During the year 2013-14, the Department was allocated Rs.2025.00 crore against the proposal of Rs 3025.00 crore (66.94%). Again for the 2014-15, the proposal was for Rs 3535.00 crore but the allocation made was Rs. 2174.00 crore (61.49%). During the year 2015-16, against a proposal of Rs. 4527.79 crore, the allocation was a meagre Rs 1491.14 crore (32.93%). During the year 2016-17, against a proposal of Rs 3231.43 crore, the allocation was again a meagre Rs 1600.00 crore (49.51%). This mismatch between the proposed allocation and the actual allocation is a cause of concern to the Committee. As a result of lesser allocation of funds, the Committee are apprehensive that the implementation of the various schemes undertaken by the Department may have been adversely affected, which in turn may have hindered the growth and development of this vital sector of the economy. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommend that the Department should vigorously urge the Ministry of Finance to allocate the funds as proposed by them at the RE Stage, as otherwise the performance of the Department may be adversely affected for want of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by them in this regard.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS :

3. During the course of examination of the Demands for Grants (2017-18), the Committee have observed that even the meagre allocations from the Ministry of Finance at the RE stage, the Department has failed to utilize the funds fully.

During the year 2012-13, the actual expenditure was just Rs. 1736.37 crore against an allocation of Rs. 1910.00 crore, which is only 90.9% of the fund allocated during the same year. For the year 2013-14, against an allocation of Rs. 2025.00 crore, the expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 1748.80 crore, which is just 86.36% of the allocated amount. In the year 2014-15, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1738.0 crore, which is 79.94% of the allocated amount Rs. 2174 crore. For 2015-16, the Department was allocated Rs. 1491.14 crore out of which expenditure was Rs. 1418.20 crore which amounts to 95%. In 2016-17, the Department spent Rs. 1388.86 crore which is 86.80% of the allocated amount of Rs. 1600 crore. The Committee are, therefore, dismayed to note that despite repeated recommendations of the Committee, the Department has failed to take corrective steps to optimally utilize funds allocated to them. The Committee deprecate the under-utilization of funds by the Department and that too uniformly throughout the year. This only goes to show that there is some lacunae in the management and regulation of the finance of the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should take corrective steps and make earnest efforts for optimum utilization of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of corrective action taken in this regard.

OUTPUT OUTCOME FRAMEWORK FOR SCHEMES 2017-18 :

4. The Output Outcome Framework for schemes (2017-18) has laid down Output / Deliverables against the outlay 2017-18 for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and for other key Deliverables of the Department. While the outlay for the scheme on Blue Revolution for 2017-18 is Rs. 400.73 crore against the proposed BE of Rs. 447.04 crore, the projected medium term outcome is 6.1% growth in fish content and increase in fish production by 7.04 lakh tonnes. As

admitted by the Department, the allocation is not sufficient and they will propose higher allocation at the RE stage. The Committee hope that the required allocation will be made for the scheme so that the Department is able to achieve the set targets.

It has also been informed to the Committee that the Department has prepared a National Action Plan for fisheries sector to achieve overall target of 15MT fish production by 2020. The funds will also be utilized for various activities related to fish production and welfare of fishermen. The Department is exploring the possibilities for funding through external agencies like Asian Development Board (ADB) and World Bank. Further, the Department is also planning to get the funding from NABARD and NCDC to achieve the overall target in fisheries sector. The Committee would like to know the details of the Action Plan for fisheries sector and the initiative undertaken to raise the funds for the purpose and the progress made therein.

Similarly, for White Revolution the medium term outcome is projected to increase milk production by 20% by 2020. The Committee note that the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) has been formulated with an objective to promote setting up of modern dairy farms for production of clean milk, encourage heifer calf rearing, bring structural changes in the unorganized sector and generate self employment. The Committee appreciate this initiative and hope that this will go a long way in increasing milk production in the country, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

SHORTAGE OF VETERINARY DOCTORS AND MEDICINES :

5. The Committee note with concern that there is an acute shortage of veterinary doctors and medicine for treatment of sick livestock/poultry

particularly in the rural areas of the country. As a result, a large number of sick animals die without treatment or medicine and the farmers, particularly poor small and marginal farmers have to suffer huge loss in terms of their livelihood. This issue has also been raised by the Committee in the past but no corrective efforts have been made by the Department to address the issue. The Committee feel that the present animal healthcare infrastructure is grossly inadequate to take care of the vast population of the livestock/poultry in the country. Veterinary doctors or medicines are not available in the nearby animal healthcare centres to treat the sick animals and therefore, farmers are compelled to travel long distances for treatment of their animals.

During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Department was candid enough to accept the fact that there is shortage of veterinary doctors and medicines. This is particularly due to shortage of funds for the purpose. However, the Secretary informed the Committee that a plan has been conceptualised wherein AI-Technicians would be given six months course on treatment of animals.

The Committee are of the opinion that the Department must work towards integrating traditional medicinal knowledge / practice with modern training. The Committee were also informed, during the course of evidence, about the constitution of a Cell namely 'Ayurvedic Medicine in Veterinary Medicine' by the Department which is still in its initial stages. The Committee commend this effort of the Department and desire that this work be taken further to allow proliferation of traditional medicinal practice values into modern day veterinary sciences and that the AI technicians undergoing short term training courses also be made aware in this regard so as to allow this practice to reach the interiors of all rural

areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate action plan may be formulated to address the shortage of veterinary doctors and medicines for treatment of sick animals. Ministry of Finance may also be urged to provide adequate funds for the purpose. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this direction.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (FMD-CP) :

6. The Committee note that the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) has been formulated with to prevent economic losses due to Foot and Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals and that this programme is location specific and is being implemented in 351 specified districts covering 13 states and 6 Union Territories. Funds are provided for cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination. The State Governments are providing other infrastructure and manpower. Till 2014-15, programme was under implementation with 100% Central share. However, since 2015-16, funding pattern has changed to 60:40 between Centre and States. The Committee are happy to note that intensive implementation of FMD-CP has shown the desired results in terms of reduction of FMD outbreaks in the States covered under FMD-CP. Also that based on the effective implementation of the FMD control programme, India has established three zones (Zone 1 - Telengana and AP; Zone 2 - Maharashtra and Zone 3 - Punjab) as 'FMD free Zones where vaccination is practiced', as per World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) guidelines and dossier has been submitted to OIE for their recognition in 2016.

The Committee note with concern that against the proposed allocation of Rs.1708 crore, only Rs. 1046.78 crore were allocated to the Department at the BE

stage, which was further reduced to Rs. 947.83 crore during the Twelfth Plan. During 2017-18, against proposed allocation of Rs. 297.77 crore, only Rs. 201.71 crore has been allocated under FMD-CP. In the opinion of the Committee, such a drastic cut in the Plan allocation will adversely affect the implementation of FMD-CP and achievements of the physical targets of the scheme. The Committee therefore, stress upon the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance for allocation of adequate funds at the RE stage so as to achieve the planned targets for 2017-18 without any hindrance.

DIRECTORATE OF ANIMAL HEALTH :

7. Directorate of Animal Health is a Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme there are six AQCS Stations established at New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Hyderabad and 5 RDDs located at Bengaluru, Pune, Jalandhar, Kolkata and Guwahati and one institute (National Institute of Animal Health) located at Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh. The Committee note with concern that there has been gross under utilization of funds to the extent of 23.37% of RE during the Twelfth Plan. The Committee are not convinced with the reason advanced by the Department for such under utilization due to restriction and expenditure in the month of March. The Committee therefore desire the Department to be more prudent in their planning so as to ensure that the allocated funds are spent for the purpose in a given timeframe.

PIG DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION :

8. The Sub Mission on Pig Development in the North-Eastern Region has been formulated with the aim of supporting all round development of piggery in the North-Eastern region wherein the Government of India would back State Piggery Farms and importation of germplasm so as to benefit the masses who

are dependent on this for livelihood and also because this would help provide protein-rich food in the 8 States of the North-Eastern Region.

The Committee are however concerned to note that the population of pigs has shown a negative growth rate of 7.54% from the 17th Livestock in 2003 to the 19th Livestock Census in 2012 wherein pig population of 13.5 million in 2003 has dwindled to 10.3 million in 2012. This is a disturbing trend, more so, when pork forms a rich source of protein. The Department must also work towards meeting challenges of early detection of disease, quality control, breed improvement as well as quarantine of affected pigs in swine flu infested regions and States. There is also the need to incentivize pig breeders to adopt best practices and scientific pig rearing techniques and to devise methods to increase the number of viable breeder farms, to control diseases in animals in the vicinity of breeding areas and to have healthy abattoirs for culling of pigs. The Committee desire that the Department take concrete measures in this direction and apprise the Committee of the same.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

9. The Committee note that Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the Department since September, 2010, with an approved outlay of Rs.1400 crore for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. DEDS is a credit linked scheme and implemented by NABARD through financial institutions. The scheme is beneficiary oriented and aims at generating self employment opportunities in the dairy sector through enhancement of milk production, procurement, preservation, transportation, processing and marketing of milk; by providing back- ended subsidy @ 25% of the project cost to the General Category and @33.33% of the project cost to SC/ST category farmers and

beneficiaries for bankable projects through NABARD. The Committee express satisfaction over the positive outcome and impact of the scheme as observed from the findings of the report on Mid course 'Evaluation and Impact Study' conducted recently in thirteen States by National Productivity Council. As per the findings of the report, a significant increase of around 123% in milk production per beneficiary was noted. Further, direct employment was given to 1.86 lakh persons and has improved the livelihood of the farmers, besides improving the nutrition of under nourished children of the poor farmers assisted under the scheme. Considering the avowed objectives of the Scheme, the Committee recommend that the Government should continue with the Scheme to boost the dairy sector in the country. However, the Committee would like the Government to generate awareness amongst prospective individuals/entrepreneurs/farmers etc. about the objectives of the Scheme through sustained campaign in print and electronic media. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT - A COMPONENT OF NPBB & DD

10. The Committee are happy to note that as a result of several measures initiated by the Government, milk production has increased significantly from the level of 102.6 MT at the end of 10th plan (2006-07) to 155.5 MT in 2015-16. The Committee also note that the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)- a component of National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy development (NPBB&DD), launched in February, 2014 has been designed to develop infrastructure from the grass root level to the point of consumption by providing

financial and technical assistance for dairy development. NPDD focuses on creating infrastructure related to production, procurement, processing and marketing by Milk Unions/Federations and also extension activities including training of farmers. The Committee express satisfaction over the fact that the transfer of the scheme to the Central Sector has led to funds being directly released to implementing agencies which has further accelerated the implementation, utilization of funds and achievement of physical targets.

Since inception, in February, 2014, 32 new projects have been approved in 18 States covering 103 Districts with total approved cost of Rs. 353.49 cr. with central share of Rs. 149.06 cr. These projects have benefited 36607 farmers forming 1175 Village level district cooperative society in 18 States, procuring milk about 683.8 TLPD and marketing milk of about 236.3 TLPD. However, the Committee note that against an approved outlay of Rs. 600 crore, an amount of Rs. 600 crore for 12th plan, actual expenditure was only Rs. 419.72 crore which works out only 69.95% of the approved outlay for NPDD. Thus, 31.05% of the funds allocated remained unutilized during 12th plan period which is highly unsatisfactory. For 2017-18, Rs. 170 crore has been allocated for NPDD. While appreciating the Department for its efforts, the Committee trust that the Department will continue to strive for sustained growth and development of dairy sector to meet the demand of increasing population of the Country and take appropriate remedial measures to ensure optimal utilization of allotted funds so that the physical and financial performance do not suffer.

DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

11. The Committee note that the Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture scheme being implemented under different components through

the State Governments/UTs covers all the inland fishery resources available in the country in the form of fresh water, brackish water, cold water, water logged areas, saline/alkaline soils for aquaculture and capture fisheries including reservoirs. Within inland fisheries there is a shift from capture fisheries to aquaculture during the last two and a half decade. Freshwater aquaculture with a share of 34 percent in inland fisheries in mid-1980s has increased to about 80 percent in recent years. Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) were set up in various districts for delivering a package of technologies, practices, training and extension and for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries. So far, about 0.65 million ha of water area have been brought under fish farming covering 1.1 million beneficiaries. The Committee are appreciative of the initiatives taken by the Government which have helped inland fisheries emerge as a major fish producing system in India. However, the full potential of inland fishery resources in the country largely remains untapped. In order to boost the fish production in the country, it is but imperative that the area of aquaculture in the country be expanded. The Committee strongly feel that fisheries in India is a very important economic activity. A large section of the people in the country are dependent on fishery related activities for their livelihood. It not only meets the domestic needs of the people but also earns precious foreign exchange for the country from fish and fisheries products. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all inland derelict water bodies, reservoirs, canals, drains , ponds, tanks etc may be brought within the ambit of fishery related activities for sustained growth and development of the inland fisheries sector in the country without affecting the biodiversity of the area.

The Committee note that during each of the year of the 12th plan, the target of bringing area under aquaculture hovers around 0.24 lakh ha. However, during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, against the target of 0.24 lakh ha., only 0.1 lakh ha. and 0.13 lakh ha. respectively could be brought under aquaculture under the scheme. According to the Department, the reasons for non-achievement of physical targets of bringing more area under aquaculture, are stated to be the non-receipt of proposals from the State Governments and also due to budgetary cut at the RE stage. Keeping in view the importance of fisheries sector, it is imperative that States may be impressed upon to send proposals to expand their area of aquaculture for the benefit of fishing community of the States. The Committee are also unhappy to note that the Fisheries Sector is not getting adequate encouragement from the government in terms of funding. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Finance to allocate funds at the RE stage as demanded by the Department so that the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture does not suffer for want of funds. The Committee are also concerned to note that there are huge losses of indigenous breeds of fishes due to reasons such as drying up of local or inland water bodies, percolation of harmful chemicals in the water bodies by ways of using chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming etc. The Committee therefore desire that corrective measures may be undertaken in coordination with all concerned to check such losses on priority basis. The Committee would like to be apprised of initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES POST HARVEST TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING (NIFPHATT)

12. The Committee note that realizing the need for extending the activities of developing post harvest technologies along the upper east coast, the Govt. of India decided to set up a unit of Integrated Fisheries Project in Visakhapatnam. The Integrated Fisheries Project was renamed by the Government of India in 2008 as National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology & Training (NIFPHATT). The Committee also observe that the current mission of NIFPHATT is to take up the new challenges and opportunities in the fisheries sector such as post harvest technology upgradation and dissemination, human resource development, gender development, relief and rehabilitation programmes for the fishermen communities and consultancy in fisheries infrastructure and post harvest technology . However, the Committee are concerned to note that during each year of the 12th plan, the funds allocated at the RE stage could not be fully utilised by the Department under NIFPHATT. The under-utilisation of funds during the plan is to the extent of 41.34% of the funds allocated to the Institute. The Committee are not convinced with the explanation given by the Institute/Department for under-utilisation of funds during 12th plan period and are unhappy with this sordid state of affairs. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department/Institute should take corrective measures ensuring that such instances are not repeated in future and scarce funds made available to them are fully utilised.

The Committee further note that despite having the component of gender development in fishermen communities as part of the NIFPHATT scheme, the Department are yet to show any tangible results on that front. The Department is

providing mere lip service in the name of gender development and has taken no initiative to ensure that the fisherwomen find any place or special assistance within the NIFPHATT scheme, in general and in the fisheries sector, in particular. According to the Department, Gender Development programmes are usually carried out in association with State Government fisheries department/agencies which may vary as per their schemes. There are no provisions with this Institute to provide livelihood compensation for the fisher women during training days and hence, it may not be practically possible to bypass the State Government agencies as to carry out such programmes directly. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommend that the Department should come out with a plan in coordination and consultation with the State Governments for implementing gender development programmes in the fisheries sector. The Committee may be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this direction.

SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR REHABILITATION OF BEREAVED FAMILIES OF THE FARMERS COMMITTING SUICIDES

13. The Committee note that a special package for livestock and fisheries sector for 31 suicide-prone districts of A.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, was to be implemented over a period of 3 years from 2006-07. However, the Government of India approved a rehabilitation package on 20.11.2008. As per Cabinet approval, the total outlay of Idukki Package is Rs. 91.15 crore and the implementation period was up to 30.11.2013. The above package was being implemented along with Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for the suicide-prone districts of the aforesaid States which already ended on 30.09.2011. However, the Committee are anguished to note that the special package to suicide-prone districts of the States was discontinued without any alternate

package as spate of farmer suicides continues unabated in many parts of the country which brings out the state of distress amongst the farmers.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should formulate a policy for grant of special package for rehabilitation of the bereaved families of the farmers who commit suicide under distress. Further, a mechanism should be put in place to monitor the relief to the bereaved families without any inordinate delay. The Committee would like to be apprised of initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

NEW DELHI;
09 March, 2017
18 Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

Scheme-wise BE, RE and Expenditure for 2015-16 and 2016-17 -

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2015-16			2016-17		
		BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp. (up to 31.12.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Dairy Development						
1	National Project for Dairy development	74.00	78.99	73.99	110.00	120.00	67.81
2	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	127.00	117.00	117.00	140.00	240.00	240.00
3	National Dairy Plan 1	300.00	300.00	300.00	184.00	314.32	220.00
4	Delhi Milk Scheme	5.00	1.50	1.00	-	-	-
5	National Programme for Bovine Breeding	26.00	27.97	25.85	40.00	40.00	36.73
6	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	50.00	53.92	55.92	60.00	65.00	55.52
7	National Livestock Development Board						
8	Central Cattle Development Organization	31.76	30.86	28.24	4.00	4.00	0.07
9	Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations		5.99		40.00	0.00	0.00
10	National Mission on Bovine Productivity					15.00	
	Sub Total	613.76	616.23	601.99	578.00	798.32	620.14
	National Livestock Mission						
10	National Livestock Mission-CSS component	106.37	104.72	100.02	292.00	250.00	202.37
11	Central Sheep Breeding Farms	0.50	1.00	0.69			
12	Central Fodder Development Organization	4.29	10.00	7.60			
13	Central Poultry Development Organization	5.28	15.84	13.33	4.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	116.44	131.56	121.64	296.00	250.00	202.37
	Livestock Health & Disease Control						
14	Assistance to states for control of Animal Diseases	50.00	50.00	49.61			
15	National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring	2.49	2.23	1.96			
16	Professional efficiency development	4.59	5.00	4.66			
17	Foot and Mouth Disease control Programme	151.38	151.39	149.73			
18	Establishment / Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	13.00	9.89	11.41			
19	PPR Control Programme	12.00	12.01	11.79			
20	Brucellosis Control Programme	5.85	4.30	3.11			
21	National Animal Disease	9.32	8.00	7.52	250.00	245.45	213.08

	Reporting System						
22	Classical Swine Fever – control program	3.00	2.00	1.64			
23	Food Safety and Traceability	0.01					
24	Directorate of Animal Health	5.63	14.49	11.49	4.00	8.00	2.0
	Sub Total	257.27	259.31	252.91	254.00	253.45	215.08
	Fisheries Scheme						
25	Strengthening of data base and Geographical information system	4.95	8.25	7.57			
26	Central Institute for Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training	10.00	13.81	10.12			
27	National Institute for fisheries post harvest Technology and Training	2.00	2.57	2.11			
28	Fishery survey of India	50.00	54.02	40.90			
29	Directorate of Aquatic Animal Health and Quarantine	2.00	1.00	0.00			
30	National Scheme for welfare of fisherman	43.49	60.00	59.51			
31	National Fishery Development Board	157.86	154.56	148.68			
32	Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	36.65	36.76	34.31			
33	Development of Marine Fisheries, infrastructure and post harvest operations	70.00	115.00	111.88			
34	Blue Revolution Inland Fisheries	100.00	10.00	0.00	450.00	424.25	296.39
	Sub Total	476.95	455.97	415.08	450.00	424.25	296.39
35	Secretariat Economic Services	6.61	7.96	6.91	-	-	
36	Livestock Census	15.16	7.61	6.99			
37	Integrated Sample Survey	4.95	12.50	12.69	22.00	22.00	14.93
	Grand Total	1491.14	1491.14	1418.20	1600.00	1748.02	1348.90

Scheme-wise Non-Plan allocations (Rs. in crore) -

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	12 th Plan allocated (BE)
		BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	10
1	Secretariat & Economic Services	14.50	13.95	17.50	18.00	32.71	96.66
2	Central Cattle Development Organisation	12.52	12.47	13.38	14.32	52.64	105.33
3	Central Poultry Development Organisation	7.80	7.95	9.75	9.80	77.02	153.55
4	Central Sheep Breeding Farm	7.15	7.29	7.40	7.00		
5	Central Fodder Development Organisation	3.40	3.18	3.31	2.50		
6	National Livestock Mission		0.01	-	-	-	0.01
7	Assistance to Animal Health Institute					13.80	13.80
8	International Cooperation	1.58	1.73	2.22	2.22	-	7.75
9	Delhi Milk Scheme	370.00	451.05	480.01	550.73	530.00	2381.79
10	Assistance to Fisheries Institutes					121.44	246.40
	a) Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery	3.75	3.75	3.35	3.50		
	b) Fishery Survey of India	10.00	10.03	12.03	13.32		
	(c) National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training	5.76	5.55	5.60	5.60		
	d) Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical & Engineering Training	9.50	10.70	11.10	11.42		
11	Marine Fisheries					3.9	3.9
12	Package for Replacement of Fishing Vessels Seized by Pakistan	1.00	3.50	2.00	2.00	0.1	8.5
13	Other Programmes						
	a) Fishery International Cooperation	0.93	1.59	1.40	1.05		4.97
	b) Departmental Canteen	0.23	0.22	0.26	0.26		0.97
	c) Coastal Aquaculture Authority	3.25	3.24	3.00	3.30	3.80	12.49
	Grand Total	451.37	536.21	572.31	645.02	831.51	3036.42
	Less Revenue Receipt from DMS	352.00	451.05	480.01	550.73	550.00	2383.79
	NET (NON-PLAN)	99.37	85.16	92.30	94.29	281.51	652.63

State-wise details of dairy units set up during 12th plan under DE DS

(Rs in lakh)			
S.No	State	Units	Amount
1	Andaman and Nicobar	44	15.98
2	Andhra Pradesh	60365	17545.35
3	Bihar	10953	4265.20
4	Chhattisgarh	1463	1176.58
5	Delhi	0	0.00
6	Goa	7	19.55
7	Gujarat	22354	10370.04
8	Haryana	4706	2511.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	3768	2207.90
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4504	2035.80
11	Jharkhand	127	95.88
12	Karnataka	12483	5076.10
13	Kerala	9789	3450.26
14	Madhya Pradesh	2842	2516.66
15	Maharashtra	12387	6593.91
16	Orissa	5084	1514.64
17	Punjab	4989	3636.91
18	Rajasthan	7915	4597.31
19	Tamil Nadu	46703	8081.70
20	Telangana*	992	361.69
21	Uttar Pradesh	3920	2376.30
22	Uttarkhand	7592	3630.84
23	West Bengal	1568	678.87
	Total	224555	82758.95
	N E States	0	0.00
1	Arunachal Pradesh	140	253.27
2	Assam	6716	5351.14
3	Manipur	91	75.51
4	Meghalaya	47	24.41
5	Mizoram	406	353.27
6	Nagaland	612	264.74
7	Sikkim	635	398.71
8	Tripura	665	291.48
	Total	9312	7012.52
	G.Total (Total A+B)	233867	89771.47

ANNEXURE - IV

Scheme-wise Outlay and Expenditure during Twelfth Plan and Budget Estimates for 2017-18 of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal

Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project/Programme	Twelfth Plan				2012-13					2013-14			
		Proposed Allocation (Whole Plan)	Approved Outlay (Whole Plan)	Actual Exp	% of Actual Exp	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	Shortfall/ Excess if any, With reasons	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Exp
1	National Programme for Dairy Development	2500.00	600.00	419.72	69.95	510.00	110.00	90.30	89.35	0.95	110.00	90.00	82.58	74.79
2	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	2500.00	1400.00	1105.89	78.99	500.00	150.00	330.00	310.00	20.00	600.000	300.000	284.310	284.300
3	National Dairy Plan	1747.24	1760.00	946.79	53.79	130.00	130.00	123.00	123.00	0.00	260.000	180.000	149.260	139.790
4	Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Development	New Scheme												
	TOTAL CS (DAIRY DEVELOPMENT)	6747.24	3760.00	2472.40	65.76	1140.00	390.00	543.30	522.35	20.95	970.00	570.00	516.15	498.88

	Name of the Scheme/Project/Programme	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17			RE	Expenditure (up to 22.02.2017)	2017-18 BE
		allocation	BE	RE	Expenditure	allocation	BE	RE	expenditure	allocation	BE				
1	National Programme for Dairy Development	125.00	105.00	90.00	89.97	145.00	74.00	73.99	73.95	125	110	120	91.66	170	
2	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	350.000	229.990	208.540	154.590	400	127	117	117	400	240	240	240	240	
3	National Dairy Plan	327.270	215.050	164.000	164.000	496	300	300	300	400	220	314.32	220	390	

4	Supporting Cooperative Development	State Dairy										40	0	0	0
	TOTAL CS DEVELOPMENT)	(DAIRY	802.27	550.04	462.54	408.56	1041.00	501.00	490.99	490.95	925	610	674.32	551.66	800

ANNEXURE - V

Status of milk unions assisted

Sr. No	State	Unions under Rehabilitation	Year of Approval	Sales turnover 2015-16	Net Profit 2015-16	Accumulated Profit 2015-16	Networth (2015-16)	Remarks
1	Assam	West Assam	2008-09	7213.02	90.63	-556.12	92.02	
2	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1999-2000	8669.22	-134.74	220.99	714.21	
3	Haryana	Hissar-Jind	2005-06	17141.34	502.37	640.52	1593.07	
4		Karnal-Kurukshetra	2005-06	5755.67	161.24	150.27	390.00	
5	Karnataka	Bijapur	2001-02	16583.35	103.91	72.20	491.06	
6		Dharwad	2000-01	21726.54	90.53	90.53	2843.71	
7		Gulbarga	2001-02	10544.18	151.75	144.49	1107.92	
8		Tumkur	2000-01	58475.81	538.86	538.86	5076.64	
9	Kerala	Ernakulam	2000-01	51433.49	312.05	232.47	1412.48	
10	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1999-2000	10024.23	405.53	-1010.93	NA	
11		Indore	2005-06	47798.87	1871.97	2881.01	5064.72	
12		Jabalpur	1999-2000	11307.00	1129.00	-565.00	NA	
13		Ujjain	2000-01	25915.12	135.92	-595.24	2262.12	
14	Maharashtra	Beed	2005-06	1835.84	-6.81	52.13	68.87	
15		Latur	2003-04	961.10	-13.05	-164.67	86.04	
16		Nashik	2011-12	680.27	-67.28	-426.07	-350.77	
17		Pune	2001-02	24074.15	269.25	269.25	1778.46	
18		Wardha	2001-02	810.95	-9.60	-181.97	88.05	
19	Nagaland	Dimapur (Kohima)	2001-02	902.84	6.87	98.38	125.01	
20	Punjab	Amritsar	2009-10	16015.00	190.37	-2534.85	NA	As per the information provided by Milkfed, Punjab
21		Bathinda	2008-09	13095.00	12.47	-2910.24	NA	
22		Gurdaspur	2009-10	9035.22	-513.41	-4068.16	4004.22	
23		Hoshiarpur	2008-09	8115.00	-67.71	-1700.86	NA	As per the information provided by Milkfed, Punjab
24		Jalandhar	2008-09	24827.00	527.40	747.43	NA	
25		Sangrur	2011-12	12333.00	67.74	-3804.47	NA	
26	Tamilnadu	Dharmapuri	2005-06	19081.25	-1271.18	-7687.33	7153.61	
27		Dindigul	2011-12	NA	NA	NA	NA	Annual

28		Erode	2002-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	accounts for 2015-16 are yet to be received from the Milk Unions.
29		Kancheepuram-Thiruvallur	2011-12	15374.74	-1272.03	-1953.42	1034.36	
30		Thanjavur	2011-12	6016.75	173.94	-2359.80	3406.53	
31		Villupuram	2002-03	20535.53	-179.35	-1850.70	-31.52	
32	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2007-08					As informed by PCDF, after the merger of 59 Milk Unions into 18 cluster Milk Unions, annual accounts for 2015-16 are under the process of finalization.
33		Aligarh	2004-05					
34		Allahabad	2001-02					
35		Bulandshaher	2009-10					
36		Fatehpur	2005-06					
37		Mathura	2003-04					
38		Moradabad	2000-01					
39		Muzaffarnagar	2009-10					
40		Saharanpur	2008-09					
41		Varanasi	2003-04					
42	West Bengal	Himul	2001-02					Operations of the Union are almost at standstill and we are not receiving accounts from the Union.

ANNEXURE - VI

Physical progress under National Programme of Dairy Development

State No.	Name of the State/District	Dairy Plant capacity (TLPD)		Chilling Plant Capacity (TLPD)(000')		Average Daily Milk Procurement (TKGPD) (000')		Functional DCS (No.)		Farmer Member (No.s)		Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD)	
		Additional Target	Achiev 31.12. 2016	Additional Target	Achiev 31.12. 2016	Additional Target	Achiev 31.12. 2016	Additional Target	Achiev 31.12. 2016	Additional Target	Achiev 31.12. 2016	Additional Target	Achiev 31.12. 2016
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	90	15	280	150	8400	5100	6	8.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	9.5	0	8.5	0	79	0	2165	0	8.5	0
3	Bihar	110	0	15	0	45.91	0	270	0	35499	0	18.65	0
4	Chhatisgarh	0	0	26	0	12.9	13.95	180	14	4500	540	3.5	0.2
5	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	146.66	0	640	0	16200	0	92	0
6	Kerala	1055	565	110	75	194.3	120.15	132	73	14000	4300	185.16	64.16
7	Madhya Pradesh	15	15	20	10	22.14	2.57	150	162	5560	1013	5.44	3.18
8	Nagaland	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	7000	2800	0	0
9	Odisha	30	30	3	1	60.35	71.29	305	158	19030	5817	71.77	94.59
10	Punjab	60	3.6	73	25	134.27	35.15	297	63	11418	1756	183.84	17.5
11	Sikkim	25	15	9.5	0.5	14.9	7.7	53	46	1325	1190	15.18	9.95
12	Tamil Nadu	150	0	0	0	212	241.08	294	169	16760	2091	59	0
13	Telangana	0	0	0	0	25.64	162.38	300	150	10846	8000	3.37	19.61
14	Rajasthan	240	0	38	12	93.54	0	243	0	10360	0	41.33	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	20	20	29.8	0	355	0	15840	0	2.09	0
16	Uttarakhand	55	0	2	1	50.99	28.99	285	84	21440	1050	42.03	32.02
17	Jammu & Kashmir	65	20	57	20	52	14.5	393	190	14500	4000	40	19
	Grand total	1820	648.6	388	166.5	1193.9	712.8	4256	1259	214843	37657	777.9	268.3

ANNEXURE - VII

**State-wise Physical Progress under Integrated Dairy Development Programme(as
on 31.12.2016)**

Sl. No.	State	DCS ORGANISED (NOS)		FARMER MEMBERS(000')		MILK PROCUREMENT(TLPD)		MILK MARKETING(TLPD)		CHILLING CAPACITY(TLPD)		PROCESSING CAPACITY(TLPD)	
		EOP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	EOP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	EOP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	EOP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	EOP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	EOP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	2992	2739	182.27	166.96	368.29	402.14	132.30	120.72	803.50	766.50	275.64	380.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	140	106	4.75	1.50	14.66	3.70	16.59	3.70	12.50	7.00	20.00	7.50
3	Assam	749	554	45.75	28.96	57.92	45.69	59.97	23.71	43.00	31.00	115.00	61.50
4	Bihar	6507	8977	345.56	427.39	567.60	642.01	482.74	323.38	492.00	465.00	180.00	579.00
5	Chattisgarh	872	648	21.50	34.40	41.93	73.08	23.86	20.65	45.50	46.50	40.50	60.50
6	Goa	111	91	10.84	10.08	35.00	24.00	62.00	45.00	31.00	28.00	28.00	75.00
7	Haryana	2325	2128	81.42	61.78	328.63	169.91	138.51	87.84	277.00	269.00	35.00	30.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	1064	1192	44.94	68.73	91.80	100.63	102.60	53.83	106.00	120.75	120.75	135.00
9	Jharkhand *	780	665	21.05	8.12	66.40	28.87	66.08	30.37	16.00	13.00	33.00	30.00
10	Gujarat	240	235	19.20	19.56	40.00	0.00	44.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	60.00
11	Jammu & Kashmir	198	168	6.16	3.88	24.59	9.90	24.79	9.90	35.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	455	443	61.21	60.98	112.56	146.07	63.60	55.20	45.00	55.00	50.00	20.00
13	Kerala	2588	2699	506.22	933.34	1175.70	1031.54	1000.00	1038.60	253.00	473.00	957.00	1293.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	2271	2511	59.49	106.25	123.25	342.36	124.02	128.61	53.00	72.00	94.00	105.30
15	Maharashtra	2842	3308	221.20	350.37	333.50	146.95	249.60	140.25	319.00	320.00	320.00	930.00
16	Manipur	485	333	21.67	26.65	36.02	13.80	38.80	13.80	24.00	30.00	32.00	30.00
17	Meghalaya	97	97	7.35	5.32	23.11	0.99	22.28	4.67	0.00	1.70	26.00	18.00
18	Mizoram	162	138	5.76	13.15	41.16	16.78	43.46	16.00	30.50	26.00	50.00	30.00
19	Nagaland	620	465	21.70	16.27	16.27	22.00	36.00	24.00	12.00	10.00	28.00	28.00
20	Orissa	3553	4070	2388.92	218.07	366.76	409.25	495.93	446.40	433.00	419.50	280.00	256.00
21	Rajasthan	3183	2181	135.37	110.41	390.00	190.04	170.07	118.78	35.00	140.00	210.00	60.00
22	Sikkim	711	823	35.54	30.44	63.40	60.01	59.59	60.74	67.50	63.00	87.00	94.00
23	Tamil Nadu	1923	2030	387.72	534.06	315.83	272.85	218.00	152.31	195.00	178.00	376.00	300.00
24	Tripura	422	377	35.30	16.53	16.53	13.10	56.67	44.08	11.00	6.00	62.00	38.00
25	Uttar Pradesh	2860	4657	139.47	130.36	130.36	73.65	92.85	22.54	22.54	65.00	64.00	64.00
26	Uttarakhand	2884	2548	123.69	126.06	127.79	215.37	188.60	191.45	181.00	61.00	185.00	205.00
27	West Bengal	1487	749	93.93	36.52	108.84	15.96	118.71	5.71	194.50	9.00	45.00	2.00
28	A & N Islands	15	12	1.30	0.47	3.50	1.02	5.00	3.77	2.00	2.20	5.00	5.00
	Total	42536	44944	5029.28	3546.61	5021.40	4471.67	4136.62	3186.01	3769.54	3714.15	3754.89	4896.80

State-wise Physical progress under SIQ-CMP

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Chilling Facilities(BMC)				Strengthening of existing lab	
		EOP TARGET		ACHIEVE MENT		EOP TARGET	ACHIEVE MENT
		No. of BMC	Cap. ('000)	No. of BMC	Cap. ('000)		
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	38	52.00	23	53.00	15	12
2	Assam	20	10.00	5	2.50	20	5
3	Bihar	88	98.00	55	56.50	18	6
4	Goa	32	45.00	32	45.00	1	1
5	Haryana	103	128.00	103	128.00	103	103
6	Himachal Pradesh	63	52.00	48	66.50	100	71
7	Gujarat	436	1204.00	370	1220.00	19	19
8	Jammu & Kashmir	31	61.00	14	33.00	32	15
9	Karnataka	269	591.00	222	538.00	126	86
10	Kerala	327	840.00	294	823.50	548	560
11	Madhya Pradesh	170	141.00	159	162.00	9	9
12	Maharashtra	693	823.00	416	595.60	1400	561
13	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1
14	Mizoram	25	19.50	23	17.50	21	17
15	Nagaland	6	3.00	6	3.00	8	2
16	Orissa	64	62.50	64	62.50	49	47
17	Punjab	270	442.00	232	421.43	90	69
18	Rajasthan	159	261.00	154	270.00	17	14
19	Sikkim	36	7.50	36	7.50	120	114
20	Tamil Nadu	159	701.00	157	691.00	74	76
21	Uttar Pradesh	124	114.50	87	147.50	180	111
22	West Bengal	51	21.20	44	21.20	60	26
23	Pondicherry	7	23.00	7	35.00	1	1
	Total	3171	5700.20	2551	5400.23	3012	1926

ANNEXURE - IX

<u>Name of State, State Implementing Agency and End Implementing Agency assisted under National Programme for Dairy Development</u>				
S. No.	Name of State	Milk Federation	District Milk Union	Districts Coverd
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-op Federation	Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-op Federation	Ananthapur, Chittoor, Kadapa, East Godawari, West Godawari and Krishna
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Arunachal Pradesh Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Lower Dhibamg Velle, West Kameng and East Kament
3	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd.	Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd.	Balod, Champa, Jhanjgir
4	Karnataka	Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation	Gulbarga-Bidar & Yadgir Co-op Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	Gulbarga, Bidar and Yadgir
5	Kerala	Kerala State Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd	Earnakulam Regional Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Earnakulam, Trissure, Kottayam, Iddukki
6			Thiruvananthapuram Regional Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Allapuzha, Pathanmathitta
7			Malabar Regional Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Pallakad, Malapuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur, Kasargod
8	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Co-op Dairy Federation	Indore Sahakari Dugdh Sangh Maryadit, Indore	Khargone
9	Nagaland	Nagaland State Cooperative Dairy Fed.	Nagaland State Cooperative Dairy Fed.	Kohima, Dimapur, Wokha, Phek, Mokukchung, Zunhenboto, Tuensang, Mon & Peren
10				Kohima, Dimapur
11	Odisha	Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd.	Keonjhar Dist. Co-op. Milk Union Ltd.	Keonjhar
12			Balasore & Bhadrak Dist. Co-op. Milk Union Ltd.	Balasore & Bhadrak
13			Puri Dist. Co-op. Milk Union Ltd.	Puri & Khurda
14			Cuttack Dist. Co-op. Milk Union Ltd.	Cuttak, Jajpur & Dhenkanal
15	Punjab	The Punjab State Co-	Amritsar District Cooperative	Amritsar & tarantaran

		operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd.	Union Ltd.	
16			The Bhatinda District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	Bhatinda, Mansa & Muktsar
17			The Doaba Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	Jalandhar, Kapurthala & Nawashahar
18	Sikkim	The Sikkim Cooperative Milk producers union ltd.	The Sikkim Cooperative Milk producers union ltd.	East, West & South
19	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Coop Milk marketing Federation	Tamil Nadu Coop Milk marketing Federation-SIA cum EIA	Chennai, Tiruvallur & Kanchipuram
20			Madurai District Co-op Milk Producers Union Ltd - EIA	Madurai & Theni
21			Tiruchirapalli District Co-op Milk Producers Union Ltd -EIA	Tiruchirapalli, Karur, Perambalur and Ariyalur
22	Telangana	Telangana State Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Ltd.	Telangana State Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Ltd.	Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal, Mahabubnagar and Khammam
23	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd.	The Alwar Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd	Alwar
24			The Bhilwara Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd	Bhilwara
25			The Udaipur Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd.	Udaipur
26			The Pali Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd.	Pali
27	Uttar Pradesh	Pradesh Coopearative milk Fed	Moradabad & Kanpur Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd.	Amroha, Kannauj, Bijnaur
28	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd.	Dugdha Utpadak Sahkari Sanghs (Nainital, Dehradoon, Haridwar, Pithoragarh, Udham Singh Nagar)	Naital, Dehradoon, Haridwar, Pithoragarh, Udham Singh Nagar
29	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K Milk Producers Co-operative Ltd	J&K Milk Producers Co-operative Ltd	Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla, Budgam, Kupwara & Bandipore districts in kashmir division
30				Jammu, Samba, Kathua & Rajouri
31	Jharkhand	Jharkhand State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd.	Jharkhand State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd.	Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu

ANNEXURE-X

State-wise details of the area covered (Freshwater area) under FFDA since inception of the scheme (as on 6.6..2016)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of FFDA	Water covered 2011-12 ha.	area till in	area covered in 2012-13	area covered in 2013-14	area covered in 2014-15	area covered 2015-16	Total area covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	4405						4405
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2418						2418
3	Assam	23	5242					162	5404
4	Bihar	33	25786						25786
5	Chhattisgarh	7	16305		1834	1797	669	200	20805
6	Goa	1	400						400
7	Gujarat	21	81971						81971
8	Haryana	18	23884		202	280	1786	451	26603
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	959		30			22	1011
10	J&K	2	9223						9223
11	Jharkhand	16	9548						9548
12	Karnataka	18	62225						62225
13	Kerala	14	32433		1015	1340		670	35458
14	Madhya Pradesh	38	93880		1686	1440	1315	1079	99400
15	Maharashtra	29	36602						36602
16	Manipur	8	5358		221		827	900	7306
17	Meghalaya	2	798						798
18	Mizoram	5	2754		224	493	2700	1442	7613
19	Nagaland	8	8075		118	1014	304	488	9999
20	Orissa	30	42791		254	898	1035	1429	46407
21	Puducherry	2	1043						1043
22	Punjab	17	32783		11686	6834			51303
23	Rajasthan	15	12313						12313
24	Sikkim	1	300						300
25	Tamil Nadu	17	21816						21816
26	Tripura	4	12728		40			543	13311
27	Uttar Pradesh	53	155104		3830	3741	3739	3691	170105
28	Uttarakhand	3	323		2			100	425
29	West Bengal	18	130694		922		552	931	133099
30	A & N Islands	-							0
	Total	429	832161		22064	17837	12927	12107	897096

ANNEXURE- XI

State-wise details of the area covered (Brackishwater area) under BFDA since inception of the scheme

S.	Name of State/UT	No. of BFDA	Water area covered till 2011-12 (ha.)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	846					846
2	Orissa	7	15555	293	466	510	1018	17842
3	Kerala	6	5412	600			307	6319
4	Karnataka	2	3022					3022
5	Maharashtra	4	1539					1539
6	Goa	1	574					574
7	West Bengal	3	6251	211				6462
8	Gujarat	3	968					968
9	A & N Island	1	0					0
10	Tamil Nadu	5	8360.02					8360.02
	Total	39	42527	1104	466	510	1325	45932.02

ANNEXURE - XII

Year	Proposed Allocation	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall/ Excess if any	Reasons for under utilization of funds
2012-13	2.20	2.20	2.40	2.11	0.29	The amount relates to 4405 Major Works and Machinery and Equipments. Expenditure transferred through Letter of Authority by Principal Pay and Accounts Office, New Delhi to Central PWD was not fully utilized by CPWD .
2013-14	2.35	2.35	2.35	1.94	0.41	The amount relates to 4405 Motor Vehicles and Machinery and Equipments. Tenders were invited, Processed and forwarded to Ministry towards purchase of new vehicle. Administrative approval and Expenditure sanction was not received in time. Amount proposed under the head M&E could not be materialized since expenditure sanction was not received from the Ministry.
2014-15	2.81	2.35	2.35	2.05	0.30	The amount relates to 4405 Machinery & Equipments – The work connected with refurbishment of Ice and Freezing Plant at Vizag Unit could not be materialized since the finalization of tender process was not approved by the Ministry in the FY.
2015-16	2.75	2.00	2.57	2.11	0.46	The major amount as savings pertains to 4405 Machinery and Equipments and a meager amount in Major Works. E-tendering and other process for refurbishment of Freezing Plant at Vishakapattanam Unit was completed. Sanction for the work was received from Ministry only in the fag end of FY. Hence could not be materialized. Balance amount left in Major Works was insufficient to meet the expenditure for the proposed civil works.
2016-17	2.64	0.35				The amount pertains to 4405 Machinery & Equipments. Though earnest efforts have been initiated to carry out the refurbishment of Freezing Plant at Vizag Unit. Sanction from Ministry has not yet been obtained to carry out the works. Ministry's reply in this regard is awaited.
Twelfth Plan	22.74	14.00		8.21	58.66	
2017-18						Budget Estimate 17-18 is awaited.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2016-17)**

MINUTES OF THE 12TH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 17th February, 2017 from 1100 hours to 1250 hours in Committee Room '53', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
3. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
4. Shri Janardan Mishra
5. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)
6. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

7. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
8. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
9. Shri Modh. Ali Khan
10. Shri Ram Nath Thakur

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri U.B.S. Negi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Arun K. Kaushik - Director
3. Shri C. Vanlalruata - Deputy Secretary

LIST OF WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE

(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE OFFICER</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
1.	Shri Devendra Chaudhry	Secretary (ADF)
2.	Shri Kumar Sanjay Krishna	AS & FS
3.	Dr. Suresh S. Honnappagol	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
4.	Dr. A.J.V. Prasad	Joint Secretary (LH)
5.	Dr. E. Ramesh Kumar	Joint Secretary (CDD)
6.	Sh. Aditya K. Joshi	Joint Secretary (Fisheries)
7.	Dr. O.P. Chaudhary	Joint Secretary (NLM)
8.	Sh. Sagar Mehta	Joint Secretary (GC/PC)
9.	Dr. Paul Pandian	Fisheries Development Commissioner

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the Sitting convened for Oral Evidence of the Representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants 2017-18.

3. After the introduction, the Chairperson initiated the discussion which was followed by a slide presentation by the Representatives of the Department and the discussion was taken forward by them and the Members of the Standing Committee. The Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below and sought their opinions and views thereon :

- 1) To provide annual data on animals loss due to death or slaughter and fish loss due to pollution etc.

- 2) Adding to the component of Blue Revolution the practice of fish culture in seasonal ponds, drains, swamps etc. that fill up during rainy season.
- 3) Research on prawn culture to cater to the increasing demand of prawns and allocation of funds for the same.
- 4) Ways to improve veterinary services and increase the number of veterinary doctors in rural areas.
- 5) Focusing on improving quality of milk along with increasing milk production by way of improving the quality of feed and fodder.
- 6) Increasing the number of veterinary hospitals / dispensaries and also veterinary doctors in rural areas to prevent loss of livestock due to illness and to improve cattle health.
- 7) Focus on increasing goat milk production in light of its high nutrition value and medicinal properties.
- 8) Research to improve genetic merit of goats and increasing their milk output.
- 9) Plan of the DAHDF to utilize the remaining amount of allocation in the remaining 45 days of the current financial year.
- 10) Difficulty faced by small and marginal farmers in goat rearing due to lack of public grazing grounds in villages unlike older times.
- 11) The Department to adopt a multi-dimensional approach towards formulating schemes so that they benefit all the targeted groups.
- 12) To have cross breeds in goats with the collaboration of ICAR in order to have better breeds of goats with good productivity and milk yielding ability.

- 13) Constant and unsustainable decline seen from 1951 to 2011 in livestock population vis-a-vis human population i.e. livestock number per 1000 people and how to correct the same.
- 14) To obtain figures to assess the success rate of cows distributed under IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme).
- 15) Schemes should be made keeping in mind the needs of vast number of small and marginal farmers in the country.
- 16) Methods to assess the average income of small and marginal farmers in the rural areas.
- 17) Keeping note of the ground realities while formulating schemes so that benefits of these schemes reach the actual beneficiaries.
- 18) Identify native breeds and use them to have cross breeds and strengthen the future breeds of cattle and other livestock.
- 19) Research to focus on area specific needs of cattle and to cater to specific needs of the local farmers.
- 20) Enquire into the functioning of the Fisheries Development Agency (FDA) and look into reasons behind its inadequacy in catering to needy farmers.
- 21) Microclimatic zones identified by ICAR to form the basis of schemes for livestock and their owners.
- 22) DAHDF to work in tandem with the ICAR.
- 23) Fodder development as per geographical and climatic conditions.
- 24) To make traditional knowledge a part of modern scientific research.
- 25) To ascertain that the benefits of genetic research by ICAR percolate to the ground level.

- 26) Consent of States to be sought before formulating and implementing schemes and plans.
- 27) To put in place a National Action Plan for developing fisheries in every watershed.
- 28) Increasing allocation of funds for fisheries sector.
- 29) To further develop and capitalize on agro-climatic zones in collaboration with the ICAR.
- 30) Research performed by the ICAR on different types of water bodies, fishes, cattle types etc. must form the basis of planning and implementation of schemes and policies.
- 31) Artificial Insemination (AI) technicians to be trained to tackle minor issues in veterinary health.

4. The Representatives of the Ministry responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to furnish the requisite information on the points/items, which were not readily available with them to the Secretariat of the Committee at the earliest.

5. A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting has been kept on record separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2016-17)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 09th March, 2017 from 1000 hrs. to 1050 hrs. in the Chamber of the Hon'ble Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Room No. 138 (Third Floor), Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

02. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
03. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
04. Shri C. Mahendran
05. Shri Janardan Mishra
06. Shri Devji Patel
07. Shri Mukesh Rajput
08. Shri Neiphio Rio
09. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
10. Shri C.L. Ruala
11. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)

RAJYA SABHA

12. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati
13. Shri Meghraj Jain
14. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
15. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
16. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S. Negi | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | – | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | – | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | – | Deputy Secretary |
| 5. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | – | Under Secretary |

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

* (i) xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx

* (ii) xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx

(iii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

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

The Committee then adjourned.

***Matter not related to this Report.**