

49

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2017-2018)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2018-2019)

FORTY NINTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

MARCH, 2018/PHALGUNA, 1939 (SAKA)

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2018-2019)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 06.03.2018

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 06.03.2018



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

MARCH, 2018/PHALGUNA, 1939 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2017-18)
Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
3. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
4. Shri Sanganna Amarappa Karadi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Smt. Raksha Tai Khadase
7. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
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- @14. VACANT
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RAJYA SABHA

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27. Shri K.K. Ragesh
28. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
29. Shri R. Vaithilingam
30. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad
31. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav

@ Vacant due to resignation of Shri Neiphu Rio from the Membership of Lok Sabha w.e.f. 22.02.2018 vide SG Notification dated 23.02.2018

^ Vacant due to retirement of Shri Janardan Dwivedi from the Membership of Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 27.01.2018 vide CB-I Note dated 16.01.2018

(iii)

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri D.S. Malha | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Ms. Divya Rai | - | Executive Assistant |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Forty Ninth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-2019) 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 (2018-19) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which were laid on the table of the House on 08.02.2018. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries at their Sitting held on 23 February, 2018. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 05.03.2018.

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;
05 March, 2018
14 Phalgun, 1939 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

PART I
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. These activities have contributed not only to the food basket and draught animal power but have also helped maintain ecological balance. Owing to conducive climate and topography, Animal husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors have played prominent socio-economic roles in India. Traditional, cultural and religious beliefs have also contributed in the continuation 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 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 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is responsible for matters relating to livestock production, preservation, protection and improvement of stocks, dairy development, matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board. It

also looks after all matters pertaining to fisheries, which includes inland and marine sectors and matters related to the National Fisheries Development Board.

1.4 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 of States; and (e) Expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackish water, development of marine fisheries infrastructure & post harvest operations and welfare of fisherfolk, etc.

1.5 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 the estimate of NSS 68th Round Survey (July 2011-June 2012) 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.

1.6 India has vast resources 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 the 19th Livestock Census in the country.

1.7 Livestock Production : Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other and both crucial for overall food security. According to the estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the value of output of the livestock sector at current prices was about Rs. 8,11,847 crore during 2015-16, which is about 28.6% of the value of output from the agricultural and allied sector. At constant prices, the value of output from livestock is about 28% of the value of output from the total agriculture and allied sector.

1.8 Milk Production : India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the 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 2015-16 and 2016-17 is 155.5 million tonnes and 165.4 million tonnes respectively, showing an annual growth of 6.27%. The per capita availability of milk is around 355 grams per day in 2016-17.

1.9 Egg Production : 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 88.14 billion during 2016-17. The per capita availability (2016-17) is around 69 eggs per annum. The poultry meat production is estimated to be 3.46 million tonnes.

1.10 Wool Production : 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 43.5 million kg in 2016-17. The wool production has shown negative growth as (-) 0.08% during 2016-17.

1.11 Meat Production : 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 7.4 million tonnes in 2016-17.

1.12 Fish Production : The country has a vast potential for fisheries in view of our long coastline of about 8,118 km apart from the inland water resources. During financial year 2016-17, India has exported fish worth Rs. 37870.90 crore. The sector contributed about 0.92% of the National Gross Value Added (GVA) and 5.23% of the agriculture GVA (2015-16). India is the second largest producer of fish and 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 114.10 lakh tonnes (36.41 lakh tonnes for marine and 77.69 lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 2016-17 (provisional). During the first two quarters of 2017-18, the fish production is estimated at 5.80 million tonnes (P).

1.13 During the evidence meeting held on 23rd February, 2018, with the representatives of the Department, the Secretary (DADF) apprised the Standing Committee as under :

"...despite having access to only 44% of the land resources, small and marginal farmers own more than 80% of livestock and fishing resources. Hence, livestock, poultry and fisheries hold an immense potential of doubling the income of farmers by the year 2022. A proof of the same is the fact that production from animal husbandry and fisheries sectors has, on an average, shown a constant increase from 5.5% to 6.2% during the period from 2014 to 2017...."

CHAPTER II

BUDGETARY OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS

Government's Initiative and Assistance to States :

2.1 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.

Funds Allocated & Expenditure from 2015-16 to 2017-18:

(Rs in crore)

Year	Proposed by the Department	Funds allocated by Planning Commission/ Ministry of Finance	Expenditure made by the Department
2015-16	4527.79	1491.14	1418.20
2016-17	3231.43	1600.00	1743.12 (Expenditure made against RE of Rs. 1748.00 crores in 2016-17)
2017-18	4922.00	2371.00	2055.86(upto 30.01.2018)
2018-19	6422.07	3100.00	-

2.2 On being asked if the disparity between allocation and expenditure has hampered the implementation of schemes by the Department, the Department stated that it had utilized 99.72% fund out of the allocated fund in the FY 2016-17. Similarly for the current FY 2017-18, Department has utilized 80.24%(as on 14.02.2018) out of the allocation at RE stage.

2.3 During the evidence, the representative of the Department on 23rd February, informed the Standing Committee that:-

"....during 2015-16, the total expenditure of the Department has been 95.11% of our revised budget. During 2016-17, the total expenditure of the Department was 99.72% of revised budget. Even during 2017-18, more than 81% of the allocation has been spent by the Department and around 19% of the amount is expected to be spent within the coming two months. This is well within the guidelines of the Finance Ministry. The Department is supposed to spend 33% of the allocated funds during the last quarter of the financial year. Accordingly, the Department is to spend 19% of the allocated funds in the remaining two months of this quarter, as per prescribed limits."

2.4 The scheme-wise BE, RE and Expenditure for 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given at

Annexure - I.

2.5 On being asked to specify the quantum of funds spent in each quarter during financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18, the Department furnished a statement which is given below:-

Annexure I

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
Quarterly Actual Expenditure for 2016-17 and 2017-18
(Rs. In crore)

Quarter	2016-18	2017-19
	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.
Ist Quarter	575.21	763.57
IInd Quarter	525.39	588.89
IIIrd Quarter	687.56	643.95
IVth Quarter	588.14	
Total	2376.30	1996.41

2.6 When quizzed about the scheme-wise details, including percentage utilization as against budgetary allocation, of the quantum of funds which have been surrendered by the Department during 2016-17 and 2017-18 and the reasons for such surrender, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee as follows:

"A sum of Rs. 136.92 crore was surrendered during 2016-17 (Rs. 110.90 under Revenue and Rs. 26.02 under Capital Section). No funds have been surrendered for 2017-18 so far. Necessary amount will be surrendered in the month of March, 2018 after receiving the surrender letter from Ministry of Finance."

2.7 Demand No. 3 pertaining to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries was laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 08 February, 2018. Total Demands for 2018-19 are Rs. 3580 cr. out of which 3536.11 cr. are under Revenue Head and Rs. 43.89 cr. are under Capital Head.

(Rs. in crore)

REVENUE SECTION	MAJOR HEAD	2016-2017 Actuals	2017-2018 Budget Estimates	2017-2018 Revised Estimates	2018-2019 Budget Estimates
Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	31.43	48.80.	40.65	44.27
Animal Husbandry	2403	313.15	430.68	393.13	593.62
Dairy Development	2404	1079.47	1284.00	1183.00	1323.37
Fisheries	2405	125.55	140.09	110.20	137.51
North Eastern Areas	2552	0.00	159.61	160.61	286.32
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	807.96	807.43	697.43	1141.85
Grants-in-aid to Union Territory	3602	10.74	6.87	6.87	9.17
Total Revenue Section		2368.30	2877.48	2591.89	3536.11
CAPITAL SECTION					
Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	4403	5.71	18.12	11.46	15.02
Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	4404	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00

Capital Outlay on Fisheries	4405	2.29	25.40	3.39	15.87
Total Capital Section		8.00	43.52	14.85	43.89
GRAND TOTAL		2376.30	2921.00	2606.74	3580.00
The receipt shown below are netted for the purpose of exhibition of the Expenditure Budget					
REVENUE SECTION					
Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Receipt					
Dairy Development	0404	-418.66	-550.00	-440.00	-480.00
Total Revenue Section		-418.66	-550.00	-440.00	-480.00
The Expenditure provisions, net of the above recoveries and receipts, will be as under:					
Revenue		1849.98	2327.48	2151.89	3056.11
Capital		8.00	43.52	14.85	43.89
Total		1857.98	2371.00	2166.74	3100.00

2.8 On being asked about the plans of the Department to allocate and utilize the increase in budgetary allocation from Rs. 2921 crores (BE) in 2017-18 to Rs. 3580 crores (BE) in 2018-19 and the details of any priority areas identified by the Department within the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors individually, the Department in its written replies stated as under :

" As per the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, Department requested Ministry of Finance for enhancing allocation in BE 2018-19 to cater the requirement of the animal husbandry, dairying & fisheries sectors in the country. Therefore, Ministry of Finance accordingly allocated Rs.3580 crore at the BE stage in the FY 2018-19 as compared to Rs.2921 crore in the FY 2017-18. In terms of the enhanced allocation to the Department, revised physical targets have been set against the identified priority areas. Department has already prepared the National Action Plan for all the sectors including dairying, fisheries, small ruminants and livestock health."

2.9 On being asked if the allocated funds for the year 2018-19 were adequate to meet the requirements of the Department, the Department in its written reply apprised the Committee as under :

"It is stated that the allocation for the FY 2018-19 i.e. Rs.3100.00 crore has an increase of 30.74% as compare to BE 2017-18 i.e. Rs.2371.00 crore. Department had requested an amount of Rs.6422.07 crore to the Ministry of Finance for the FY 2018-19, out of which an amount of Rs.3100.00 crore (after less receipt from DMS) has been allocated to the Department."

2.10 During evidence, the representative of the Department further added:

"...the projection of funds made by the Department is higher than that which is allocated by the Ministry of Finance. In this respect, the Department has time and again reiterated that the growth rate of animal husbandry is much higher compared to that of agriculture. Whereas the growth rate of agriculture is around 3%, that of animal husbandry is around 6%, as of today. This is the double of agriculture growth rate. Actually, our Department has been receiving meagre allocation and this has repeatedly been stated by the Department. This time, additional funds have been allocated to the Department from extra budgetary resources. An amount of Rs. 10,000 crores has been announced for the Fisheries Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) in the budget this year. This amount is however, not included within the budget and shall be raised by NABARD. Through the efforts of the Hon'ble Standing Committee, the Ministry of Finance has heeded to our request for additional funds. This however, has not been provided to the Department through the budget, but is to be provided via extra budgetary resources through funds raised by the market. This amount shall be available to people in the form of loans."

2.11 When asked about the reasons behind the difference of Rs.110 crore in the BE and RE figures of Grants-in-Aid to State Governments during 2017-18, the Department in its written reply informed as under :

"The RE was fixed by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance as per its own internal and resources available to the Government."

2.12 On being asked about the reasons behind the absence of Capital outlay on Dairy Development during the fiscals 2016-17 and 2017-18 and about the plan of the Department to utilize the outlay of Rs.13 crore allocated as Capital outlay towards Dairy Development in the year 2018-19, the Department in its written reply stated that :

"DMS proposed plan Budget BE 2016-17 and 2017-18 to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crores only but the same was however not approved accordingly. The DMS did not propose plan Budget in BE 2018-19."

2.13 In its written replies, the Department, on being asked about the reasons behind the reduction of Rs.3.10 crore and Rs.9.53 crore in BE figures for capital outlay for both Animal Husbandry and Fisheries respectively, from 2017-18 to 2018-19, informed that the BE 2017-18 was RS. 400.73 crore but it increased to Rs. 642.61 as BE 2018-19 in Fisheries Sector.

2.14 The Department in its written replies informed that the actual expenditure for the year 2017-18 was Rs. 2091.63 crores out of the allocated Rs. 2606.74 crores at the RE stage, besides also informing that there is no other revenue generating scheme in the Animal Husbandry and Fisheries sectors, when asked about receipts generated from these two sectors as compared to that of Rs. 480 crores generated from the sector on Dairy Development.

2.15 When asked about the reasons for drastic reduction at RE stage under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Fisheries' from Rs. 25.4 crore (BE) to Rs. 3.39 crore (RE), the Department in its written replies stated that :

"... DADF proposed an amount of Rs. 25.76 crore as RE for the year 2017-18 in the major head 4405 (Capital Outlay) on Fisheries. However, the Ministry of Finance cut down the amount to Rs 3.39 crore."

2.16 When asked about the reasons behind the withdrawal of Assistance to Animal Health Institutes during financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 as opposed to Rs. 7 crore allocated for the same in the year 2016-17, the Department in its written reply informed as under :

"It is a fact that in the FY 2016-17, the plan expenditure for Assistance to Animal Health Institute was to the tune of Rs.8crore. However, from the FY 2017-18, as per the instruction of Ministry of Finance, both the plan and non-plan allocations have been merged and the allocation under Assistance to Animal Health Institute is now falls under the "Non-Scheme". The allocation under the above said scheme is Rs.19.85 crore at the RE stage 2017-18, while an amount of Rs. 20.75 crore has been allocated in 2018-19."

2.17 When asked about the reasons behind an increase in the demands under the Advertizing and Publicity head from Rs. 1.28 crores (BE) in 2017-18 to Rs. 6.36 crores (BE) in 2018-19; the plan of action of the Department regarding utilization of this increased allocation and the steps taken by the DAHDF to use advertizing and publicity to improve the functioning of the Department and details about the ways in which it has improved in the last three years, the Department in its written replies furnished as follows :

"BE for 2017-18 under Advertisement & Publicity head under National Livestock Mission (NLM) is Rs. 50.00 lakh, in which fund has been given or will be given for Documentary Films being produced. Advertisement on various issues has been published and Mela is being organized. BE for the year 2018-19 for Advertisement & Publicity head under NLM is Rs. 545.00 lakh which will be used for more vigorous publicity of Schemes/Programmes run by the DADF, to Rural people so that they may know the Schemes/programmes of DADF and can get benefitted. For Advertisement & Publicity, hoardings of schemes/programs are being planned, advertisements of various subjects will be planned, more documentary films may be made and participation of various melas will be planned apart from other mediums of Advt. & Publicity."

2.18 On being quizzed about the details of benefits accruing to the Department out of its contributions towards International Bodies and about the details of such contributions made by the Department in the last three fiscals, the Department furnished the requisite information as given in **Annexure - II** and **Annexure - III**.

2.19 When asked about the plans of the Department on spending the amount of Rs. 10 crores provided towards the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund under the particulars of 'New Service / New Instrument of Service', the Department in its written reply informed that :

"The token amount allocated towards the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) shall be utilized on implementation of the approved FIDF activities. The tentative plan to utilize the allocation would cover - **(i)** interest subvention including fund management and risk coverage cost (Rs.8 crore approximately); **(ii)** administrative expenses (Rs.2 crore) including monitoring, evaluation, social audit, third party evaluation, PMA, IEC, IT and professional services, manpower hiring costs, publicity etc."

2.20 On being enquired about the plans of the Department in utilizing the increased allocation in respect of White Revolution as well as Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes, which has gone from Rs. 41.32 crores (BE) in 2017-18 to Rs.79.16 crores (BE) in 2018-19, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee as under :

"The allocation to the Umbrella scheme "White Revolution- Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana" was Rs.1633.97 crore during the FY 2017-18. Accordingly 16.2% of the same i.e. Rs.264.70 crore was allocated to Special Component Plan for Schedule Caste (SCSP). Similarly, in the FY 2018-19, 16.8% of the allocation made to White Revolution, Rs. 2219.89 crore has been earmarked for SCSP."

2.21 When asked about the details of plans of the Department in utilizing the demands of Rs. 41.11 crores made against the component of Tribal Area Sub-Plan (Minor Head) which has received no allocation during the previous two financial years, the Department in its written reply informed as under :

"The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries was exempted from allocating funds under Tribal Sub Plan vide Planning Commission letter dated 15.12.2010. Therefore, there was no allocation under the Tribal area Sub Plan head in the FY 2016-17 & 2017-18."

Sector-wise allocation of funds:

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	2015-16(Plan)		2016-17(Plan)		2017-18(Plan + Non Plan)		2018-19*(Plan + Nonplan)	% increase/decrease over previous year
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Breeding & Dairy	613.76	616.23	578.00	798.32	1051	1037.41	1314.56	25.08
Fisheries	476.95	455.97	450.00	424.25	553.23	402.23	747.45	35.11
Livestock Health	257.27	259.31	254.00	253.45	318.77	318.62	529.52	66.11
National Livestock Mission	116.44	131.56	296.00	250.00	395	354.53	425	7.59
Statistics	20.11	20.11	22.00	22.00	34.20	34.20	64.20	87.72
Secretariat & Economic Services	6.61	7.96	-	-	48.80	40.65	44.27	-9.28
Net DMS(Allocation-Receipt)	Till 2016-17 marked as Non-Plan allocation and Expenditure				-30	-21	-25	
Grand Total	1491.14	1491.14	1600.00	1748.00	2371.00	2166.64	3100.00	30.74

* Note – The Budget Estimates given for 2018-19 are pre-reconciled and fixed by Ministry of Finance, however figures may vary after receipt from the Ministry of Finance.

2.22 On being asked to explain ways in which the Department plans to utilize the extra allocation of Rs. 263.56 crores to Breeding and Dairy Sector during 2018-19 as compared to that of 2017-18, the Department in its written replies explained as follows:-

"The Sector on Breeding and Dairy has received an extra allocation of Rs.263.56 crore during the FY 2018-19 as compare to FY2017-18. Department has made allocation to various important scheme under the breeding and dairy component as given below:

(Rs. in crore)

S.NO.	Scheme	BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19	% Increase Decrease
1.	National Dairy Plan	389.98	324.91	-16.68

2.	National Programme for Dairy Development	170.00	280.00	64.70
3.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	240.00	323.00	34.58
4.	Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federation	1.00	0.50	-50
5.	Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund	0.01	37.00	369900
6.	Dairying Through Cooperative (EAP)	0.01	0.01	0
7.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	190.00	301.50	58.68
8.	Breed Improvement Institute	60.00	47.64	-20.6
	Total	1051	1314.56	25.08

2.23 When asked about ways in which the Department plans to utilize the increase in allocation to various sectors of Fisheries, Livestock Health and National Livestock Mission, which has increased by 35.11%, 66.11% and 7.59% each during the current fiscal as compared to the year 2017-18, the Department in its written replies informed that:

"Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has prepared the National Action Plan for each of the activities covered under the various schemes of the Department. Under NLM, during 2017-18, the Department has prioritized implementation of some newly formulated innovative projects with the objective of increasing farmers income. However, due to paucity of budget during 2017-18, some other important components of skill development, livestock insurance and fodder development could not be taken up to the extent required. 2018-19 budget will enable taking up of other components also.

The financial outlay allocated for fisheries sector for the year 2018-19 is 658.00 crore. It is to be stated that out of the total outlay (Rs 3000.00 crore) approved for Blue Revolution scheme, sufficient allocation was not made available to the Department for implementation of fisheries development schemes during the past financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18. It is felt that true realization of the 'Blue Revolution' lies with the full utilization of potential of the water resources through holistic development of the sector. It was also recognized that there is inadequacy of modernized infrastructure for marine fisheries such as integrated fishing harbours, fish landing centres, fisheries cold chain/processing facilities and marketing infrastructure. Besides, similar need exists for advanced high productivity infrastructure for reservoir based fisheries like cage culture, deep sea fishing, cold water fisheries, mariculture including open sea cage farming. Hence, financial assistance is required to meet the demands/targets made to enhance the fish production and to double the farmer's income by 2019-20 and also to meet the pending and committed liabilities of the earlier approved projects. During 2017-18, total allocation of fund at BE stage was Rs. 298.77 crores and during the year 2018-19, total allocation of fund is Rs. 508.77 crores at BE stage. There is an increase of Rs. 210 crores. The Department is implementing Foot and mouth Programme covering entire country for which there is a requirement of fund to the tune of Rs. 460 crores. Since the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme is an important programme, therefore, major amount of allocation will be used in the implementation of FMD Control programme and funds will be released to all the States. Remaining fund will be used for other priority programs like PPR control program and other control programmes to continue the programmes."

2.24 On being enquired about the reasons behind the reduction in RE which was considerably lower than the BE for the sectors on Breeding & Dairy, Fisheries and National Livestock Mission during the year 2017-18, about the impact of such a reduction on the implementation of the schemes and about ways in which the Department plan to resolve the issue of shortage of funds arising out of this, the Department in its written replies furnished as under :

"Ministry of Finance has reduced the allocation to the Department at the RE Stage in the FY 2017-18. Therefore, the allocation to the various schemes was cut down at the RE Stage. No other source of fund was available to fill the gap between BE and RE 2017-18. Indicative targets to various State/UTs was prepared as per BE 2017-18 and States/UTs have submitted their proposal under this scheme accordingly. Under NLM, due to reduction in 2017-18 RE

stage mainly under Small Livestock Institutes, the reductions are made in salary, wages, office expenses, minor works etc. where some savings are made due to retirements, non off-take of some works. Under Fisheries, 400.73 crore, which has been reduced to Rs. 301.73 crore in RE-2017-18, the tentative allocation has been made to the States/UTs according to the BE-2017-18. Accordingly, proposals were received from the States/UTs. Subsequently the quantum of subsidy and funding pattern has been revised which affects scrutinizing the proposals as well as release of funds. The shortage of funds will be managed by the newly created Fisheries Aquaculture & Infrastructure Development Fund. There is no change in BE and RE allocation for the year 2017-18 in respect of Dairy Development."

2.25 On being asked the reasons behind reduction of revenue receipt from DMS from Rs.550 crore in 2017-18 to Rs.480 crore in 2018-19, the Department in its written replies submitted that :

"As per Cabinet Decision, the sale price of DMS is at par with Mother Dairy Milk Price. DMS does not have the 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. Therefore, the capacity utilization of the plant is also less since it is proportional to the sale of milk. The DMS total actual receipt up to January 2018 is Rs.348 crores and the expected receipt up to March 2018 may be to the tune of Rs.422 crore approx."

2.26 During the evidence meeting held on 23rd February, 2018, the representative of the Department apprised the Standing Committee as under :

"...regarding less allocation to Support-to-Dairy-Cooperatives, this is actually a price stabilization scheme that works when the price of milk reduces. The Department had demanded an amount of Rs. 300 crore for this, so that a Price Stabilization Fund could be formed, however, this amount was not granted. The allocation thus received is too meagre. The Department is making efforts to have this increased. During flush season, when the production of milk is high, it is converted to milk powder and stored. The funds would be required for this purpose, however, desired funds were not allocated to the Department. The hands of the Department, are thus, tied, in this regard."

2.27 When asked about the rationale behind the National Livestock Mission receiving the least allocation of Rs. 425 crores as compared to the other major sectors of Breeding and Dairy, Fisheries and Livestock Health and about the impact this will have on the implementation of schemes under National Livelihood Mission vis-a-vis various schemes of other three sectors, the Department in its written reply informed as under :

"Allocation for schemes was done on the basis of the trend of previous expenditures made under the Scheme. However, to achieve the desired targets as per EFC, the Department may seek more funds during RE stage of 2018-19, if required."

2.28 When asked about the reasons behind the least growth in allocation made to the National Livestock Mission, of 7.5% over the previous year and about the ways in which the Department plans to utilize this increase in allocation, the Department in its written reply informed as under:

"As stated earlier, Department has focused on implementation of some newly formulated innovative projects during 2017-18, with the aim to increase farmers income. The current 2018-19 allocation will enable taking up of some of the other important components of skill development, livestock insurance and fodder development which could not be taken up to the desired extent."

CHAPTER III

SECTORAL EVALUATION AND SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR :

(a) **Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC)** - *(with a focus on FMD-CP and ESVHD)*

3.1 Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which was continuing since 10th Five Year Plan Period. The Scheme was modified during 11th Plan and 12th Plan Period by inclusion of new components and modifying existing components during that period. The Scheme was under implementation till Financial Year 2015-16, along with nine components with Central and State funding as under :

- I. *Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) (75:25) other than NE States where Grant is given on 90:10 basis. However, for activities on training and seminars, the Grant is on 100% basis. Moreover, for paying compensation etc. during outbreaks, it is shared as 50:50.*
- II. *National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and monitoring (NPRSM) - 100%.*
- III. *Professional Efficiency Development (PED) (50:50 to States and 100% to Veterinary Council of India).*
- IV. *Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) - 100%.*
- V. *National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) - 100%*
- VI. *Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP) - 100%*

VII. *Establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)* - 75:25 Centre : States except NE States, where the grants are 90:10.

VIII. *Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis-CP)* - 100%.

IX. *Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)* - 100%.

3.2 However, during Financial Year 2015-16, LH&DC Scheme was categorised as State Plan Scheme with a change in funding pattern. Now this scheme is being implemented with nine components on 60:40 sharing pattern between Centre and States except for NE and Himalayan States where funding pattern has been kept as 90:10 between Centre and States. UTs will be funded on 100% basis. Whereas, under PED activities, funding pattern will be 50:50 basis for States and 100% for VCI for activities on training and continuing education. Seminars Grant will be continuing on 100% basis and for paying compensation etc. during outbreaks, it is to be shared on 50:50 basis.

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

3.3 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 now being implemented in all districts covering 29 States and 7 Union Territories. Under the FMD Control Programme, six monthly vaccination of all the eligible cattle and buffalo population is envisaged.

3.4 Funds are provided to States / UTs as per approved schemes norms for the cost of vaccination, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake

vaccination. The State Governments are also providing other infrastructure and manpower.

3.5 As against a BE of Rs. 298.77 crores and RE of Rs. 298.77 crores under LH&DC scheme during 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 262.12 crores has been allocated for FMD-CP and an amount of Rs. 248.46 crores has already been released till 31st Dec., 2017 for the implementation of the component. During 2017-18, as against a target of 265 million vaccinations, about 196 million vaccinations have been carried out till December, 2016.

3.6 During 2017-18, efforts have also been made to release funds under RKVY scheme for FMD control for carrying out second round of FMD vaccination in 16 States and 1 UT, which were not covered under FMD-CP earlier.

3.7 During the evidence meeting held on 23rd February, 2018, the representative of the Department apprised the Standing Committee as under :

"...Increased allocations made under the Livestock Health and Disease Control will have far reaching impacts and will also be utilized to achieve the target of FMD free India.... When this materializes, we will also be able to export milk and other dairy products.."

3.8 On being asked about the reason for not providing funds to the State of Madhya Pradesh, the representative of the Department during evidence apprised the Committee as under :

"...regarding non-allocation under FMD to the State of Madhya Pradesh. Earlier FMD was being implemented in 16 States only, but now this is being implemented in the entire country since last year. A nation-wide campaign has been launched this year to eradicate FMD and the results of this shall be visible

in the coming 2-3 years. Madhya Pradesh has now been included and is currently in the last inclusion list. This is why no allocation was made to the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17.....Vaccination has been emphasized and the allocation for the same has been increased from Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 508 crores and this will help eradicate FMD and PPR in the next 2-3 years.... ...The two States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, which also form a single zone, have not seen any case of FMD in the last three years. Their dossier is being forwarded to the World Animal Health Organization this year... Two other States shall be focused upon, after this."

Establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

(ESVHD) :

3.9 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.

3.10 As against BE of Rs. 298.77 crore and RE of Rs. 298.77 crore under LH&DC scheme during 2017-18, a sum of Rs. 2.80 crore has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 0.5 crore has been released to 2 States / UTs for implementation, construction / strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals / Dispensaries under ESVHD component.

3.11 On being asked about the plans of the Department to utilize the allocated amount of Rs. 46 crores as BE for Livestock Health and Disease Control in the year 2018-19 as opposed to Rs. 8.6 crores allocated in 2017-18, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

"During 2017-18, total allocation of fund at BE stage was Rs. 298.77 crores and during the year 2018-19, total allocation of fund is Rs. 508.77 crores at BE stage. There is an increase of Rs. 210 crores. The Department is implementing Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme covering the entire country for which there is a requirement of funds to the tune of Rs. 460 crores. Since the Foot and

Mouth Disease Control Programme is an important programme, therefore, major amount of allocation is to be used in the implementation of FMD Control programme and funds will be released to all the States. Remaining funds will be used for other priority programs like PPR Control Program and continuation of other control programmes."

3.12 When asked about the status of availability of mobile veterinary clinics in the country under the ESVHD component of Livestock Health and Disease Control and the steps taken by the Department to ensure doorstep delivery, easy access of veterinary services and availability of veterinary ambulance services, especially in the rural areas of the country, the Department in its written reply informed as under :

"Providing for veterinary services is the mandate of State Governments. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments. Government of India had initiated a programme for establishing new hospitals & dispensaries and strengthening of existing hospitals and dispensaries during the 11th Plan period. This component was being implemented on 75:25 sharing of expenditure between the Centre and States. However, the pattern of assistance for North Eastern States was 90:10. This programme was continued in the 12th Plan Period also, as per the detailed existing norms proposed under the Scheme for the major activities to be taken up. The pattern of sharing has been changed from 75: 25 to 60:40 during the year 2015-16 onwards and in the case of North Eastern States and Himalayan States funding pattern is 90:10.

Mobile Veterinary Clinics (MVCs) is an activity of the component of ESVHD. The MVCs are provided with Rs. 5 lakh grant per annum as upper limit. The funds are provided to the States/UTs for contractual services for technical persons, hiring vehicles, procurement of necessary equipment required for treatment and disease diagnosis (including sample collection and transportation of these samples to the designated laboratory place) and maintaining cold chain or preservation as necessary. The vehicle should accommodate the necessary staff, the equipments, reagents/ medicines for treatment and diagnosis, facility for Artificial Insemination (AI) and also suitable freezer or related equipments for sample transportation in cold chain.

During the last three years under ESVHD, the Department had released Rs. 1.875 crore for setting up of 50 numbers of mobile veterinary clinics in 50 blocks under ESVHD during 2014-15, for the State of Karnataka and for Nagaland Rs. 485.10 lakh with Central share of Rs. 436.59 lakh during 2015-16, for construction of 23 Veterinary Dispensaries and 34 mobile veterinary clinics, out of which an amount of Rs. 153.00 lakh was released as first installment during

2015-16 and an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh was released (in two installments) during 2016-17. An amount of Rs. 70 lakh has been released to the State as fourth installment during 2017-18.

The Department has also issued directions to all the States to take funding from the RKVY for implementation of activities under ESVHD including the MVCs."

3.13 When asked to furnish data for the last three years regarding allocation, actual expenditure, physical targets and achievements of FMD-CP under the Livestock Health and Disease Control, the Department in its written replies, submitted as follows :

"The information on funds released and vaccination carried out during the last three years is as under :

S. No.	States/UTs	Funds released 2014-15 (in Lakhs)	Physical progress achieved 2014-15 (Vaccination in millions)	Funds released 2015-16 (in Lakhs)	Physical progress achieved 2015-16 (Vaccination in millions)	Funds released 2016-17 (in Lakhs)	Physical progress achieved 2016-17 (Vaccination in millions)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	16	482.06	19.82	1533	27.27
2	Bihar	970	0	750	0.15	657.67	13.08
3	Goa	0	0.065	3.66	0.11	7	0.12
4	Gujarat	550	10.081	625.28	10.12	1464.64	19.16
5	Haryana	0	13.678	227.29	14.09	772.001	13
6	Karnataka	650	22.817	519.4	22.64	1288.38	21.6
7	Kerala	132	1.285	85.4	2.38	139.999	2.43
8	Maharashtra	708	34.617	817.1	30.55	2073	36.19
9	Punjab	30	13.784	233.01	10.65	747.002	10.7
10	Rajasthan	800	5.863	570	9.19	1831.99	15.12
11	Tamil Nadu	550	18.74	379.8	18.76	943.001	19.13
12	Telangana	0	15.321	362	7.44	938.004	14.08

13	Uttar Pradesh	700	58.523	1034	50.62	4957	91.88
14	A&N Islands	3	0.059	5.57	0.06	10	0.03
15	D&N Haveli	0	0.023	4.57	0	6	0.015982
16	Daman &Diu	0	0.002	1.21	0	1	0.02
17	Delhi	0	0.297	11.14	0.2	30	0.15
18	Lakshadweep	1	0.01	1.24	0.01	1	0.005
19	Puducherry	3	0.072	3.86	0.014	15	0.06
	Total			6116.59		17415.7	

Eligible Animal population to be covered under FMD Control Programme in the Union Territories ranges from 3000 to 50,000. Therefore, the vaccination figure is very less and it may not figure in the excel sheet. The total vaccination carried out by the UTs has further been mentioned in the above table.

However, no funds were utilised by Dadra & Nagar Haveli during the year 2015-16 though the Department released a fund of Rs. 4.57 lakhs. Similarly, Rs. 6.00 lakhs which were released during the year 2016-17 has been used during 2017-18 by the State."

3.14 When asked to furnish detailed reasons behind zero physical progress in FMD-CP in the State of Bihar during the year 2014-15 and behind zero or minimal physical progress under the FMD-CP in most of the UTs for two consecutive years, starting 2015-16, the Department in its written reply apprised the Committee as under :

"Bihar was included under FMD-CP for the first time during 2014-15 and Rs. 970 lakhs was released during the same year to implement the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme in the State. However, the State could not utilize the fund because of

deficient infrastructure and requested for revalidation during the year 2015-16. The Department revalidated the fund for utilization during 2015-16."

(b) National Livestock Mission (NLM) -

3.15 The National Livestock Mission, launched during 2014-15, was formulated for the development of livestock sector with the objectives of enhancing the level of nutrition and standard of living of livestock keepers and farmers, especially small holders through sustainable, safe and equitable livestock development.

3.16 It is proposed to be one of the eleven sub-schemes under the Umbrella Scheme of "*White Revolution- Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana*" (WR-RPVY) and aims at sustainable and continuous growth of livestock sector by emulating the success achieved in Dairy and Poultry sectors, across species and regions. It broadly covers all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders. The major outcomes of the Mission is to reduce the gap in demand and availability of feed and fodder; conservation and improvement of indigenous breeds; higher productivity and production in a sustainable and environment friendly manner; enhanced livelihood opportunities, especially in rainfed areas; for landless, small and marginal farmers increased awareness, improved risk coverage; better availability of quality animal products to consumers; and overall socio-economic upliftment of livestock rearers. It has the following four **Sub-Missions**:

- i. Livestock Development,
- ii. Pig Development in North-eastern Region,
- iii. Fodder and Feed Development,

iv. Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.

3.17 It may be pertinent to mention that the National Livestock Mission was allocated Rs.2800.00 crore for four years.

(i) The Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development : Addresses the problems of scarcity of animal feed resources in order to give a push to the livestock sector, making it a competitive enterprise for India and also to harness its export potential. The major objective is to reduce the deficit to nil.

(ii) The Sub-Mission on Livestock Development : There are provisions for productivity enhancement including new innovative pilot projects for small ruminants, pigs and poultry; entrepreneurship development and employment generation (bankable projects); strengthening of infrastructure of state farms with respect to modernization, automation and bio-security; conservation of threatened breeds; minor livestock development; rural slaughter houses and fallen animals; and livestock insurance.

(iii) The Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region : 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 NER States.

(iv) The Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension: The extension machinery at field level for livestock activities is very weak. As a result, farmers are not able to adopt the technologies developed by research institutions. The emergence of new technologies and practices require linkages

between stakeholders and this sub-mission will enable a wider outreach to the farmers. All the States, including NER States may avail the benefits of multiple components and the flexibility of choosing them under NLM for a sustainable livestock development.

3.18 On being asked to furnish State-wise details of the allocation and actual expenditure of the Sub Mission on Livestock Development and the Sub Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension, along with State-wise details of the physical targets and achievements of the various components under both these Sub Missions, for the last three financial years, the Department submitted a State-wise tentative allocation for the years 2014-15, 2016-17 and 2017-18, while also stating that no State-wise allocation was made in 2015-16. Details of these allocations are given in **Annexure - IV, V and VI** respectively.

3.19 State-wise details detail of the physical achievements including expenditure under National Livestock Mission for the Sub Mission on Livestock Development and Sub Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension for the last three financial years, as furnished by the Department in its written replies, is attached at **Annexure VII**.

3.20 On being asked about the rationale behind an increase in demands for the scheme on National Livestock Mission from Rs. 102.50 crores in 2017-18 (BE) to Rs. 145.01 crores in 2018-19 (BE) and the plans of the Department to utilize this increase in funds, the Department in its written replies informed the Committee as follows :

"The BE for NLM Scheme during 2017-18 was Rs. 395 crore and BE for 2018-19 is Rs. 425 crore. As stated earlier, the current 2018-19 allocation will enable taking up of some of the other important components of skill development, livestock insurance and fodder development not hitherto taken up due to paucity of funds."

3.21 During the evidence meeting held on 23rd February, 2018, the representative of the Department apprised the Standing Committee as under :

"...An allocation of Rs. 395 crores made under the National Livestock Mission (NLM) during financial year 2017-18 has been increased to Rs. 425 crores during 2018-19."

(c) Rashtriya Gokul Mission -

3.22 Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries for Development and conservation of indigenous breeds since December 2014. This scheme is crucial for upliftment of rural poor as more than 80% low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labours. The scheme is important for enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines to meet growing demand of milk and making dairying more remunerative to the poor farmers of the country. The scheme is leading to multiplication of elite animals of indigenous breeds in an exponential manner.

3.23 Following are the major components of the scheme:

- Development and conservation of indigenous breeds.
- Strengthening of field Artificial Insemination (AI) network.
- Manpower development.
- Extension activities.
- National Mission on Bovine Productivity

3.24 When asked about the details of funds (BE and RE) allocated and the steps taken to protect indigenous bovine breeds in the country, the Department in its written reply informed as under :

" Major Steps taken under Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

- Extension of AI coverage
- Strengthening LN storage and transport system
- Skill development of AI technicians
- Field Performance Recording (FPR)
- High genetic merit bulls for AI
- Award to Farmers (“Gopal Ratna”) and Breeders’ Societies (“Kamdhenu”), AI Technicians, Veterinarians and states
- Establishment of “Gokul Gram”
- Identification and issue of Health Cards to 88 mn in Milk bovines
- Establishment of 50 ETT & IVF laboratories
- Sex sorted semen production of Indigenous Breeds
- Genomic selection of Indigenous breeds.

Details of Fund allocated under Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

(Rs. in cr.)

Particulars	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	Total
Allocation	159.40	81.77	120.0	190	301.50	852.67
Expenditure	159.40	81.77	118.75	143.99		503.91

3.25 On being asked whether the import of foreign bovine breeds have adversely affected the demand of indigenous breeds among Indian farmers; whether the country's indigenous cattle breeds including the Gujarati Gir and Sahiwal of Punjab and Rajasthan are facing a decline in demand from farmers and the steps being taken by the Department to provide necessary thrust to the rearing of these robust indigenous breeds and enhance their demand, the Department in its written reply apprised the Committee as under :

"Due to mechanization of agriculture, demand of draught and dual purpose breeds like Amritmahal, Hallikar, Kangayam, Khillari, Bargur, Umblachery, Pullikulam, Krishna Valley, Kankrej, Hariana etc. have declined but demand of Indigenous dairy breeds has increased. There is good demand for Gir and Sahiwal Semen for Artificial Insemination. Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, use of Indigenous breed semen for AI is promoted. Simultaneously, more indigenous bulls are being inducted into Semen Stations for Semen Production. In order to produce more indigenous bulls for Semen Production, Embryo Transfer Technology and IVF technologies are being promoted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission. Between October 2nd to 10th , 391 embryo transfers have been carried out..."

3.26 When asked about the measures being adopted by the Department to enhance establishment of Cattle Development Centers, Gokul Grams, Breeder Societies and for organizing milk yield competition of indigenous breeds as part of the component of Development and Conservation of Indigenous Breeds, besides also the reasons behind most of these sub-components being given zero allocation during the year 2017-18 and no cumulative achievements being made in this regard, the Department in its written reply submitted as under :

"One of the components of Rashtriya Gokul Mission is setting up of Gokul Grams for under taking development and conservation of indigenous breeds in a scientific and organized manner. Rs.173 crores have been sanctioned for 18 Gokul gram related to the proposals received from 12 States. The Gokul Grams are being established and constructed by states through the State Livestock Development Board.

Field Performance Recording is initiated in the native tracts of Indigenous breeds and funds worth Rs. 9 Cr. have been released to 10 States. Milk Yield Competitions are being organized in 4 states and funds worth Rs. 1.24 Cr. have been released to the states till 31st Dec., 2017."

3.27 During the evidence meeting held on 23rd February, 2018, the representative of the Department apprised the Standing Committee as under :

"..special efforts have been made under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission from the scientific point of view, for the conservation and development of native breeds. The emphasis is on using advanced breeding technologies and issuing a 12-digit

polyurethane tag to milch animals of the native breeds of cattle along with the establishment of 50 Embryo Transfer Labs and In-vitro Fertilizer Labs.... An E-Pashu Haat Portal has been launched for the convenience of farmers and animal rearers, with the help of which they can buy and sell livestock without the involvement of middlemen."

3.28 During the evidence meeting held on 23rd February, 2018, the representative of the Department also informed the Committee that :

"...There are different components under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission. As far as productivity is concerned, the Department is constructing E.T.T (embryo transfer technology) laboratories under the NMBP scheme which involves advanced breeding techniques. E.T.T and IVF are being taken up in these laboratories. This year, the Department has worked on sex sorted semen production technology and the tender under such works are being finalized. Companies world over, that deal in this area will be contacted for the purpose of sex sorted semen production.

The activity regarding preservation and conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle has begun quite late since the focus earlier, was on increasing milk production only. The area regarding conservation of indigenous breeds will show results in a couple of years. The target right now, is to produce around 2800 bulls so that the demand of semen doses for native breeds can be met."

DAIRYING SECTOR :

(a) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) -

3.29 Under this scheme, Government of India is providing 100% Central Assistance to States / UTs through NABARD. DEDS is a credit subsidy scheme and no state share is involved. The DEDS is a beneficiary oriented scheme wherein the entire subsidy portion (25% for general and 33.33% for SC&ST beneficiary) to eligible beneficiary is provided by Central Government through NABARD under this scheme. There are no changes in the funding pattern in the scheme during the 12th Five Year plan.

3.30 When asked to provide State-wise details of eligible beneficiaries under the DEEDS during the last three years, along with the details of credit received by them from NABARD, the Department in its written reply furnished a table which is given at **Annexure - VIII.**

3.31 On being asked to provide details of physical targets and achievements under the DEEDS, the Department in its written reply informed that since the scheme was demand driven and proposals were prepared by eligible beneficiaries as per requirement, hence, no physical and financial targets were set.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) -

3.32 Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was set up in 1959 with the primary objective of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices as well as for providing remunerative prices to milk producers. The initial installed capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme was for processing /packing of 2.55 lakh liters of milk per day. However, in order to meet increasing demand for milk in the city, the capacity was expanded in phases to the level of 5.00 lakh liters of milk per day.

3.33 Procurement of milk - Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring raw/fresh milk from the State Dairy Federations of the neighboring States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and from the Co-operative Societies/ Producers .Companies & other companies. During the current financial year, 2017-18 (up to Dec., 2017), DMS procured 2.25 lakh kg milk per day. DMS has been authorized to decide milk procurement rates at its own level and it is delinked with Mother Dairy, Delhi. Therefore, it is expected that DMS shall be in a position to procure around 2.50

lakh kg of milk per day and launching cow milk during the current financial year 2017-18.

3.34 When asked about the reasons behind a reduction in demands for the Delhi Milk Scheme from Rs. 519.50 crores (BE) in the year 2017-18 to Rs. 441.50 crores (BE) in 2018-19 and about the plan of the Department to bridge the gap in funds, the Department in its written reply informed that :

"Figures of BE have been wrongly mentioned as Rs.519.50crore for BE 2017-18 and Rs.441.50crore for BE 2018-19. The correct figures may be read as Rs.520 crore for BE 2017-18 and Rs.455 crore for BE 2018-19, as proposed by DMS. Procurement price of raw milk at RE stage in the year 2017-18 was projected @42/- per liter, whereas actual average price of milk has come down to Rs.34/- per liter. In view of Govt. decision to lease out DMS to an O&M agency, no major proposals are being taken up for upgrading plant and machinery, civil & electrical works. This resulted in larger amount of unspent balance. As a result, the actual expenditure, up to Jan. 2018, is Rs.328 crore and the expected expenditure up to March 2018, may be up to the tune of Rs.419 crore. Therefore DMS does not require additional fund."

3.35 On being asked about the reasons for reduction of funds at RE stage during the year 2017-18, the Department in its written reply informed as under :

"Due to intense competition with Mother Dairy and Amul, the sale of DMS Milk is low in current financial year 2017-18 as compared to previous year 2016-17. The month-wise details of daily average sale of milk/day in lac litre for the year 2016-17 & 2017-18 are as under:

Month	2016-17	2017-18
April	2.88	2.93
May	2.83	2.78
June	2.78	2.60
July	2.86	2.69
August	2.93	2.65
September	2.94	2.69

October	2.86	2.52
November	2.72	2.52
December	2.79	2.52
January	2.79	2.51

From the above statement it is evident that the daily average sale of milk is low in the current financial year 2017-18, hence the revenue receipt is also expected to be less, therefore RE 2017-18 has been revised to Rs.440/- crore against Rs.550/-crore in BE 2017-18."

(c) National Dairy Plan - I

3.36 National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-I) is a scientifically planned multi-state initiative to increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk through scientific breeding and feeding and to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector. NDP-I is a central sector scheme of Government of India being implemented by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through the network of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) for the period 2011-12 to 2018-19 with the following Project Development Objectives:

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

3.37 These objectives are being pursued through adoption of focused scientific and systematic processes in the provision of technical inputs supported by appropriate policy and regulatory measures.

3.38 In its written reply submitted to the Committee, the Department has informed that the allocation for the year 2018-19 (BE) for NDP-I (SCSP Component) is Rs. 53.94 crores, as calculated in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Finance to allocate 16.6% of the total BE for SCSP Head and the BE 2018-19 for NDP-I (ST Component) is Rs. 27.95 crores considering 8.6% of the total BE. The Department also informed that the ST Head is being introduced in the NDP-I scheme for the first time.

3.39 During the evidence meeting held on 23rd February, 2018, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee as under :

"...allocation to North Eastern States (in dairying sector) needs to be increased. It is true that milk production in the North Eastern States is high, however, the Cooperative Movement there is not as empowered. States of UP, MP, Bihar and Odisha are also included in this. The Cooperative Movement is very weak in the State of Bengal. These States, however, have a high production of milk, therefore the Department will try to increase the allocation to these States. Funds will be sanctioned based on the type of projects received...."

3.40 The representatives of the Department during evidence further added :

"...The schemes on BBMPS and NBPBS functioning in eastern India are under NDP-I. Under these schemes, the Department is working to strengthen the Cooperatives Sector for which work is being done at the village level..."

FISHERIES SECTOR :

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) -

3.41 National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) was set up in September, 2006, with its headquarters at Hyderabad to realize the untapped potential of fisheries sector in inland and marine fish capture, culture, processing & marketing of fish, and overall

growth of fisheries sector with the application of modern tools of research & development including biotechnology for optimizing production and productivity from fisheries. The activities of the Board are focused towards increasing the fish production and productivity in the country, to enhance the exports of fish and fishery products and to provide employment to more than 3.5 million persons by extending assistance to various agencies for implementation of activities. It also acts as a platform for public-private partnership for fisheries.

3.42 On being asked about the reasons behind a reduction of demands for the National Fisheries Development Board from Rs. 8.9 crores (BE) in 2017-18 to Rs. 4.9 crores (BE) in 2018-19 and about the plan of the Department to supplement this reduced allocation in the year 2018-19, the Department in its written reply informed as under :

"The Fisheries Division has proposed/demanded Rs. 160.50 crore in BE-2018-19 for NFDB, whereas the Ministry of Finance has reduced the amount to Rs. 5.00 crore. The reduction of funds will affect the regular functioning of the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), especially to implement the activities regarding fish production under the scheme of Blue Revolution. Hence, sufficient funds have to be made available to the Board and the Division proposes to allocate more funds in RE-2018-19."

3.43 During the evidence held on 23rd February, 2018, the representative of the Department apprised the Standing Committee as under :

"....In order to double the income of fish farmers and to tap the vast potential of fisheries resources in the country, the allocation towards the scheme on Blue Revolution from 2018-2020 has been increased by 113% and is to the tune of Rs. 633 crores. In the fisheries sector, an additional amount Rs. 750 crores has been announced for infrastructure development and other facilities..."

CHAPTER IV

FOCUS AREAS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES

Gender Perspective in Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Sector :

4.1 The National Agriculture Policy formulated in the year 2000, accorded high priority to recognition and mainstreaming of women's role in agriculture and highlighted incorporation of 'Gender Issues' in the agriculture development Agenda. Within overall mandate, goals and objective, DADF places special emphasis on women participation and contribution in the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sector.

4.2 The schemes implemented by the Department have emphasized on providing benefits to women engaged in animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries. Women are actively involved in allied fisheries activities like fish seed collection, fishing of juvenile fishes, collection of mussels, edible oysters, sea weeds, fish marketing, fish processing and product development etc. Training, micro finance, organizing them into groups and capacity building are the thrust areas for enhancing their involvement and participation in the fishery sector. Schemes / Programmes implemented by the Department have been beneficial to women. All the States / UTs have been requested to maintain record in this regard.

4.3 A Gender Budget Cell is constituted in the Department with the objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministry's policies, programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and development of women.

4.4 When asked to about the steps taken by the Department to accord priority to 'Gender Issues', measures adopted by the Department to facilitate female entrepreneurship, role of the Gender Budget Cell in tackling gender imbalances and

work done by the Department to facilitate involvement of local bodies such as Panchayats etc. in spreading awareness and encouraging participation of women in this sector and also if the Department plan to undertake and support any such initiative in the near future, the Department in its written reply submitted as follows :

"There is no scheme in the Department at present which primarily aims at providing welfare to women farmers only, in the country. However, within overall mandate, goals and objectives, DADF places special emphasis on women participation and contribution in Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries. For example, some of the components and sub-components under the Umbrella scheme of Blue Revolution are formulated for the benefit of women fisher folk and weaker sections of the society with comparatively higher subsidy assistance so as to involve women participation in the fisheries sector."

4.5 The representatives of the Department apprised the Standing Committee as under, during evidence :

"...Regarding gender, a few schemes run by the Department which support this are the DEDS, another on livestock rearing and poultry, some other under the fisheries sector... The fund of Rs. 10,000 crores received by the Department will be used to primarily support women entrepreneurs under the above mentioned schemes. Money being lent as soft loan under the Rs.10,000 crore budget shall be given at an interest of 6% from the general budget but at an interest of 5% to women entrepreneurs. The Department is making efforts towards building gender equality..."

4.6 On being enquired about the Department having any special provision to facilitate loans to foster active participation of the womenfolk in the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sector and to provide specific State-wise and UT wise details of loans availed by women fishers, women farmers and women livestock owners in the last

three financial years in the country, the Department in its written reply furnished as under:

"The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' provides for the benefit of women fisher folk and weaker sections of the society with comparatively higher subsidy assistance so as to involve women participation specially in the marketing & post harvest activity in fisheries.

The Department is implementing National Livestock Mission (NLM) under which there is a component of "Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG)", which supports the credit linked activities related to poultry, small ruminants, pigs and salvaging male buffalo calves. Total 7021 number of women farmers benefitted under the scheme during last 3 financial years and current financial year along with an amount of Rs. 52.56 crore. Similarly, the Department is implementing Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) under which priority is given to women farmers/women in Self Help Groups. In DEDS, 25.74% of total beneficiaries are women out of the total dairy farmers/entrepreneurs numbering 3,24,853."

4.7 The State-wise details regarding units and amount provided under Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) are given at **Annexure - IX.**

4.8 State/UT wise details regarding women beneficiaries under the DEDS are given at **Annexure - X.**

4.9 During the evidence meeting held on 23rd February, 2018, the representative of the Department apprised the Standing Committee as under :

"From 2014-15 to 2016-17, around 33 thousand beneficiaries have benefitted from Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG). Around 26.34 lakh animals were insured and about 95,000 chaff cutters were distributed..."

Farmer Loans and Suicides in India :

4.10 Following is the data on allocation and expenditure of the scheme on 'Special Livestock and Fisheries Sectors' Package for suicide-prone districts in A.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala' :

(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	-	36.06	70.70% of BE
2017-18	-	-	-	-	-

**The scheme ended on 30.11.2014

4.11 The Committee enquired about the rationale behind the Government discontinuing, without making any arrangement for any alternative, the special package for rehabilitation of bereaved families of farmers committing suicides in the livestock and fisheries sector, announced for 31 suicide-prone districts of A.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. The Committee also enquired about the steps being taken by the Department to resolve issues arising out of the discontinuation of such relief packages to bereaved families of farmers and if there was any mechanism or policy or guideline formulated by the Department to monitor the relief being provided to the bereaved families and to ensure that such help may reach them without any inordinate delay. To this, the Department in its written reply submitted as under :

"The Scheme of relief package in Livestock & Fisheries Sector was of 11th Five Year Plan. Its components included calf rearing, providing cattle/buffalo breeding

services, induction of high yielding milch animals, goat rearing, piggery and sheep farming, provisions of health care of dairy animals, establishment of milk chilling units and feed and fodder supply programme. Most of these components have been subsumed in the Department's schemes of White Revolution and Blue Revolution. For example, calf rearing, breeding services and estrous synchronization programme are included under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, while induction of high yield variety animals is now covered under the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme. The outlay for the White Revolution & Blue Revolution has been increased in the FY 2018-19 as compared to FY 2017-18 by 35.94% and 112.97% respectively. Hence the issue has already been addressed."

4.12 On being asked if the Government has any provision of a special rehabilitation package to families of farmers who have committed suicide, the Department in its written replies furnished as under :

"DADF is supplementing the efforts of States/UTs for development of Dairying, livestock and fisheries sectors through various schemes and programmes, however DADF is not operating any rehabilitation package to support families of deceased farmers."

4.13 On being asked if the Government have any mechanism to protect the agricultural farmers, livestock owners and fish farmers from the excesses of various financial institutions, when they are unable to repay loans timely and the details of steps taken by the Government to shield such poor farmers from exploitation and also if the Government have taken any measures or punitive actions against financial institutions and other money lending agencies resorting to violence against farmers, the Department in its written reply submitted as below :

"DADF has not received any report of exploitation by Financial Institution/Money lending agencies of the livestock owners & fish farmers from any of the Departments of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries in the States/UTs."

4.14 On being asked about the details of measures adopted by the Department to ease the process of availing loans by fish farmers, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee that there was no such beneficiary oriented scheme in the fisheries sector where loans were given to fishers through the banks.

Budget Speech of 2018-19 :

4.15 Minister of Finance in his budget speech has announced:

"..... setting up a Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FAIDF) for fisheries sector and an Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) for financing infrastructure requirement of animal husbandry sector. Total Corpus of these two new Funds would be Rs.10,000 crore."

4.16 When asked about ways in which the Department plans to utilize the proposed amount of Rs.10,000 crore for financing infrastructure requirement of the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors and if it had chalked out any strategy and identified priority areas for spending this proposed fund, the Department in its written reply furnished as under :

"The Fisheries & Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) is expected to:

- (i) fill the large infrastructure gaps in fisheries sector;
- (ii) contribute towards enhancement of fish production and productivity; and
- (iii) fulfill the requirements of tapping the full fisheries potential and achieving the vision given by the Hon. PM for doubling farmers' income through 'Blue Revolution' Scheme in Fisheries Sector.

FIDF will provide concessional finance to the State Governments/Union Territories, State entities, cooperatives, individual entrepreneurs, etc. for development of fisheries infrastructure facilities both in marine and inland fisheries sector. The infrastructure facilities to be funded under the FIDF will broadly cover development of fishing harbours/ fish landing centers, fish seed farms, fish feed mills/plants, cage culture in reservoirs, mariculture activities, introduction of deep sea fishing vessels, setting up of disease diagnostic and aquatic quarantine facilities, creation of cold chain infrastructure facilities such as ice plants, cold storage, fish transport facilities, fish processing units, fish markets etc.

Primarily, the FIDF will provide loan - (i) for Institutional loan at 6% interest rate per annum; (ii) for individual entrepreneurs at 6% for General category; and (iii) 5% for weaker sections like fisher-folk, SCs/STs/Marginal Farmers, Women and Cooperatives in respect of above. The Government of India will meet the interest subvention up to :

- (i) 2.5% for Institutional/State entities and for General category individual beneficiaries;
- (ii) 3.5% for Weaker Sections like fisher-folk, SCs/STs/marginal farmers, women and cooperatives in respect of above.

The loan lending will be over a period of 5 years from 2017-18 to 2021-22 and loan repayment will be over a period of 12 years with a moratorium of 2 years.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and Specified Banks will raise funds from markets or utilize their own financial resources to provide concessional finance to the eligible entities. The FIDF would be implemented in collaboration with NABARD, NCDC and Specified commercial banks. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) would be the Nodal Implementing Agency for overall coordination of the FIDF activities.

As far as 'Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund' (AHIDF) is concerned, the Department is in the process of having consultations with stakeholders and is chalking out components for cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat, pigs, poultry, feed & fodder to be supported for infrastructure and entrepreneurship. Modalities of implementation are also being considered with financial institutions so as to prepare Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposal."

4.17 The representatives of the Department during evidence apprised the Committee as under:

"...recognizing the immense potential of the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sector in catering to the target of doubling farmers' income, the Central Government in its Budget of 2018-19 has announced a Fisheries Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) for the fisheries sector. For financing basic facilities in the field of animal husbandry, an Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund has been announced.... Rs.10,000 crores have been proposed for the purpose.... The Central Government in its Budget of 2018-19 has also provided for benefits of Kisan Credit Card to be extended to the farmers in the sector of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries.... Hon'ble Committee had recommended the same and this has now been accepted and set to implemented..."

PART II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Agriculture forms the backbone of the economy and livestock, poultry, dairying and fisheries form an important sub-sector of agriculture allowing livelihood opportunities to farmers during seasonal unemployment; contributing to the health and nutrition of the household and providing critical inputs for agriculture besides supplementing the income of farmers. According to NSS 68th Round Survey (July 2011- June 2012) on Employment and Unemployment, 16.44 million workers as per usual status (Principal plus Subsidiaries) were engaged in the activities of farming of animals, mixed farming, fishing and aquaculture. Also, as per the CSO, value of output from livestock is about 28% of the value of output from the total agriculture and allied sector. Milk production during 2016-17 has increased to 165.4 million tonnes from 155.5 million tonnes in 2015-16, showing an annual growth rate of 6.27% with per capita milk availability at 355 grams per day in 2016-17. Poultry production, as per 19th Livestock Census has reached 729.21 million whereas egg production has been around 88.14 billion during 2016-17, with the per capita availability of eggs being 69 per annum. Meat production has gone up to 7.4 million tonnes in 2016-17, with the fisheries production increasing from 41.57 lakh tonnes in 1991-92 to 114.10 lakh tonnes in 2016-17 (provisional) and currently being estimated at 5.80 million tonnes (provisional) during the first two quarters of 2017-18. Despite such contributions from the

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sector towards the GDP, the Department is still struggling with the issue of meagre allocations.

2. The Committee further note that against a demand of Rs. 4527.79 crores in 2015-16, the Department was allocated only Rs. 1491.14 crores by the Ministry of Finance as also was the case for the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 where the Department proposed Rs. 3231.43 crores, Rs. 4922.00 crores and Rs. 6422.07 crores respectively, but was instead allocated only Rs. 1600.00 crores, Rs. 2371.00 crores and Rs. 3100.00 crores respectively against each proposal year-wise. During the course of the evidence, the Committee were apprised of the fact that prioritization of different sectors and trend of expenditure during previous years form the basis of allocation. The Committee are, however, distressed to note that despite repeated requests for a higher allocation, the Ministry of Finance has allocated very meagre funds to the Department. Notwithstanding the rise in the comparative share of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to 0.11% in the year 2017-18, the Committee feel that this too is less when viewed in the light of the contribution made by this particular sector to employment generation, the food basket and the National GDP of the country. The Committee, therefore, urge the Department to take up the matter with 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 would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

3. 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. 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. The Committee feel that this issue of a huge gap between proposed allocation and actual allocation is indicative of the poor financial planning by the Department. The Committee recommend that the Department should make a realistic assessment of its requirement before sending a proposal to Ministry of Finance for allocation of funds.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS BY THE DEPARTMENT :

4. During the course of examination of the Demands for Grants (2018-19), the Committee have observed that even the meagre allocations at the RE stage have not been fully utilized by the Department. During 2015-16, the Department was allocated Rs. 1491.14 crore out of which expenditure was Rs. 1418.20 crore which amounts to 95%. Barring the exception of the year 2016-17 where the Department spent Rs. 1743.12 crore which is 99.72% of the allocated amount of Rs. 1748.00 crore, the status of expenditure for the year 2017-18, up to 30.01.2018, has been only Rs. 2055.86 crore while Rs. 315.14 crore remains to be expended in the last two months of this quarter. This, however, is not in keeping with the idea of balanced expenditure spread out evenly throughout the quarter. Further, this also shows the laxity of the Department in financial planning leading to sub-optimal

fund utilization. The Committee are 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. This only reflects that there is some lacunae in the management and regulation of the finance of the Department. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation 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.

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

5. The Committee note that the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) has been formulated with the aim of preventing 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 now being implemented all districts covering 29 states and 7 Union Territories. Funds are provided for cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination while State Governments provide other infrastructure and manpower. The Committee are happy to note that intensive implementation of FMD-CP is taking place in the country and that second round of vaccinations in States and UTs not covered earlier, is being attempted through releasing funds under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for the FMD-CP scheme. The Committee also note that out of the allocated amount of Rs. 262.12 crore under this component during 2017-18, 94.7% has been released till 31st December, 2017 besides 73.96% of the vaccination target being achieved up to December, 2017 with funds for the same being raised from Rs. 300 crore to Rs. 508 crore for FMD

and other components. The Committee are also happy to note that Zone 1 (of the three FMD-CP zones established in India) comprising Telengana and AP, has not seen a single case of FMD in the last three years. The Committee hope that the Department will be able to achieve the target under this programme.

6. The Committee, however, note with concern that out of the proposed amount of Rs. 746.63 crore under the Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme during 2018-19, only Rs. 508.77 crore is being provided by the Ministry of Finance at the BE stage. 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 component. Emphasizing the need to have adequate funds to allow timely achievement of targets and to make the country Foot and Mouth disease free, 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 2018-19 without any hindrance.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES (ESVHD) :

7. 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. Mobile Veterinary Clinics (MVCs) is also an activity of the component of ESVHD. The MVCs are provided with Rs. 5 lakh grant per annum as upper limit. The funds are provided to the States/UTs for contractual services for technical persons, hiring vehicles, procurement of necessary equipment required for treatment and

disease diagnosis (including sample collection and transportation of these samples to the designated laboratory place) and maintaining cold chain or preservation as necessary. The vehicle should accommodate the necessary staff, the equipments, reagents/ medicines for treatment and diagnosis, facility for Artificial Insemination (AI) and also suitable freezer or related equipments for sample transportation in cold chain.

The Committee are, however, concerned to note that despite such provisions under the ESVHD component, the status of availability of mobile veterinary clinics in the country, especially in the rural areas, is still dismal. The rural farmers and livestock owners hardly have access to veterinary services, as a result of which they face huge difficulties in accessing healthcare facilities for their livestock. This is particularly due to shortage of funds and manpower for the purpose. 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 to ensure doorstep delivery, easy access of veterinary services and availability of veterinary ambulance services, especially in the rural areas of the country.

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION :

8. Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries for Development and conservation of

indigenous breeds since December 2014. This scheme is crucial for upliftment of rural poor as more than 80% low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labours. The scheme is important for enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines to meet growing demand of milk and making dairying more remunerative to the poor farmers of the country. The scheme is expected to lead to multiplication of elite animals of indigenous breeds in an exponential manner. One of the components of Rashtriya Gokul Mission is setting up of Gokul Grams for under taking development and conservation of indigenous breeds in a scientific and organized manner. Rs.173 crores have been sanctioned for 18 Gokul gram related to the proposals received from 12 states. The Gokul Grams are being established and constructed by states through the State Livestock Development Board.

The Committee note that while initiatives such as the E-Pashu Haat Portal are aimed at eliminating middlemen from the process of buying and selling of livestock, there still are infrastructural roadblocks in the implementation of such ideas. Moreover, the problem of disproportionate land holdings has led to the issue of non-availability of fodder to small and marginal farmers owning livestock. The Committee further note that the productivity of indigenous breeds of cattle has been reducing over the years and this is a cause of serious concern as their milch ability has also been declining due to this. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the Department must take this issue up with all seriousness and work towards ways to revive the productivity of native breeds besides also working on increasing their longevity. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department devise a plan to resolve these issues and revive

native breeds and in a sustainable manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

DELHI MILK SCHEME :

9. The Committee note that Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was set up with the primary objective of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices as well as for providing remunerative prices to milk producers. However, the Committee are extremely dissatisfied with the current state of affairs of DMS. The milk procurement by DMS has declined sharply over the years from 766.13 lakh kgs in 2016-17 to 617.83 lakh kgs in 2017-18. Its capacity utilization has also declined with reference to its installed capacity of 5 lakh litres per day. The procurement price of raw milk at RE stage in the year 2017-18, which was projected @42/- per liter has also declined to Rs.34/-per liter which is the actual average price of milk. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note that no major proposals are being taken up for upgrading plant and machinery, civil & electrical works of the DMS plant as this has resulted in a large amount of unspent balance.

The Committee note that the daily sale of milk of DMS has declined over the last year and the Department has attributed this to the inability of the DMS to withstand competition from Mother Dairy and Amul. The Committee are of the view that the activities of DMS are commercial in nature and therefore, it has to run as a commercial entity to make it financially viable. DMS, therefore, needs to be given functional autonomy on the lines of other commercial dairies, in order to enable it to undertake strategic decisions on commercial lines. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to consider granting functional autonomy

to DMS by taking a holistic view over the issue while also taking immediate remedial measures to check its losses and make it commercially viable. Upgradation and renovation of the DMS plant and machinery is also the need of the hour so as to help the plant function in its optimal capacity. The Committee feel that these efforts will help in increasing the sale of milk and milk products which may in turn lead to reduction in losses. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan of the Department on the issue.

NATIONAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT BOARD :

10. The Committee note that the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) was set up in September, 2006, with its headquarters at Hyderabad to realize the untapped potential of fisheries sector in inland and marine fish capture, culture, processing & marketing of fish, and overall growth of fisheries sector with the application of modern tools of research & development including biotechnology for optimizing production and productivity from fisheries. The activities of the Board are focused towards increasing the fish production and productivity in the country, to enhance the exports of fish and fishery products and to provide employment to more than 3.5 million persons by extending assistance to various agencies for implementation of activities. It also acts as a platform for public-private partnership for fisheries.

The Committee are however, perturbed to note that the proposed / demanded amount of Rs. 160.50 crore (BE) for NFDB in 2018-19 has been drastically reduced to Rs. 5.00 crore by the Ministry of Finance and this is sure to affect the functioning of the NFDB and also its production oriented activities in the fisheries sector. Besides, the Committee feel that the fisheries sector holds

immense potential to contribute towards the vision of doubling the income of farmers by 2022. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Department take up the issue of such drastic reduction of funds at the RE stage by the Ministry of Finance and pursue with them vigorously to allocate deserving funds towards the NFDB. The Committee also recommend that the Department utilize allocated funds optimally and also come up with a foolproof action plan to utilize the additional amount of Rs.750 crore as announced for infrastructure development and other facilities, as apprised by the Secretary DADF during the course of the evidence. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this direction.

GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES :

11. The Committee note that the National Agriculture Policy formulated in 2000 accorded high priority to recognition and mainstreaming of women's role in agriculture and highlighting incorporation of 'Gender Issues' in the agriculture development agenda. The Committee also note that as stated by the Department within the overall mandate, goals and objectives, the DAHDF places special emphasis on women participation and contribution in the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sector. However, the ground realities are different as highlighted in the Economic Survey 2017-18, the structural changes that are being witnessed by the agriculture sector in India necessitate re-orientation of policies towards this sector in terms of strengthening the agricultural value chain by focusing on allied activities like dairying and livestock development along with gender specific interventions. The Committee recommend that to this end the Department can do a lot by creating more opportunities for women in the Sector

and involving more number of women in the workforce by way of dairy cooperatives, livestock rearing and fishing enterprises and also by earmarking at least 30 percent of the budget allocation for women beneficiaries in all ongoing schemes and programmes of the Department. The Committee also advocate the idea of enabling women entrepreneurs in the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sector by easing loan facilities, providing requisite training to women entrepreneurs and supporting women Self Help Groups (SHGs) etc. The Department may also encourage women to take up entrepreneurial activities in the field of cattle rearing, fodder storage, milk cooperatives etc. as this will not only have a positive impact on the animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors but also foster development of these sectors in the long run. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department may work out plans drawing more and more women folk into the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sector and set an example of opening up gainful and profitable employment opportunities and mainstreaming women in the agriculture sector, particularly in the sector of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. The Committee would like to apprised of the initiatives taken by the Government in this regard.

FARMER LOANS AND SUICIDES IN INDIA :

12. 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 are also perturbed to note the DADF does not operate any rehabilitation package to support families of deceased farmers. The Committee are also aggrieved to note that the Department has no provisions for any beneficiary oriented scheme in the fisheries sector where loans are given to fishers through the banks.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government 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 bereaved families without any inordinate delay and appropriate measures should be adopted to bring in beneficiary oriented scheme in the fisheries sector so as allow fish farmers and entrepreneurs in the fisheries sector to avail loans from banks. The Committee would like to be apprised of initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

New Delhi
05 March, 2018
16 Phalgun, 1939 (Saka)

HUKMDEV NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture

**ANNEXURES WILL BE
UPLOADED LATER ON**

APPENDIX - I

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE BRANCH (2017-18)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 23rd February, 2018 from 1000 hours to 1205 hours in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
3. Dr. Tapas Mandal
4. Shri Janardan Mishra
5. Shri Devji M. Patel
6. Shri Nityanand Rai
7. Shri C.L. Ruala
8. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Meghraj Jain
10. Vinay Katiyar
11. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
11. Shri Shankarbai N.Vegad
12. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri D.S.Malha | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt Juby Amar | - | Additional Director |

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

S.No.	NAME OF THE OFFICER	DESIGNATION
1.	Shri S.K.Pattanayak	Secretary
2.	Dr. Suresh S. Honappagol	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
3.	Shri Mihir Kumar Singh	Joint Secretary
4.	Shri B. Kishore	Joint Secretary
5.	Dr. O.P. Chaudhry	Joint Secretary
6.	Dr. Paul Pandian	Fisheries Development Commissioner

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR)

1.	Dr. J.K. Jena	DDG (Animal Health), ICAR
2.	Dr. R.K. Singh	Director IVRI

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (NABARD)

1.	Shri. Padma Raghunathan	CGM, NABARD
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NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDB)

1.	Shri Minesh Shah	GM, NDDB
2.	Shri Rajesh Kumar	Manager, NDDB
3.	Shri Sangram Chaudhary	Executive Director, NDDB

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers to the Sitting convened for oral Evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2018-19). After welcoming the representatives of the Ministry to the Sitting, the Chairperson apprised them of the provisions of the Directions 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the introduction of witnesses, one of the representatives of the Department briefed the Committee about the significant features of Demands for Grants(2018-19) of DAHDF. The Chairperson and the Members of the

Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below and sought clarification/information from the Department thereon:

- I. Salient features of DFG (2018-19) of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries;
- II. Need to ensure timely furnishing of the Budgetary documents by the Department to the Committee;
- III. Achievements of the DAHDF so far and its contribution in doubling the farmers income by 2022;
- IV. Announcement of the Fisheries Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) in the Central Budget 2018-19;
- V. Steps taken to conserve indigenous breeds of cattle through the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) and establishing the *E-Pashu Haat* Portal to eliminate involvement of middlemen and enable direct buying and selling of livestock by farmers;
- VI. Need to improve the quality of milk and milk products to make them export quality and to allocate adequate funds to make India Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free;
- VII. Need to tap the vast potential of water resources and increase in allocation towards *Blue Revolution* in order to double the income of farmers;
- VIII. Need to resolve the issue of discrepancy between figures furnished by the Department in the Budgetary documents and those submitted in the written replies to questions asked by the Committee;
- IX. Steps being taken to ensure optimal utilization of funds by the Department;
- X. Steps being taken to address issues arising due to delayed achievement of FMD targets in the country owing to scanty funds allocated for the same;
- XI. Need to take up with the Ministry of Finance, the issue of a huge gap between the proposed allocation and actual allocation of the Department;

- XII. Need to take up the examination of funds provided by agencies such as NABARD etc. to the Department, on lines similar to the examination of the Demands for Grants of the Department;
 - XIII. Need to widen the perspective regarding the idea of doubling farmers income by taking into account production and revenue generation from various economic activities pursued by farmers, livestock owners, dairy entrepreneurs and fish farmers alike;
 - XIV. Steps being taken to bridge the gap between demand and availability of fodder, especially for the livestock owned by small and marginal farmers;
 - XV. Need to examine the causes behind loss of indigenous breeds and steps taken to develop these breeds;
 - XVI. Need to have extensive an network of milk cooperatives in the country, starting at the village level;
 - XVII. The pressing need to regulate stray cattle and prevent losses to farmers arising out of the same;
 - XVIII. Steps being taken to promote dairy sector in Eastern India by providing adequate funds for the same and empowering the cooperative movement in these areas of the country;
 - XIX. Need to utilize the Progeny Testing and Selection Programme to produce robust breeds of cattle and setting up laboratories for the same;
 - XX. Need to focus on balancing the workforce and encourage women entrepreneurs to participate in this sector by easing loan availing facilities for them;
4. The Representatives of the Ministry responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson then thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the issue 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 by 27th February, 2018.

The Committee then adjourned.

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

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2017-18)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 05th March, 2017 from 1000 hrs. to 1100 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

2. Smt.Raksha Khadse
3. Dr. Tapas Mandal
4. Shri Janardan Mishra
5. Shri Mukesh Rajput
6. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
7. Shri C.L. Ruala

RAJYA SABHA

8. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
9. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
10. Shri Shankarbhai N.Vegad

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri D.S. Malha | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | – | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | – | Additional Director |
| 4. | 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) XXX XXX XXX XXX

* (ii) XXX XXX XXX XXX

(iii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

* (iv) XXX XXX XXX XXX.

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**