

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2014-2015)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2015-2016)

ELEVENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

APRIL, 2015/VAISAKHA, 1937 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 27.04.2015
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 27.04.2015



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

APRIL, 2015/VAISAKHA, 1937 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2014-15)

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Sanganna Amarappa
3. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
4. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
5. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
6. Shri C. Mahendran
7. Dr. Tapas Mandal
8. Shri Janardan Mishra
9. Shri Ajay Nishad
10. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
11. Shri Nityanand Rai
12. Shri Mukesh Rajput
13. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
14. Shri C.L. Ruala
15. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
16. Shri Satyapal Singh
17. Shri Virendra Singh
18. Shri Kadiyam Srihari
19. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav
20. Shri Dharmendra Yadav
21. Shri B. S. Yeddyurappa

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard
23. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
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25. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
29. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
30. Shri Shankarbai N. Vegad
31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

(iii)

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Abhijit Kumar	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi	-	Director
3.	Shri C. Vanlalruata	-	Deputy Secretary
4.	Smt. Seema Sharma	-	Executive Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eleventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2015-2016) of the Ministry of Agriculture (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 (2014-15) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which were laid on the table of the House on 17 March, 2015. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries at their Sitting held on 15th April, 2015. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 24th April, 2015.

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;
24 APRIL, 2015
04 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Committee on Agriculture

REPORT

PART-I

CHAPTER – I

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fifth Report of Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 22 December, 2014 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same day. The Report contained 32 Recommendations.

1.2 The Committee note that the Ministry have furnished the Action Taken Notes in respect of the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on 24th March, 2015. However, the notes are yet to be analysed. As the requisite time of six months for making statement by the Minister under concerned has not elapsed, the Direction 73-A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha the same does not apply here.

CHAPTER – II

BUDGETARY ANALYSIS

Introductory

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

Government's Initiatives and Assistance to States

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 & marketing facilities and enhancement of production & profitability of livestock and fisheries enterprises.

(i) Structure

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries' is one of the three Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture. It came into existence on February 1, 1991 by merger of two Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation viz. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries was later transferred to this Department on October 10, 1997. Livestock Census Unit was transferred to this Department from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in June, 2002.

(ii) Functions

2.2 The Department is responsible for matters relating to livestock production, preservation, protection & improvement of stocks, dairy development, matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board. It also looks after all matters pertaining to fisheries, which includes inland and marine sectors and matters related to the National Fisheries Development Board. The Department advises the State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries. The main focus of the activities is on (a) Development of requisite infrastructure in States/UTs for improving animal productivity; (b) Promoting infrastructure for handling, processing and marketing of milk and milk products; (c) Preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care; (d) Strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to States; and (e) Expansion of

aquaculture in fresh and brackish water, development of marine fisheries infrastructure & post harvest operations and welfare of fisherfolk, etc.

(iii) Overview of Demands

2.3 Demand No. 3 which relates to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture was laid in the Lok Sabha on 17 March, 2015. The Demand provides for implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes both for Plan and Non-Plan activities. The Details of revenue as well as Capital Expenditure under the Plan and Non-Plan sides of Demand No.3 are given hereunder:

Demand No. 3

(Rs. in Crore)

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue			
Voted	1476.18	644.04	2120.22
Charged	-	-	-
Capital			
Voted	14.96	0.98	15.94
Charged	-	-	-
Grand Total	1491.14	645.02	2136.16

2.4 The total allocation for the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is Rs.2136.16 crore for the fiscal 2015-16. Out of this Rs. 1476.18 crore and Rs. 644.04 crore are on the Plan and Non-plan sides respectively under the Revenue Section. Similarly, Rs. 14.96 crore and Rs. 0.98 crore are on the Plan and Non-plan sides respectively under the Capital Section.

2.5 The comparison of Revised Estimates for the year 2014-15 and Budget Estimates for 2015-16 is given in the table below :-

(Rs. in crore)

	RE 2014-15		BE 2015-16	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
REVENUE	1783.20	496.33	1476.18	644.04
CAPITAL	16.80	0.67	14.96	0.98
Total	1800.00	497.00	1491.14	645.02
GRAND TOTAL	2297.00		2136.16	

The Revenue Section (Plan Side) BE for 2015-16 at Rs.1476.18 crore shows an decrease of Rs. 307.02 crore from RE for the year 2014-15 of Rs.1783.20 crore. Similarly on the Non-plan side of BE for 2015-16 at Rs.644.04 crore is higher than RE 2014-15 of Rs. 496.33 crore on the Revenue Section. The BE for 2015-16 in the Capital Section Plan side is Rs.14.96 crore, which is less than RE 2014-15 of Rs.16.80 crore is by Rs.1.84 crore. On the Non-plan side Rs. 0.67 crore RE for the year 2014-15 has been increased by Rs.0.31 crore to Rs.0.98 crore for the year 2015-16.

(iv) Budgeted Outlay

2.6 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries share in the Budgeted Outlay as compared to some other Departments of Social Sector is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

	Particulars	10 th Plan	11 th Plan	12 th Plan
Central Plan Outlay of Government of India	Budgetary Resources	4,05,735	10,96,860	27,10,840
	IEBR	4,87,448	10,59,711	16,22,899
	Total	8,93,183	21,56,571	43,33,739
Departments		10th Plan	11th Plan	12th Plan
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Amount	2,500	8,174	14,179
	% of total Outlay	0.28%	0.38%	0.33%
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Amount	13,200	66,577	71,500
	% of total Outlay	1.48%	3.09%	1.65%
Department of Agriculture Research and Education	Amount	5,368	12,589	25,553
	% of total Outlay	0.60%	0.58%	0.59%
Department of Consumer Affairs	Amount	55	1,083	1,260
	% of total Outlay	0.01%	0.05%	0.04%
Department of Food and Public Distribution	Amount	250	694	2,194
	% of total Outlay	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
Department of Health and Family Welfare	Amount	36,378	1,36,147	2,68,551
	% of total Outlay	4.07%	6.31%	6.20%
Department of School Education and Literacy	Amount	43,825	1,84,930	3,43,028
	% of total Outlay	4.91%	8.58%	7.92%
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation	Amount	14,200	506	98,015
	% of total Outlay	1.59%	0.02%	2.26%
Department of Land Resources	Amount	6,526	19,459	30,296
	% of total Outlay	0.73%	0.90%	0.70%
Department of Rural Development	Amount	56,748	1,94,933	4,12,965
	% of total Outlay	6.35%	9.04%	9.53%
Department of Women and Child Development	Amount	13,780	54,765	1,17,707
	% of total Outlay	1.54%	2.54%	2.72%

From the above table, it is observed that the percentage share of DAHDF with respect to the total Central Plan has decreased from 0.38% in the Eleventh Plan to 0.33% in the Twelfth Plan.

2.7 On being asked to furnish the reasons for the reduction in the share of DAHDF in the total central Plan for the Twelfth Plan and whether the Department had taken up this issue with the Ministry of Finance for increase in share, DAHDF while admitting the decline in their share of allocation submitted that the allocation for subsequent plans depends upon the financial resources available, competing demands for other sectors and the absorption capacity of the funds. Besides, additional Central Assistance for Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries sectors was also available to States through RKVY and NMPS. However, the Department has consistently requested Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance for higher allocation for achieving the desired objectives.

(v) Plan Allocation

2.8 For the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the approved outlay of DAHDF is Rs.14179.00 crore. The proposed outlay by the Department alongwith allocation and expenditure for the Twelfth Plan period is as under:

Approved XII Plan	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Proposal	BE	Actual Expenditure									
14179.00	3497.50	1910.00 (54.61%)	1736.88	3025.00	2025.00 (66.94%)	1748.80	3535.00	2174.00 (61.50%)	1720.93*	4527.79	1491.14 (32.93%)	-

* till 31.03.2015 Provisional

2.9 From the above, it can be inferred that during the first four fiscals of the XIIth Plan against the proposed outlay of Rs.3497.50 crore, Rs.3025.00 crore, Rs.3535.00 crore and Rs.4527.79 crore respectively, the Budgetary allocation was to the tune of Rs.1910.00 crore, Rs.2025.00 crore, Rs.2174.00 crore and Rs.1491.14 crore respectively which in percentage terms is 54.61%, 66.94%, 61.50% and 32.93% allocation of the proposal.

On being asked the reasons for setting aside the Plan Outlay, DAHDF in their written reply stated that Proposed outlays were based on the plan projections and proposed physical targets for the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors for the 12th Plan.

2.10 The Committee observed that the BE figures for the first four fiscals of the Twelfth Plan amount to Rs.7600.14 crore, which in percentage terms is a mere 54% of the approved plan outlay when asked as to whether DAHDF would be able to absorb the remaining 46% of the approved outlay during the fiscal 2016-17, the Department informed that Department is hopeful of absorbing the allocated funds in the last fiscal of the current plan period.

2.11 During the course of evidence, the representative of the Ministry submitted as under:

".... Sir, you have raised very important and pertinent questions regarding allocation of funds. We are in complete agreement with you that the concerns raised by you are the concerns of the Department as well i.e. that for some years, the allocation to the department is lower than the proposal inspite of the fact that animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries is an important sector of our economy. I would like to inform you that the target of 4% growth rate in

agriculture cannot be attained unless Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector witnesses a growth rate of 6%. During the year 2013-14 the growth in livestock sector was 5.5% and growth in agriculture sector was 3.7%. If we are to progress further and strengthen our rural economy, then public expenditure and finances like the animal husbandry and dairying needs to be increased."

2.12 Elaborating further, the representative submitted:

"When the working groups for the Twelfth Five Year Plan were set up, the growth rate in animal husbandry sector was estimated at 6% and the need of funds was estimated to be in the vicinity of Rs.25,640 crore. However, the approved outlay was Rs.14,189.00 crore which is 55% of the original estimate. During the year 2012-13 we had demanded Rs.3497.50 crore against which the allocation was Rs.1910.00 crore that is 54% only. Similarly during the year 2013-14 we had demanded Rs.3025.00 crore against which we were allocated Rs.2025.00 crore which is 67%. During the year 2014-15 against the proposal of Rs.3535.00 crore, we were allocated Rs.2174.00 crore, which is 61.5%"

2.13 In response to a query to how the Department would be able to meet the physical targets for the plan period with only 54% of the approved plan outlay, the Committee were informed that the physical targets envisaged are expected to be achieved with the released funds during 2014-15 and unspent funds available with the States.

2.14 When asked to furnish the reasons for significant reduction in BE for the year 2015-16, in comparison to the BE figures for the preceding three fiscals, the Department in their written replies informed that the schemes of the Department have been restructured on account of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission through which higher devolution of funds have been made to the State Governments with corresponding reduction in Central Budget. Two schemes of the Department namely National Livestock Mission and Veterinary Services and Animal Health have

been transferred to the State Sector and their budget allocation have been reduced and the State Governments are proposed to contribute their share for implementation of these schemes.

2.15 During the course of evidence, on being asked by the Committee about the reasons for drastic reduction in BE for the year 2015-16 in comparison to the preceding three fiscals, the representative of the Ministry submitted:

"The question arises whether the allocation for the year 2015-16 is adequate or not we had projected our requirement to the tune of about Rs.4527.00 crore, so as to be able to achieve our targets. However, against that we have been allocated only 33% amounting to Rs.1491.00 crore. We had discussed the issue with the Ministry of Finance that with such meager allocations we would neither be able to achieve our targets nor be able to substantially contribute to our rural economy. Ministry of Finance informed that 14th Finance Commission has increased allocation to the states by 10%. In the case of the Department this 10% increase in monetary terms amount to Rs.1.41 lakh crore. This increase of 10% has reduced the allocation of the Central Ministries. This has altered the share of Centre/States from the earlier 75-25 to 50-50. However, the irony is that even with our 50% share, our allocation is still not complete. The Prime Minister has constituted a Committee for Rationalization of Schemes, which is composed of Chief Ministers of 10 States and they are going to hold a meeting in the NITI Ayog tomorrow and we are going to make a presentation there. We are grateful to the Committee for its guidance. Via our presentation we would be informing the Committee on Rationalization of Schemes that no doubt that you have reduced our share from 75% to 50%, yet we do not have adequate funds for our 50% share for this, we are in need of additional 1.5-2 thousand crore rupees. Whatever apprehension the Parliamentary Committee have, will be brought to the notice of the Committee chaired by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh tomorrow."

(vi) Allocation and Utilization of Funds

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure	Percentage Utilisation of BE
2012-13	1910.00	1800.00	1736.88	90.93
2013-14	2025.00	1800.00	1748.80	86.36
2014-15	2174.00	1800.00	1720.93*	67.81
2015-16	1491.14	-	-	-
Total	7600.14	5400.00	5206.61	-

***Expenditure upto 31.03.2015**

The Table above reveals that BE figures of Rs.1910.00 crore, Rs.2025.00 crore, Rs.2174.00 crore for the fiscals 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 were lowered at RE stage to Rs.1800.00 crore, Rs.1800.00 crore and Rs.1800.00 crore respectively.

2.16 On being asked to justify reduction in RE, vis-a-vis the BE during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the Department informed that Department had actually proposed allocation to the tune of Rs.3497.50 crore for 2012-13, Rs.3025.00 crore for 2013-14 and Rs.3535.00 crore for 2014-15, against which, Planning Commission allocated outlay of Rs.1910.00 crore, Rs.2025.00 crore and Rs.2174.00 for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively at BE stage. Outlays were further reduced to Rs.1800.00 crore for all the three years though the Department had made request for higher allocation.

2.17 Responding to the Committee's query on under-utilization of allocated funds, DAHDF informed that Department was actually made available an amount of Rs.1800 crore at Revised Estimate Stage for the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14, against which, Department made actual releases to the tune of Rs.1736.88 crore and Rs.1748.80 crore in respective financial years. The actual shortfall for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 were Rs.63.12 crore and Rs.51.20 crore respectively. The major reason for under utilization of funds is delay in submission of project proposals and utilization Certificates by the States/Implementing Agencies. Actual utilization of funds i.e. release of funds during 2014-15 is Rs 1720.93 crore.

2.18 Explaining the Department's stand the representative of the Department during the course of tendering evidence before the Committee submitted as under:

"..... The irony of the situation is that the reduced allocation was further pruned down at RE stage to Rs.1800.00 crore from Rs.1910.00 crore in the year 2012-13, in 2013-14 the BE of Rs.2025.00 crore was revised at RE stage to Rs.1800.00 crore and in the year 2014-15 BE of Rs.2174.00 crore was reduced to Rs.1800.00 crore at RE stage. However, during these three years our utilization percentage was above 96%, resultantly, we have utilized the entire allocation."

(vii) Results Framework Document (RFD)

2.19 The Department have informed that the concept of RFD was introduced in the year 2009, to measure the performance of Ministries/Departments of Government of India. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has furnished figures of the composite scores awarded by the High Power Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary:-

SL. No.	Year	Score
1.	2010-11	92.91%
2.	2011-12	80.27%
3.	2012-13	95.48%
4.	2013-14	91.97% (Provisional)

2.20 On being asked the reasons for the decline in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries composite score 91.97% in 2013-14, as compared to 95.48% in 2012-13, the Department have submitted that the achievements of Department came down during 2011-12 due to less weighed score obtained in success indicators like (a) Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (b) Number of items on which information uploaded by 10.2.2012 (in compliance with the RTI Act, 2005), (c) Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential

areas of corruption (d) Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification (e) Fodder seed production (f) Area of grassland developed (g) Construction of houses for fishermen (h) New ponds constructed and (i) Ponds renovated, where achievement was less than the target. The achievements of Department came down during 2013-14 due to less weighed score obtained in success indicators like (a) New ponds constructed, Ponds renovated and numbers of fingerlings produced. (reason for low achievement may be sought from Fisheries Unit) (b) Number of bull calves produces. (c) Number of animal insured (reason for low achievement may be sought from NLM Division) (d) Independent Audit Implementation of Citizen Charter (CCC) and (e) Independent Audit Implementation of Public Grievances (reason for low achievement may be sought from General Coordination Unit).

2.21 When asked to furnish the composite final score of the Department for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 as well as the measures proposed/taken by them to further increase their composite score in the future, the Department informed that Cabinet Secretariat has not informed the Final Composite Result Framework Document (RFD) Score for the year 2013-14. However, the provisional performance evaluation report downloaded from the website of RFMS, Cabinet Secretariat, as per which, the composite Result Framework Document (RFD) Score is 91.97% for the year 2013-14 for this Department. As regard the composite score for the year 2014-15, the final achievement against the RFD targets are being compiled and same may be uploaded within the time frame prescribed by the Cabinet Secretariat.

(viii) Utilization Certificates (UCs)

2.22 The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in one of their documents furnished to the Committee in context of examination of Demands for Grants have submitted the following statements highlighting status of pending utilization certificates.

(Rs. in Crore)					
No. of UC's Due on 01.04.2014	Amount	No. of UCs received	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received	No. of UCs o/s as on 31.12.2014	Amount Involved in respect of UCs outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6
630	1634.54	Nil	Nil	630	1634.54

From the above, it can be inferred that 630 UCs amounting to Rs.1634.54 crore that were outstanding as on 01.04.2014 have not been liquidated till 31.12.2014.

CHAPTER-III
SECTORAL AND SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(i) Introductory

3.1 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 and finally being a dependable “bank on hooves” in times of need. It acts as a supplementary and complementary enterprise. According to NSSO 66th Round Survey (July 2009 – June 2010), total number of workers in farming of animals is 20.5 millions as per usual status (principal status plus subsidiaries status irrespective their principal activity status). Farmers of marginal, small and semi-medium operational holdings (area less than 4 ha) own about 87.7% of the livestock. Hence development of livestock sector would be more inclusive.

3.2 India has vast resource of livestock and poultry, which play a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of rural masses. There are about 300.00 million bovines, 65.07 million sheep, 135.2 million goats and about 10.3 million pigs as per 19th Livestock Census in the country. There are 190.9 million cattle, 108.7 million buffalos, 0.1 million Yaks, 0.3 million Mithuns, 65.07 million Sheep, 135.2 million Goat, 10.3 million Pigs, 1.48 million other animals, 729.2 million poultry. However, the growth rate of total Bovines and livestock have declined by 1.5% and 3.3% respectively.

3.3 Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other, and both crucial for overall food security. According to estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Gross Value Added from livestock sector at current prices was about Rs.4,06,035 crore during 2013-14 which is about 21.58% of the Gross Value Added from total agriculture, forestry and fishing sector at current prices and 22.75% at constant prices (2011-12). The livestock Sector is contributing about 3.88% of total Gross Value added of the Country at current prices and about 3.92% at constant prices (2011-12). The Livestock Sector was expanded by 5.5% during 2013-14 against the total agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors growth of 3.7% during the same period at 2011-12 prices

(ii) Allocation to Animal Husbandry Sector

3.4 Following is the funds allocation and expenditure for Animal Husbandry Sector during the first three years of the Twelfth Plan alongwith BE for 2015-16:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	AE
2012-13	1063.10	909.43	880.80
2013-14	1051.49	932.85	916.16
2014-15	1118.57	960.62	773.00*
2015-16	501.58	-	-
Total	3734.74	2802.9	2569.96

*expenditure till 02.03.2015

It can be observed that during the first three fiscals of the Twelfth Plan BE figures have been revised downwards at RE stage and the actual expenditure is lower than the

RE figures. Furthermore, the allocation BE for the year 2015-16 of Rs.501.58 crore is lower by Rs.616.99 crore vis-a-vis de-allocation for the year 2014-15.

(iii) Food Safety and Traceability

3.5 The Department have submitted that this being entirely a new area for the country for which neither requisite expertise nor experience is available, hence, the Department entered into a Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) with FAO to devise a strategy for animal identification and traceability system in India. Under the approved Technical Cooperation (TCP), the FAO had to draft a strategy and an action plan for an animal identification and traceability system in India. The FAO submitted its recommendation in October, 2012 which was not giving any workable strategy for implementing the scheme even in a pilot phase immediately. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has been requested to devise a strategy for implementation of Animal Identification and Traceability System (AI & TS) in one or two States (Punjab/Haryana), initially covering aspects on meat safety and later, for dairy products. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 2015-16 of the 12th Plan.

3.6 BE, RE and AE figures for this scheme during the Twelfth Plan Period is as follows:

Year	BE	RE	AE	(Rs. in crore)
2012-13	5.00	-	-	
2013-14	2.00	-	-	
2014-15	0.01	0.01	-	
2015-16	0.01	-	-	
Total	7.02	0.01	-	

While analyzing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure for this scheme during the Twelfth Plan Period, it was found that BE of Rs.7.02 crore has been granted but the expenditure column is Nil.

(iv) National Control Programme for Classical Swine Fever

3.7 The Department submitted that Classical Swine Fever (commonly called as Swine Fever or Hog Cholera) is a highly devastating viral disease of the pigs. The disease is highly infectious and contagious. In India, it is rated under the diseases of high economic importance and losses are occurring directly due to mortality, retardation of growth, reproductive problems of affected pigs and indirectly by bringing restrictions on exports of pork and pork products. Infected carrier females may give birth to persistently infected pigs. Both morbidity and mortality are high in acute infections. The mortality rate in acute cases can reach 90%. Chronic infections are also fatal in most cases.

3.8 Looking at the importance of the disease causing huge loss to the piggery industry and small farmers with need to have dedicated control programme for control Classical Swine Fever in the country based on the availability of tissue culture vaccine, a new component 'Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)' has been added to the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH& DC)" after approval of CCEA for 12th Plan from 2014-15 under which, funds to the tune of Rs.1.43 crore have been released to States for carrying out vaccination of entire eligible pig population in three NE States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

3.9 The status of proposed allocation, BE, RE and actual utilization under this component is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)				
Year	Proposed Allocation	BE	RE	Expenditure
2013-14	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
2014-15	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.42*
2015-16	5.00	3.00	-	-
Total		4.01	1.51	1.42

* As on 02.03.2015

3.10 On being enquired by the Committee on the reasons for confining the implementation of the scheme in the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh, the Department informed that the States of Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland did not send the proposals, however, the proposal from Government of Tripura was received late and the funds were released to Tripura in last week of March, 2015

(v) Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

3.11 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 75:25 (Centre: State) sharing basis except NE States, where the grants are provided on 90:10 basis. The Department have informed the Committee that there are 11,101 veterinary hospitals/poly clinic, 22745 veterinary dispensaries and 27050 veterinary aid centres, stockman centres and mobile dispensaries in the country. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-I**.

3.12 The BE, RE and AE for this Scheme during the Twelfth Plan period is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2012-13	91.00	46.87	51.63
2013-14	60.00	50.03	54.15
2014-15	50.00	20.00	17.67*
2015-16	13.00	-	-
Total	214.00	116.90	123.45

* As on 02.03.2015

From the above, it can be inferred that BE figures have been revised downward at RE stage during the fiscals 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 and actual expenditure has either matched or exceeded the RE figures.

3.13 Noting that the BE for the current fiscal i.e. 2015-16 of Rs.13.00 crore is drastically less than the BE figure of Rs.50.00 crore for the preceding year, the Committee enquired the reasons for the same. Responding to this, the Department submitted that overall BE of LH&DC scheme now renamed as Veterinary Services & Animal Health (VS&AH) has been drastically reduced for Financial Year 2015-16. Accordingly, BE for ESVHD component has been fixed at Rs. 13.00 crore.

3.14 When asked go furnished state-wise details of Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries renovated/newly constructed under this Scheme during the course of the Twelfth Plan Period, the Department informed that veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, polyclinics etc. are set up by the States/ Union Territory (UT) Governments depending upon the livestock population in a particular area and availability of resources. However, in order

to address the need to set up new veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries by the States/UTs and to strengthen/ equip the existing ones, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs under 'Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries (ESVHD)'. During 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2012-13 and onwards (till 2014-15), financial assistance has been provided to States/UTs for construction/renovation of veterinary hospitals/dispensaries as under:

Year	Construction of hospitals	Renovation of hospitals	Total (2+3)	Construction of dispensaries	Renovation of dispensaries	Total (5+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2012-13	59	284	343	215	647	862
2013-14	256	160	416	23	340	363
2014-15	65	81	146	238	5	243

In addition to this, funds have also been provided to State of Karnataka for setting up of 50 Mobile Veterinary Clinics during 2014-15.

3.15 The Department further submitted that Veterinary Services are provided by the State Governments and therefore, this may depend upon the States as to allow same veterinary doctor to travel in a villages day-wise. However, keeping in view to provide door steps veterinary services for animals of remote areas, Department have initiated a new activity i.e. Mobile Veterinary Clinics as part of ESVHD.

3.16 Responding to a query on how to motivate young students to study veterinary science, the Department stated that as per Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984, Veterinary Council of India is responsible for laying down the minimum standard of veterinary education (Under Graduate Course i.e., B.V. Sc & AH). Accordingly, Veterinary Council of India with the approval of the Central Government has framed the

minimum standard, i.e. Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education Regulations, 2008, for the B.V. Sc & AH course which is a five year degree course. The degree (B.V.Sc & AH) awarded by different universities/veterinary institutions has been included in the first schedule of the IVC Act as recognized veterinary degree. A person holding such recognized veterinary degree is granted registration under provision of the said Act and is called as registered veterinary practitioner. Only such registered veterinary practitioner are registered to practice for providing veterinary care and health services in India. RVP is also entitled to sign or authenticate the veterinary certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed and is entitled to give evidence at any inquest or any court of law as per Indian Evidence Act.

3.17 During the course of evidence, the representative of the Ministry while responding to a query on the shortage of veterinary doctors in the country stated as under:

"...Many of the Hon. Members made a reference with regard to shortage of veterinary doctors, that is very much true. There is a requirement of almost to the tune of 1,15,000 veterinarians including all sectors. But as of now, there are only about 65,000 to 70,000. So, there is a shortfall or a gap in between the demand and the supply. There are about 33 veterinary colleges across the country which are recognised by the Veterinary Council of India and about 14 State Veterinary Universities and 50 Agricultural Universities."

3.18 When the Committee queried about the steps involved in the setting up of Government/Private veterinary colleges, the representative of the Ministry submitted that:

"For that, there is the Veterinary Council of India which has been passed by the Act of Parliament. It is in line with that of the Medical Council of India. Recently, the Veterinary Council of India has taken a decision to enhance the

admission intake capacity from the existing 60 to 100 in some of the veterinary colleges wherever the capacity exists. This has been already committed."

3.19 During the course of evidence, the Department also informed that even if new veterinary colleges are opened and the intake increased, it would take a minimum of 10-15 years to overcome the shortage of 1,15,000 veterinarians.

3.20 On being enquired by the Committee if there was any short term plans to overcome this shortage, the Department stated that in order to improve the system, a Committee was set-up in the Department for standardization of education of para-vets and to prescribe a curriculum for 15 months for training and education of para-vets. This proposal has been submitted to the states for their comments.

3.21 When the Committee enquired about the response of the State Governments to this proposal of the Centre, it was informed that only a few States had forwarded their comments which were not favourable. This main reason for this is the opposition of the para-vet associations of the States, as States have their own para-vet courses of different durations, i.e. 9 months, 12 or 15 months. In general the States are opposed to this proposal of the Centre.

3.22 The Committee were further informed that under the scheme of National Programme for Bovine Breeding through Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technician in Rural India (MAITRI) candidates are being imparted three months training on animal health and artificial insemination and on successful completion of their course they would be able to perform the task of para-vets at the field level.

(vi) Establishment of MAITRIs under NPBBDD

3.23 In order to deliver quality breeding inputs at the farmer's doorstep and to achieve higher conception rates assistance has been made available to the States under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) for establishment of MAITRIs (Multi Purpose AI Technicians in Rural India). 30,000 MAITRIs are proposed to be established under the scheme during 12th Plan period. MAITRI are chosen from unemployed educated rural youth and from the local area as they know the area and utility of the timely AI service. MAITRIs are trained at accredited AI training institute (evaluated and accredited by CMU) using uniform training module developed by Government of India for a duration of 3 months (1 month classroom training and 2 month training in the field with AI service provider). MAITRIs will be multipurpose workers along with AI they will take up; a) veterinary first aid; b) vaccination, c) agent for livestock insurance; d) ration balancing; e) milk recording; f) data entry in national database; g) agent for distribution of fodder seeds root slips and stem slips etc. h) demonstration on feed management, health management breeding management will also be conducted through MAITRIs under NPBB. Provision of Rs.20,000 per MAITRI is made under the project for training and during training period stipend at the rate of Rs.1500 PM is made available to MAITRI. After completion of training provision of Rs.60,000 has been made available under the scheme for procurement of equipments. Scheme also provides tapering grant @ Rs.1500/PM during 1st year, Rs.1200 PM during 2nd year and Rs.800 PM during 3rd year. MAITRIs are established on self sustainable basis.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

(i) Introductory

3.24 The Dairy sector in India has grown substantially over the years. As a result of prudent policy intervention, India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual output of 137.68 million tonnes of milk during the year 2013-14 as compared to 132.43 million tonnes in 2012-13 recording a growth of 3.96%. The anticipated milk production in the country for the year 2014-15 is about 142 million tonnes. This represents a sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for growing population. Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities particularly for women and marginal farmers. The per capita availability of milk has reached a level of 307 grams per day during the year 2013-14, which is more than the world average of 294 grams per day. Most of the milk in the Country is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers. About 15.46 million farmers have been brought under the ambit of 1,62,600 village level dairy corporative societies up to March, 2014. The cooperative milk unions have procured an average of 34.2 million kgs of milk per day during the year 2013-14 as compared to 33.5 million kgs in the previous year recording a growth of 2.1%. The sale of liquid milk by cooperative sector has reached 29.4 million litres per day during the year 2013-14 registering a growth of 5.8% over the previous year.

3.25 The efforts of the Department in the dairy sector are concentrated on promotion of dairy activities including non-operation flood areas with emphasis on building up cooperative infrastructure, revitalization of sick dairy cooperative milk unions and creation of infrastructure in the States for production of quality milk and milk products.

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) continues, its activities for overall development of Dairy Sector in Operation Flood areas.

3.26 The plan allocation and expenditure of funds for Dairy Development Sector during the first two fiscals of the XIIth Plan is as follows:-

Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	(Rs. in Crores)									
		2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Dairy Development	3781.00	392.00	543.54	523.71	580.01	519.80	501.59	566.47	479.54	375.21*	506.00

Expenditure till 02.03.2015

The above table reveals that the approved outlay for the Twelfth Plan was Rs.3781.00 crore. The total BE figures for the first four fiscals amount to Rs.2044.48 crore, the RE for the first three fiscals is to the tune of Rs.1542.88 crore and the actual expenditure till 02.03.2015 is Rs.1400.51 crore.

(ii) National Dairy Development Board

Animal Breeding Activities

3.27 Progeny Testing (PT) and Pedigree Selection (PS) programme being implemented under NDP-I to meet the demand of disease free HGM bulls of different breeds for production of high quality disease free semen doses. These programmes aim to produce 2500 HGM Bulls to meet the entire requirement of HGM bulls for frozen semen stations across the country by end of the project period. Existing semen stations are also being strengthened to produce high quality disease free frozen semen doses.

Under the NDP-I it was planned to cover 13 sub projects under PT programme and till

December 2014 all 13 sub projects from 12 EIAs have been approved with operations in 9 States. The breeds covered under PT programme are mentioned below:

Cattle breed covered under Progeny Testing Programme	Buffalo breeds covered under Progeny Testing programme
Pure Holstein Friesian	Mehsana
Cross bred Holstein Friesian	Murrah
Cross bred Jersey	

Cattle breed covered under Pedigree Selection Programme	Buffalo breeds covered under Pedigree Selection Programme
Gir	Jaffarabadi
Kankrej	Pandharpuri
Hariana	Nili Ravi
Rathi	
Tharparkar	

3.28 When queried by the Committee about the number of existing semen stations that have been strengthened to produce high quality disease free semen doses, the Department in their written response submitted that under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding 45 semen stations have been strengthened upto 2013-14 to produce high quality disease free semen doses. In order to attain qualitative and quantitative improvement in semen production Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries has also constituted Central Monitoring Unit for evaluation and grading of semen stations. At present there are 45 A & B graded semen stations against 14 in 2004-05.

Under NDP-I 22 Sub Project Plans received from 18 EIAs in 13 states have been approved for strengthening of semen station.

3.29 In response to a query on the plans chalked out by the Department to include other breeds of cattle and buffalos under PT and PS programme, the Department

submitted that looking towards the importance of indigenous breeds in national economy the Department have taken following initiatives:

- i) **“Rashtriya Goukul Mission”** an initiative under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development has been launched with the aim to conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds in a focused and scientific manner. All indigenous breeds (33 breeds of cattle and 7 breeds of buffalo) are covered under the scheme.
- ii) **National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres (NKBC)** are being established one in Andhra Pradesh and one in Madhya Pradesh. The NKBC will not only act as repository of indigenous germplasm will also be source of certified germplasm in the form of bulls, semen and embryos.
- iii) Preservation and conservation of 6 indigenous breeds of Cattle (Tharparkar, Gir, Sahiwal, Haryana, Kankrej and Rathi) and 6 Buffalo Breeds (Murrah, Jaffarabadi, Mehsani, Pandharpuri, Nili Ravi and Banni) through progeny testing and pedigree selection is being undertaken under NDP-I.

(iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

3.30 Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDs) was started in September, 2010 with the objective for promotion of private investment in dairy sector in order to increase the Milk Production in the country and helping in poverty reduction through self employment opportunities. This scheme is being implemented through NABARD which provides financial assistance to commercially bankable projects with loan from Commercial, Cooperative, Urban and Rural Banks with a back ended capital subsidy of 25% of the project cost to the beneficiaries of general category and 33.33% of the

project cost to SC & ST beneficiaries. The Scheme has approved for continuation with certain modifications and the budget provision of Rs.1,400 crore during 12th Plan. Since inception, against the total release of Rs.871.29 crore, NABARD has disbursed Rs.823.14 crore as back ended capital subsidy to the beneficiaries for setting up of 2,24,402 dairy units upto 31st December, 2014.

The BE, RE and AE for this Scheme during the Twelfth Plan period is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2012-13	150.00	330.00	310.00
2013-14	300.00	284.31	284.30
2014-15	229.99	228.18	146.59*
2015-16	127.00	-	-
Total	806.99	842.49	748.89

* As on 02.03.2015

3.31 The Budgetary Allocation for the first four fiscals amounts to Rs.806.99 crore, the RE figures amount to Rs.842.49 crore and the actual expenditure till 02.03.2015 is Rs.748.99 crore.

3.32 Noting that the objective of this scheme is to increase milk production in the country, the Committee desired to be apprised to the role of this scheme in enhancing milk production in the country. Responding to the same, the Department submitted that the scheme has contributed in enhancing the milk production in the country. The recently conducted Evaluation and Impact Study of DEDS by NPC also clearly indicates that there has been a significant increase of around 123 percent in overall average milk production per beneficiary entrepreneur.

FISHERIES

(i) Introductory

3.33 Constituting about 5.68% of the global fish production, India today is the second largest fish producing nation in the world. India is also a major producer of fish through aquaculture and ranks second in the world after China. The total fish production during 2013-14 (provisional) is at 9.58 million tonnes (MT) with a contribution of 6.14 MT from inland sector and 3.44 MT from marine sector respectively. The fish production during the first two quarters of 2014-15 has also shown an increasing trend and is estimated at 4.37 Million Tonnes (p). The fish production has increased since 1990-91 from 3.84 MT in 1990-91 to 9.58 MT in 2013-14. The growth in fish production, has shown a cyclical pattern with an increasing long term trend. However, a constant growth has been observed in marine sector since 2008-09.

3.34 The sector contributes about 0.92% to the overall Gross Value Added (GVA) and 5.58% of the agricultural GVA at current prices for the year 2013-14. Fish products also form a significant commodity for overseas trade. During 2013-14, Export aggregated to 9,83,756 tonnes in volume and valued at Rs.30,213 crore recording an increase of 5.98% in quantity and 60.23% in rupees over previous year. The historical scenario of Indian fisheries reveals a paradigm shift from marine dominated fisheries to a scenario where inland fisheries has emerged as major contributor to the overall fish production in the country. World Fisheries Day was observed first time in India on 21st November, 2014 during the International Trade Fair.

(ii) Annual Plan Allocations and Expenditure

3.35 While analyzing the data furnished by DAHDF, details of 12th Plan Outlay for fisheries sector alongwith BE, RE and Expenditure for the first three fiscals and BE of the fourth fiscal of the 12th Plan, it is found that the BE figures for the last three fiscals have been revised downwards at RE stage. The Department have attributed this to the fact that the financial allocation to the Department is decided by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance depending upon the overall resources available. The Department while distributing the allocated amount to various sectors such as animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries, considers fisheries as one of the priority sectors. The Budget allocation for fisheries was enhanced during 2014-15 to Rs.480.96 crore against the BE allocation of Rs. 371.50 crore.

3.36 Details of 12th Plan Outlay for fisheries sector alongwith BE, RE and Expenditure for the first three fiscals and BE of the fourth fiscal of the 12th Plan is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fisheries	2483.00	340.70	312.14	298.61	371.50	332.35	316.21	480.96	351.56	320.83*	476.95

*expenditure till 02.03.2015

From the above table, it can be inferred that during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the BE figures of Rs.340.70 crore, Rs.371.50 crore and Rs. 480.96 crore were lowered at RE stage to Rs.312.14, Rs.332.35 crore and Rs.351.56 crore and actual utilization was Rs.298.61, 316.21 crore and Rs.320.83 crore respectively. However, out

of the approved plan outlay, the BE figures amount to Rs.1670.11 crore only i.e. a variation of Rs.812.89 crore.

3.37 When asked to furnish the reasons for slow pace utilization of RE funds during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the Department have stated that the combined RE figures for the first three fiscals amount to Rs.996.05 crore and the actual expenditure against the RE is Rs.969.82crore, which is about 97.37 %. The Division has made efforts to utilize the allocated RE amount. However, some financial restriction such as demarcation of funds for NE region and SCSP and restriction on funds utilization during last quarter and in the March were some the reasons attributed for marginally low expenditure. It was further stated that the actual expenditure during 2014-15 was Rs. 353.36 crores, against the RE allocation Rs 351.56 crore.

(iii) Directorate of Aquatic Animal Health and Quarantine (DAAHQ)

3.38 It has been stated that a new sub-component of setting up aquatic animal quarantine units and disease diagnostic laboratories was introduced under the component of Animal Quarantine & Certification Services of the Central sector scheme on 'Directorate of Animal Health' in the XI Plan based on recommendations of the National Farmers commission to strengthen the biosecurity of livestock and marine sector. With the increase in movement of aquatic animals within the country and across the borders, the risk of transmission of diseases which could impact both the aquatic animals as well as those who come in contact with them and its possible impact on the biodiversity and on the habitat is another emerging concern. It is understood that a casual approach to the issues of contamination and cross contamination and species introductions can have devastating effect on the economic activity of aquaculture and

food security in general. Initially it was envisaged to set up of one quarantine station each on the east and west coast with a coordinating office at New Delhi. Further, units may have to be opened at major sea/air ports depending upon the volume of traffic. It was also proposed that the Disease Diagnostic Laboratories on the east coast and west coast as an integral part of each quarantine unit with necessary staff and equipment. Networking at field level will be achieved through designated institutions and State fisheries departments. The set up is now proposed to be established as a Directorate of Aquatic Animal Health & Quarantine under Fisheries division of the DAHDF.

3.39 When asked to comment on the likely time period by which this scheme would be operational as well as details of its headquarters and zonal offices, the Department submitted that DADF could be in a position to fully operationalise the DAAHQ at the head quarter in New Delhi alongwith its initial two field units for Chennai and Mumbai by the end of XII Five Year Plan. Presently, there is no proposal to change the Head quarter of DAAHQ from New Delhi. However, there is a plan to set up more aquatic quarantine stations at the locations of other designated ports namely Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kochi & Visakhapatnam in future for which proposals may be included in the EFC for the next FY Plan.

3.40 When asked to furnish a detail note highlighting the modus operandi of this organization, the Committee were informed that acquisition of land at the designated location and construction of facilities for setting up Aquatic Animal Quarantine Units (AAQU) and Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (DDL) for Chennai and Mumbai. As regards the acquisition of land for the AAQU and DDL in Chennai, a plot measuring 3 acres in Padappai has been acquired from Govt. of Tamil Nadu free of cost and

subsequently a compound wall has got constructed around it through CPWD. For further construction work technical design required for AAQU & DDL is being worked out by an Expert Committee recently constituted for this purpose. Once the technical designs are ready the construction work would be awarded to CPWD for a suitable building and other facilities required for the proposed set up. The identified land in Palghar of Thane district near Mumbai measuring 10 acres has been offered by the Govt. of Maharashtra for transfer to DADF free of cost. An official resolution from the State Govt. is awaited on receipt of which the said land will be taken over for further development of facilities for AAQU and DDL as per the technical designs recommended by the Expert Committee. Recruitment of staff and their posting at Head quarter and field units. As regards the three posts namely Dy.Director (Aquatic Quarantine), Assistant Director (Aquatic Quarantine) and Fisheries Research Investigator (Quarantine) created for the headquarters in New Delhi, one post of FRI(Q) has already been filled up and the incumbent is posted with Fisheries Division for assisting in the matters related to aquatic quarantine etc. The post of DD(AQ) and AD(AQ) have already been advertised by the DADF for filling up on deputation basis. Further processing of applications received will be taken up in consultation with UPSC. Once all these three posts are filled up the Headquarter unit will start functioning for coordination and supervision of the regional units under the DAAHQ. Regarding the 18 posts of technical and non-technical nature created for the regional field units, a few anomalies arose in pay scales for certain posts due to 6th Pay Commission. Accordingly, a proposal for upgradation of these posts was sent to Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance. They have agreed to the proposal in principle and advised to consult the IFD for their concurrence. The same is under consideration of IFD. Once IFD concurs in the proposal the process for recruitment to these posts will

commence in consultation with UPSC/ Staff Selection Commission. Accommodation for headquarter unit in New Delhi. A requisition for official space to accommodate the Headquarter unit in New Delhi was made from DADF to Directorate of Estates and it was indicated that a suitable accommodation would be provided in the upcoming Central Govt. office complex at INA. Purchase of office and laboratories equipment. After the construction work is complete at the field units the office furniture and equipment and also the laboratory and other necessary equipment for the AAQU and DDL facilities will be procured following the relevant provisions of GFR. Similarly the office equipment and furniture etc. for the Headquarter unit will be procured once the suitable accommodation is available for lodging the Headquarter unit.

PART –II

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee note that the Action Taken Replies regarding the action taken by the Government on the observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee were furnished by the Government on 24th March, 2015. They further note that the Statement of the Minister under Direction 73-A of Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha is due on June, 2015. The Committee are hopeful that the Government would have made all efforts to act upon their recommendations contained in the Fifth Report and that the Ministers Statement under Direction 73-A of Directions by Speaker, Lok Sabha would be made within the stipulated time.

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

2. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities alongwith agriculture continue to be an integral part of human life since the process of civilization started. These activities have contributed to the food basket, draught animal power and also helped in maintaining ecological balance. These activities also play a significant role in generating gainful employment to more 70.5 millions in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women besides providing cheap and nutrition food to millions of peoples. The Committee find that farmers, marginal small and semi medium operational

holdings area less than 4 hectare on about 87.7% of the livestock. However, the Committee note with concern that when the issue of distribution of financial resources crops up, the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sector gets neglected. This is evident from the fact that the percentage share of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries stands at just 0.33% in the Twelfth Plan vis-a-vis 0.38% in the Eleventh Plan. Although, the allocation in monetary terms has increased from Rs.8174.00 crore in the Eleventh Plan to Rs.14,179.00 crore in the Twelfth Plan, yet the Committee are of the firm opinion that this too is woefully inadequate. Keeping in view the importance of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sector in supplementing the income of our farmers, the Committee recommend that the Government increase the share of the Department in the Central Plan at the earliest if it is really committed towards the development of this vital sector of our economy.

MISMATCH BETWEEN PROPOSED AND ACTUAL ALLOCATION

3. During the course of the examination of Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Committee have observed that during the first four years of the Twelfth Plan i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 a huge variation exists between amount proposed by the Department and the amount allocated by the erstwhile Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance. In the year 2012-13 against a proposal of Rs.3497.50 crore, the allocation was Rs.1910.00 crore (54.61%). During the year 2013-14 the Department was allocated Rs.2025.00 crore against the proposal of Rs.3025.00 crore (66.94%). In 2014-15 the proposal was for Rs.3535.00 crore, but the allocation was Rs.2174.00 crore (61.49%). During the current fiscal year,

against a proposal of Rs.4527.79 crore, the allocation was a meager Rs.1491.14 crore (32.93%). This mismatch between the proposed allocation and the actual allocation is a cause of concern to the Committee and makes them ponder over the efficacy of the extant planning process or the lack of it. The Committee are well aware that allocations are decided on the inter-sector priorities as well as availability of resources, yet they are of the firm view that some degree of parity needs to exist between the proposed/actual allocation figures. They, therefore, impress upon all the concerned agencies to come together and discuss threadbare this issue to ensure that in the future the variation in proposed allocation and actual allocation is narrowed down to the extent possible.

4. Guided by the admission of the Department that in order for agriculture sector to attain a growth rate of 4%, it is essential that animal husbandry and dairying sector attain a growth rate of 6% and for this, the Department definitely needs increased budgetary allocation. The Committee exhort upon the agencies involved in the planning process to wake up to this reality and ensure immediate quantum enhancement of funds to the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sector, otherwise the sub-par performance of this sector would in turn impede the performance of the agriculture sector which would have a negative spiraling impact on our economy.

ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

5. The Committee note with concern that consequent to the award of the 14th Finance Commission the grant made to States from Central Divisible Pool has been hiked from 32% to 42%, which has resulted in reduction of BE for 2015-16 of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which is to the tune of

Rs. 1491.14 crore as compared to Rs.1910.00 crore, Rs. 2025.00 crore and Rs. 2174.00 crore for the Fiscals 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Furthermore the allocated amount is as less as 33.93% of the funds sought by Ministry after making considered assessment of their projects and priorities. The Department have also submitted that with this reduced allocation they would neither be able to achieve their targets nor be able to substantially contribute towards the rural economy and the present allocation is grossly inadequate and they need atleast an additional allocation of Rs.1.5-2 thousand crore. The Committee, therefore, desire the Department to pursue the Ministry of Finance for more funds at RE stage so to implement their projects/schemes effective during the year.

6. While agreeing with the sentiments of this increased share of States in terms of fund allocation so as to increase their share in the funds pie, they are concerned to note that the revised contribution of States in Centrally Sponsored Schemes has not been arrived at. Rather, it is under discussion of a high level Committee in the NITI Ayog. Deprecating this haste in reduction of funds even before the quantum of State's contribution is finalised, the Committee desire that the high level Committee work out all modalities and arrive at the percentage share of States expeditiously. In their view the Government should have completed this task well before revising the funding pattern of CSS Schemes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the views of the State Governments/UTs regarding the reallocated share of Centre versus State Government in the funds pie as well as revised contribution of States in Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

7. The Committee note that out of the RE figures of Rs.5400.00 crore for the first three fiscals, the actual expenditure as on 02.03.2015 amounts to Rs.4960.04 crore only, which in percentage terms is 91.85% of the RE. They further note that the Department have time and against been submitting that the present allocation is inadequate. However, judging by their actual utilization of funds which has been lower than the RE figures. The Committee, therefore recommend that the Department firstly set its own house in order by motivating the implementing agencies to furnish fresh proposals as well as utilization certificates of past utilization on a timely basis to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds. Once the Department is able to ensure this, then only they should request the Ministry of Finance for additional funds.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (RFD)

8. The Committee are well aware that Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries being a State subject, the role of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries generally gets restricted to a broad policy formulation and the implementation of Schemes lies with the implementing agencies i.e. the States and Union Territories, who are independent constitutional entities. However, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries cannot just resort to passing the buck when asked to furnish reasons for drop in composite score from a high of 95.48% in 2012-13 to 91.97% in 2013-14. In view of the above, as also to see the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries perform, the Committee desire that the Department undertake a proper introspection of its performance so as to address the problematic areas.

They further impress upon the Cabinet Secretariat to forward the composite score for the Fiscals 2014-15, so that requisite remedial action can be initiated by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to further fine tune the implementation of its schemes and thereby increase their viability.

OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES

9. In spite of repeatedly pursuing the case of liquidation of pending UCs, the Committee are anguished to be apprised that no positive outcome has been forthcoming. The Committee are concerned to note during the period 01/04/2014 to 31/12/2014 none of the 630 outstanding utilization certificates amounting to Rs.1634.54 crore have been liquidated. The Committee express their displeasure at this pervading morass, as it is abundantly clear that the follow-up mechanism currently in place is unable to provide a lasting solution to this vexed issue. The Committee, therefore, feels that there is an urgent need to relook the extant mechanism and put in place necessary correctives at the earliest so that States/UTs are persuaded to adopt financial discipline and take cogent measures to liquidate these outstanding in a time bound manner and thereby ensure that the flow of Central funds continues unhindered. They, therefore, recommend that Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries initiate corrective measures in this respect in good time and apprise them of the action initiated in this regard.

ALLOCATION TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR

10. The Committee are aware that Animal Husbandry Sector play an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the Country, especially, in terms of supplementing family incomes and generating

fruitful employment in rural sector. It provides economic and social security to the landless labourers, small & marginal farmers and women, besides providing nutritional food to them. However, the small marginal farmers having less than four hectares of land holding own 87.7% of the livestock. The livestock is an immense support to these strata of our population in the context of declining agricultural landholdings and best form of insurance against the vagaries of nature like drought, famine and floods etc. The Committee are perturbed to note that the Animal Husbandry Sector is not getting its due in terms of monetary allocations and this is hampering the implementation of various important schemes of the Department. In the first three Fiscals of the XIIth Plan BE allocation figures of Rs. 1063.10 crore (2012-13), Rs. 1051.49 crore (2013-14) and Rs.11187.57 crore (2014-15) were curtailed at RE stage to Rs. 909.43 crore, Rs. 932.85 crore and Rs.960.62 crore respectively. The actual release has been to the tune of Rs. 880.80 crore (2012-13), Rs. 916.16 crore (2013-14) and 773.00 crore (2014-15) which in percentage terms is 82.85% (2012-13), 87.12% (2013-14) and 80.46% (2014-15) of BE respectively. This has hampered the implementation of the vital schemes of the sector in the first three years of the XIIth Plan period. The Committee, therefore, desire the planners and policy makers to provide fair allocation to this Sector not only as per the traditional significance of this sector, but also its importance in the changed scenario in terms of rising incomes, change in dietary preferences, consumption of high value food and diversion towards animal based protein besides rising processed animal products. The situation of hampered implementation of the Schemes of this Sector year after year for want of funds is like strangling a very vital and growing area of our economy. They, therefore, strongly recommend that the yawning gap between

the policy formulation and implementation be bridged by emphatically persuading the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance to enhance allocation to this sector. They further desire the Department to tone up their implementation apparatus so that they are in a better position to absorb the allocated funds resulting in attainment of set targets. The Committee also urge the Government to allocate the funds to the Department uniformly over the Plan period so that the funds are optimally utilized by the Department in their schemes and activities.

FOOD SAFETY AND TRACEABILITY

11. The Committee express their concern over the fact that the scheme for animal identification and traceability system that was to be done with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) via a Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) has not even started till date. The main reason attributed for this being that FAO submitted a recommendation in October, 2012, which was not giving any workable strategy for implementing the scheme in a pilot phase. This has compelled the Department to approach the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) to devise a strategy for implementation of Animal Identification and Traceability System (AI & TS) in one or two States (Punjab/Haryana), initially covering aspects on meat safety and later, for dairy products. Strongly deprecating this state of affairs, the Committee hope that FSSAI would be able to deliver the goods and would pave way for successful albeit delayed implementation of this scheme.

12. Sounding a note of caution, the Committee desire that before venturing into Technical Cooperation Programme with third parties, the Department do a detailed background work so as to avoid repeat of the failure of the TCP with the FAO.

NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

13. Noting that piggery farming is an important vocation in the North Eastern States of the Country for augmentation of income by the people residing in these states, the Committee express satisfaction that the Government is implementing a scheme which would insulate the pig population of the region against the deadly Swine Fever, which is a highly devastating disease of the pigs. However, they express their concern on noting that this scheme is being implemented in the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh only. This leaves the pig population of the remaining NE states, namely Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura highly susceptible and vulnerable to Swine fever. Taking note of this important factor, the Committee recommend that the implementation of this scheme be extended to the remaining four NE States also at the earliest. They further desire that check points be established at the border areas to screen pigs before they enter the NE states.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

14. Inspite of the presence of 11,101 veterinary hospitals/poly clinics, 22745 veterinary dispensaries and 27050 veterinary aid centres, stockman centres and mobile dispensaries in the country, the Committee feel that the present infrastructure is not adequate to take care of the sheer size of our animal wealth.

This compels our farmers to travel huge distances alongwith their animals in order to gain access to primary animals health centres be it vet hospitals/poly clinics/dispensaries. Herein too, the healthcare facilities are at a minimal level with no option for hospitalization of the sick animal. The Committee, therefore, strongly feel that the time has come to augment our animals health care paraphernalia by increasing the number of vet hospitals/polyclinics/dispensaries/mobile dispensaries so as not only bring an increase in their numbers and reach, but also improve the quality of services they have to offer. They, therefore exhort the government to act upon their instant recommendation and go for a quantum expansion of animal health care sector at the earliest.

15. The Committee are concerned to note the glaring shortage of veterinary doctors/ para veterinarians in the country. Although the government is apprised of the situation and already initiated a slew of measures like increase the number seats in veterinary colleges, setting up of new veterinary colleges. However, these measures would atleast take about 5-10 years to fructify. The Committee is aware that there is a requirement of approx 1,15,000 veterinarians whereas there are only 60000 to 70000 available. However, the current shortage of veterinarians of about 60000 to 70000 would take a minimum of 10-15 years to fill this void. As informed by the Government their proposal of starting a model para-veterinary course of 15 months duration has not been responded to positively by the States and thus still remains a proposal. The way out here as submitted by the Government is to popularize the 3 month course of Multi-purpose Artificial Technician in Rural India (MAITRI) which would augment the para-vet staff at the

primary level. The Committee further desire that the Government work towards attracting youth towards the veterinary sector and also ensure that as and when the model para-vet course is implemented, the MAITRI are also enrolled in it to enhance their education and job prospects.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAITRIS UNDER NPBBDD

16. The Ministry has informed the Committee that they have proposed to establish 30,000 multi-purpose AI technicians in rural India under NPBBDD Scheme during the XIIth Plan. According to MAITRI uniform training module is developed by the Government of India for a three months' duration which will help them in taking up veterinarians at vaccination agent for life insurance, ration, planning milk regarding, data entry in national data basis, demonstration of feed management, health management, breeding management besides this the trainees will be agent for distribution of fodder seeds, root slips and stem slips etc. The Committee feel that local rural youths should be involved in such projects. While appreciating the proposal of MAITRI they recommend that these 30,000 MAITRI should be established under NPBBDD scheme in a time bound manner.

They also suggest that the available registered veterinary doctors and MAITRI para veterinarians could make visits on the few surrounding villages on fixed days so that the animal owners could benefit from their services. The Committee also recommend that the indigenous traditional methods of diagnosis and treatment of the animal diseases could be shared with veterinary doctors who in turn could prescribe these alongwith their medical prescriptions.

INCREASING THE SUCCESS RATE OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

17. The Committee are aware that the major challenges faced in animal breeding is about genetic upgradation of cattle and buffalo, conservation of their local breeds, production and upgradation of breeding inputs, quality control of goods and services, lack of trained human resources and incongruent institutional and policy framework. They are most concerned about the sordid state of affairs because the focus of the Department remains on quantitative and not the qualitative artificial insemination. So far as the conservation of indigenous breeds is concerned the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has proposed establishment of two national Kamdhenu Centres as repository germplasm of indigenous breeds in the country. The Committee also urge the Department for making necessary efforts to conserve the livestock of indigenous breed such as *Murrah, Ongole, Punganur* etc., which is superior in quality, resistant to diseases and can withstand climatic aberrations. Efforts should also be made to emphasize on genetic improvement of the indigenous varieties so that the poor and marginal farmers who cannot afford exotic breeds get an opportunity for their economic sustenance. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to shift their focus and emphasis on increasing the success rate of artificial insemination so as to provide some relief to the farmers for rearing the livestock. Last but not the least, the Committee desire that professional training and expert scientific guide should be imparted to the technicians and inseminators about the methods of preservation, storage and transfer of semen to the field under the prescribed weather conditions so that the success rate of artificial insemination is enhanced.

DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY SECTOR

18. Dairy Sector has experienced a substantial growth over the years owing to prudent policy intervention by the government. This has resulted in India being the global leader in milk producing nations, with production of 138 million tonnes during the fiscal 2013-14. Also, dairying has become an important secondary source of income for women and marginal farmers. Appreciating the efforts of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Committee urge the government to continually strive for the overall development of this vital sector in terms of enhanced allocation that would help in proper and effective implementation of Schemes and lead to increased production of milk and its consumption in the years to come.

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

19. Availability of adequate number of disease free High Genetic Merit (HGM) bulls of different breeds of cow and buffalo is a must for production of high quality disease free semen doses. The Animal breeding activities under National Dairy Development Board envisages to produce 2000 HGM bulls to meet this requirement. At present 3 cattle breeds and 2 buffalo breeds have been selected for Progeny Testing Programme and 4 cattle breeds and 3 buffalo breeds have been selected under Pedigree Selection Programme. The Committee desire that the scope of Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection Programme should be widened so as to bring under its umbrella more cattle and buffalo breeds so that the pool of High Genetic Merit (HGM) bulls can be enhanced.

20. The Committee also note that at present there are 45 A&B graded semen stations against 14 in 2004-05. Also under National Dairy Plan-I 22 sub-project plans have been for strengthening of semen station. Keeping into focus the vital role played by these semen stations in the successful implementation of the Scheme, the Committee desire that special focus be given to strengthening the existing semen station via adequate infrastructure and adequate trained staff as well as increasing the number of these semen stations.

AVAILABILITY OF GREEN AND DRY FODDER

21. The Committee are aware that the most important factor for the milch animals is the availability of green and dry fodder for these animals. During the course of examination of Committee find that there is 35% shortage of fodder in the country. Furthermore, it is a matter of concern that there is a lack of latest data of availability of fodder vis-a-vis demand. As the figures quoted by the Department pertains to data furnished by NABCONS for the year 2007, the Committee feel that without an authentic data of demand and availability of fodder the Department will not be able to bridge the yawning gap. Since this is a State matter, the Committee feel that the Department should pursue the matter pro-actively with the State Governments and implementing agencies so as to ensure the gap between demand and availability of fodder at the earliest. The Committee may be kept abreast of the developments in this regard. The Committee desire the Department should also approach the State Governments, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Urban Development to find out ways for optimum use of the unused lands for fodder cultivation as an alternative as the grazing areas in villages and towns are diminishing with

passage of time due to upgradation and encroachments etc. The Committee recommend that the Department should also approach the ICAR for enhancing the nutritive value of greed fodder and dry fodder as it is directly linked to the productivity of the livestock. The Committee desire that the Government should conduct field studies regionwise to study the impact of fodder nutritional balanced food and fodder on their productivity and metabolic profile of lactating cows and buffaloes. Based on the study the Department can chalk out comprehensive programme to apprise the dairy farmers about it.

DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DEDS)

22. The Committee express satisfaction on being informed that consequent to the implementation of the Dairying Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, there has been an increase of around 123% in overall average production per beneficiary entrepreneur, leading to a corresponding increase in the ownership of livestock assets by the beneficiaries of this scheme and has lowered their dependence on borrowed money, helped in creation of new assets and generated employment for 1.86 lakh persons at least. Considering these to be small but significant steps in the empowerment and economic development of the rural masses, the Committee recommend that the government continue to work towards incentivising this scheme by providing institutional support to ensure that the implementation aspects of this scheme are further fine-tuned and results in significant increase of dairying entrepreneurs.

INCREASED BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FISHERIES SECTOR

23. India occupies the second position globally 5.69% of global share in fish production after China with a production of 9.58 million tonnes during the year 2013-14. However, the Committee observe that a much remains to be done especially in the inland and deep sea fishing in order to stem the decline in marine fishery sector . For this, the Government needs to increase the allocation to the fisheries sector. But, the converse has been taking place in the fisheries sector, wherein out of the XIIth Plan Outlay of Rs. 2483.00 crore, the BE allocation for the first four fiscals amounts to Rs. 1670.11 crore. The BE figures were then reduced at RE stage to Rs. 996.05 crore for the first three fiscals. The variation between the Plan Outlay and actual allocation in the first three fiscals is Rs. 1486.95 crore. Concerned to note that though the fisheries sector exported 9,83,756 tonnes valued at Rs. 30,213.00 crore during 2013-14, thus recording an increased of 5.98% in quantity and 60.23% in rupees over the previous year is not getting its due encouragement from the Government, in terms of funding, the Committee recommend that the Government go for a quantum enhancement of funds at RE level for this year and higher allocation in future, so as to boost the available resources for overall growth of this sector, at the earliest.

24. Simultaneously, the Committee desire that Department to motivate all the implementing agencies to come forward and subscribe to the schemes being implemented by them by sending fresh proposals and timely furnishing utilization certificates of past allocations. This would not only ensure optimum utilization of funds but also lead to reduction of approved funds is confined to the bare minimum.

DIRECTORATE OF AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH AND QUARANTINE (DAAHQ)

25. The Committee note that based on the recommendation of the National Farmers' Commission to strengthen the Bio-Security of Livestock and Marine Sector a new sub-component of setting of Aquatic Animal Quarantine Units and Disease diagnostic labs were introduced under the component of Animal Quarantine and Certification Services of the Central Sector Scheme on Directorate of Animal Health in the Eleventh Plan. They further note that with the increase in movement of aquatic animals within the country and across the borders, the risk of transmission of diseases which could impact both the aquatic animals as well as those who come in contact with them and its possible impact on the biodiversity and on the habitat is another emerging concern. Being well aware that a casual approach to the issues of contamination and cross contamination and species introductions can have devastating effect on the economic activity of aquaculture and food security in general, the Committee are of the firm opinion that the edifice DAAHQ would be a real help in maintaining aquatic animal health and also act as a strong quarantine body. They, therefore, recommend that this organization be made fully operational in a quick time with adequate infrastructure, manpower and zonal offices.

26. While perusing the documents furnished by the Department in context of examination of Demands for Grants (2015-16), the Committee came across a instance wherein a variation in numerical terms was witnessed. In their Background Material, the Department submitted that the outlay for agriculture sector in 2015-16 has been increased to 2.01% of the total Central Plan Outlay of Rs.5,78,302 crore; during the course of Evidence the representative of the

Department stated that the allocation to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for the fiscal 2015-16 was Rs.16,466.35 crore which in percentage terms is 2.8% of the Central Plan Outlay of Rs.5,78,382 crore, while in their Post-Evidence written replies, the Department against submitted that outlays for the entire agriculture and allied sectors for the year was Rs.11,675.00 crores, which is 2.01% of the total Central Plan Outlay of Rs.5,78,382.00 crore.

The Committee strongly deprecate this variance in figures regard allocation to Agriculture and allied sectors out of the Central Plan Outlay for the fiscal 2015-16 as it is reflective of their callous attitude while furnishing any information to Parliament. They, therefore, caution the Department that in the future, extreme care should be taken before furnishing any document to Parliament to ensure uniformity in data on a particular topic across all documents to avoid repeat of this incident.

NEW DELHI;
24 April, 2015
04 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Committee on Agriculture

ANNEXURE - I

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS (AS ON 01/04/2014)

S. No.	States/UTs	Veterinary Hospitals/ Polyclinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Aid Centres, Stockmen Centres and Mobile Dispensaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	302	2330	2657
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	93	289
3	Assam	29	518	767
4	Bihar	39	1083	1595
5	Chhattisgarh	266	793	407
6	Goa	5	21	52
7	Gujarat	23	702	597
8	Haryana	944	1814	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	369	1767	1253
10	Jammu & Kashmir	262	1290	584
11	Jharkhand	27	424	433
12	Karnataka	364	1943	1807
13	Kerala	276	870	20
14	Madhya Pradesh**	795	1666	65
15	Maharashtra	200	1748	2913
16	Manipur	55	109	34
17	Meghalaya	4	107	93
18	Mizoram	5	33	103
19	Nagaland*	11	20	127
20	Odisha	540	314	2939
21	Punjab	1367	1485	20
22	Rajasthan	2327	198	2171
23	Sikkim*	14	40	62
24	Tamil Nadu	167	2356	906
25	Tripura	15	59	426
26	Uttarakhand	313	11	751
27	Uttar Pradesh	2205	268	2575
28	West Bengal	110	610	3248
29	A & N Islands	10	12	62
30	Chandigarh	5	8	-
31	D. & N. Haveli #	1	-	10
32	Daman & Diu	-	2	3
33	Delhi**	46	29	-
34	Lakshadweep	4	5	8
35	Puducherry	-	17	73
TOTAL		11101	22745	27050

*Not reported/not applicable

Data based on 01.04.2012

* Data based on 01.04.2011

** Data based on 01.04.2013

APPENDIX-I

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2014-15)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY SECOND SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 15th April, 2015 from 1500 hrs. to 1750 hrs. in Committee Room E (Basement), Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
3. Dr. Tapas Mandal
4. Shri Janardhan Mishra
5. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
6. Shri Mukesh Rajput
7. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
8. Shri Satya Pal Singh
9. Shri Virendra Singh

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
11. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
12. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
13. Shri Vinay Katiyar
14. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
15. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
16. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
17. Shri Shankarhai N. Vegad
18. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Abhijit Kumar	—	Joint Secretary
2.	Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi	—	Director
3.	Shri C. Vanlalruata	—	Deputy Secretary

LIST OF WITNESSES

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

<u>SL.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF OFFICER</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
1.	Shri Ashok Kumar Angurana	Secretary
2.	Shri Raghav Chandra	Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor
3.	Dr. Suresh S. Honnappagol	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
4.	Shri Sanjay R. Bhoosreddy	Joint Secretary (ANLM)
5.	Shri Rajbir Singh Rana	Joint Secretary (LH)
6.	Shri Aditya Kumar Joshi	Joint Secretary (Fisheries)
7.	Ms. Rajni Sekhri Sibal	Joint Secretary (C &DD)
8.	Shri S.K. Das	Adviser (Statistics)
9.	Shri B. Vishnu Bhat	Fisheries Development Commissioner

NATIONAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT BOARD

1.	Dr. Paul Pandian	ED
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NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

1.	Shri S.K. Bansal	Chief General Manager
2.	Shri G.K. Ananthamurthy	Deputy General Manager

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BAORD

1.	Shri Sangram Chaudhury	Executive Director
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*2. XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

3. Thereafter the Chairperson welcomed the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the witnesses introduced themselves, the officials of the Department briefly highlighted the activities/achievements made by the Department during the Twelfth Plan Period and proceedings financial year through power-point presentation.

4. Thereafter, the Committee discussed, among other things, reasons for variation between approved allocation, proposed allocation; budget estimates, revised estimates and actual allocation; instant abortion of cows in Faridabad, Haryana after undergoing Artificial Insemination; proper storage of high quality of semen; potential and success rate of cage-fish farming in India; use of oxytocin for lactating animals; adulteration of cow-dung in different spices; use of cow urine (excreta) in making spray for crops and for various ayurvedic medicines; need for research in medicines for animals; supply of high quality of feed and fodder for animals; adulteration of milk; enhanced production of milk in comparison to decreasing population of milch animals; need for more veterinary hospitals/dispensaries and doctors; short-term courses for para-veterinaries and census of animals. Most of the queries were responded to by the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries). In regard to queries which could not be readily responded, the Chairperson desired the Ministry to furnish written replies upto 22nd April 2015.

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

The Committee then adjourned.

***Matter not related to this Report**

APPENDIX - II

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2014-15)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 24th April, 2015 from 1500 hrs. to 1545 hrs. in Chamber of the Chairperson, Room No. 138 (Third Floor), Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Sanganna Amarappa
3. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
4. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
5. Shri C. Mahendran
6. Dr. Tapas Mandal
7. Shri Janardan Mishra
8. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
9. Shri Nityanand Rai
10. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
11. Shri Satyapal Singh
12. Shri Virendra Singh

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
14. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
15. Shri Vinay Katiyar
16. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
17. Shri Ram Nath Thakur

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Abhijit Kumar	—	Joint Secretary
2.	Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi	—	Director
3.	Shri C. Vanlalruata	—	Deputy Secretary
4.	Shri Sumesh Kumar	—	Under Secretary

2. At the outset the Chairperson welcomed the members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee, then, took up the following draft Reports:

*(i) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(ii) Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Reports without any modification and authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Department and present the same to Parliament.

*4. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*5. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report