

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**  
**(2004-2005)**

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2004-2005)

THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
***NEW DELHI***

Presented to Lok Sabha on 17.8.2004

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 17.8.2004

August, 2004/Sravana, 1926 (Saka)

<CONTENTS>

## **COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **PART - I**

**CHAPTER I**            Introduction

**CHAPTER II**          Sector-wise Analysis

#### **PART - II**

**CHAPTER II**          Recommendations/Observations

#### **APPENDICES**

- I.**     Minutes of the Third Sitting of the Committee held on 10<sup>th</sup> August 2004
- II.**    Minutes of the Fifth Sitting of the Committee held on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2004.

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2004-2005)**

**Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav – Chairman**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Hiten Barman
3. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta
4. Shri G.L. Bhargava
5. Shri Kuldeep Bishnoi
6. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
7. Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan
8. Shri Lalchand Kol
9. Shri Khagen Das
10. Shri Dharmendra
11. Shri Sharanjit Singh Dhillon
12. Chaudhary Munawwar Hassan
13. Shri Raghunath Jha
14. Smt. Rupatai D. Patil Nilangekar
15. Shri Prakash V. Patil
16. Shri A. Ravichandran
17. Shri K.J.S.P. Reddy
18. Shri Y.S. Vivekananda Reddy
19. Shri Harihar Swain
20. Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar
21. Shri Mahboob Zahedi

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
23. Shri Harish Rawat
24. Shri Raashid Alvi
25. Shri Pyarelal Khandelwal
26. Shri Raj Nath Singh
27. Shri Sk. Khabir Uddin Ahmed
28. Shri Bhagwati Singh
29. Shri Datta Meghe

30. Shri Bashistha Narain Singh
31. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                     |   |                      |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri John Joseph    | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri N.K. Sapra     | - | Joint Secretary      |
| 3. | Shri Devinder Singh | - | Director             |
| 4. | Shri A.S.Chera      | - | Deputy Secretary     |
| 5. | Shri K.D.Muley      | - | Under Secretary      |
| 6. | Smt. Ratna Bhagwani | - | Assistant Director   |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Third Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for the year 2004-2005.

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture (2004-2005) was constituted on 5<sup>th</sup>, August, 2004. One of the functions of the Standing Committee, as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, is to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions.
3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2004. The Committee wish to express their thanks to officers of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) for placing before them the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department for the year 2004-2005 and for giving evidence before the Committee.
4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2004.
5. The Committee would also like to place on record their sense of deep appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by drafting excellent Report in the shortest time available at their disposal by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;  
13 August, 2004  
22 Sravana, 1926 (Saka)

*PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV*  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Agriculture*

## **PART-I**

### **CHAPTER – I**

#### **Introduction**

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) is one of the Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and came into existence with effect from February 1991 by converting two divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation namely, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries was later transferred to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying with effect from 10 October, 1997.

1.2 Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities along with agriculture are an integral part of human life. These activities have sustained their contribution to food basket, draught animal power and for maintaining ecological balance. These activities also play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of people. India is endowed with 57 per cent of the buffalo, 16 per cent of the cattle, 17 percent of goats and 5 percent of sheep population of the world. Similarly, a coastline of over 8000 kms. and immense inland water resources provide for vast fishery resources.

1.3 The employment in the livestock sector was approximately 9.56 million in principal status and another 7.86 million approximately in subsidiary status according to the National Sample Survey Organisation's latest survey of 1999-2000. Livestock and

Fishery Sectors provide milk, eggs, meat and fish to meet the animal protein requirements of the large human population. According to estimates of the Central Statistical organisation (CSO), the value of output from livestock and fisheries sectors together at current prices was about Rs. 1,70,205 crore at current prices during 2000-01 (Rs. 144,088 crore for livestock and and Rs. 26,117 crore for fisheries) which is about 30.3 per cent of the value of the output of Rs. 561, 717 crore from total Agriculture and allied Sector. The contribution of these sectors in the total GDP during 2000-01 was 7.35 per cent

1.4 The contribution of these sectors to the food basket in the form of milk, eggs, meat and fish has been immense in fulfilling the animal protein requirement of ever growing human population. The trends indicate that the animal protein requirement both in India and the world is growing at a faster rate than other sources. The present availability of animal protein in an Indian diet is 10 gm per person per day, as against a world average of 25 gm. However, keeping in view the growing population, the animal protein availability has to increase at least two-fold so as to maintain the nutritional level of growing children and nursing mothers in India.

### **Functions**

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

1.6 The Department advises 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) preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care, (c) strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to States and (d) expansion of aquaculture in fresh, brackish water and (e) welfare of fisherfolk etc.

1.7 Demand No. 3 relates to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The demand provides for implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes together for Plan and Non-Plan activities.

1.8 The Budget Estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 536.42 crore which include Rs. 500.00 crore for Plan Schemes and Rs. 36.42 crore for Non-Plan activities.

1.9 The revenue section of the Budget Estimates for 2003-04 has proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 522.51 crore while the Capital Section has proposals for Rs. 13.91 crore, thus taking the total to Rs. 536.42 crore.

### **Ninth Plan Outlay and Expenditure**

1.10 The Department was initially earmarked in January, 1998 a Plan allocation of Rs. 1,677.88 crore for implementing various Plan schemes in animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries sectors, during the Ninth Plan. In pursuance of Government's strategy for doubling food production and making India hunger free in 10 years, the National Development Council in its meeting held on 19.2.1999 stepped up the Plan allocation of the Department, from Rs. 1,677.88 crore to Rs. 2,345.64 crore with a minimum allocation of Rs. 1,426.73 crore for Special Action Plan.



1.11 Against the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation of Rs. 2345.64 crore, a total BE of Rs. 1682.95 crore was earmarked for the Department, which is about 72 per cent of the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation. The Department has made an expenditure of Rs. 1039.61 crore which is 62 per cent of the BE allocation and 44 per cent of total 9<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay.

1.12 The Year-wise and Sectorwise Plan allocation and expenditure for the entire Ninth Plan period had been as follows :-

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Outlay 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Total 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Total 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan
		BE	Exp d	BE	Exp d	BE	Exp d	BE	Exp d	BE	Expd	BE	Exp d
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
A.H. Sector	1076.12	160.15	94.84	170.40	53.03	160.08	97.26	124.90	85.10	156.49	114.92	772.02	445.15
Dairy Dev.	469.52	39.00	29.24	50.60	23.97	73.90	16.45	51.00	39.59	37.45	37.74	251.95	146.99
Fisheries	800.00	119.15	85.06	159.90	91.93	145.92	91.97	120.70	86.39	103.86	84.03	649.53	439.38
Sectt. & Eco. Services	-	0.85	0.67	1.00	1.31	2.00	1.62	3.40	2.20	2.20	2.29	9.45	8.09
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2345.64</b>	<b>319.15</b>	<b>209.81</b>	<b>381.90</b>	<b>170.24</b>	<b>381.90</b>	<b>207.30</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>213.28</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>238.98</b>	<b>1682.95</b>	<b>1039.61</b>

### Plan and Non-Plan Allocation and Expenditure during the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan

1.13 Of the total Plan and Non-Plan allocation of Rs. 1,457.28 crore, a sum of Rs. 1352.20 crore had been utilised during the entire 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, as per the following break up:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Expenditure
1.	<b>1997-98</b>			
	Plan	319.15	224.96	209.81
	Non Plan	20.06	82.36	81.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>339.21</b>	<b>307.32</b>	<b>291.42</b>
2.	<b>1998-1999</b>			
	Plan	381.90	210.60	170.24
	Non Plan	71.39	86.03	82.78
	<b>Total</b>	<b>453.29</b>	<b>296.63</b>	<b>253.02</b>
3.	<b>1999-2000</b>			
	Plan	381.90	225.00	207.30
	Non Plan	45.89	85.88	82.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>427.79</b>	<b>310.88</b>	<b>289.40</b>
4.	<b>2000-2001</b>			
	Plan	300.00	230.00	213.28
	Non Plan	50.50	38.19	36.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>350.50</b>	<b>268.19</b>	<b>249.52</b>
5.	<b>2001-02</b>			
	Plan	300.00	240.00	238.98
	Non Plan	34.62	34.26	29.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>334.62</b>	<b>274.26</b>	<b>268.79</b>
<b>Total IX Plan</b>	Plan	1682.95	1130.56	1039.61
	Non Plan	222.46	326.72	312.59
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1905.41</b>	<b>1457.28</b>	<b>1352.20</b>

## **Tenth Plan**

1.14 The Department has been allocated Rs. 2,500.00 crore, which consists of Rs.1355.00 crore for Animal Husbandry sector, Rs.380.00 crore for Dairy Development and Rs.750.00 crore for Fisheries sector. Three schemes namely the Modernisation of Slaughter Houses/Carcass Utilisation Centre, Directorate of Animal Health and Delhi Milk Scheme were approved conditionally for short term. However after persistent efforts, Planning Commission agreed to the continuation of the scheme of Directorate of Animal Health for the entire Tenth Plan period. Similarly, the Plan scheme of DMS will be continued till its transfer to Government of Delhi or till its conversion into a Corporation. The scheme of livestock census has also been taken up for implementation from 2002-03 as a new scheme after its transfer from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

### **Annual Plan 2002-03**

1.15 The Department was allocated Rs. 300.00 crore for the Annual Plan 2002-03. The total allocation for BE 2002-03 was to be financed from Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS). Against BE of Rs. 300.00 crore, RE of Rs. 240.00 crore was agreed to by the Ministry of Finance for the year 2002-03. Against this, the Department has utilized Rs.238.90 crore, divided as Rs.125.36 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs.34.99 crore for Dairy Development and Rs.75.98 crore for the Fisheries Sectors.

### **Annual Plan 2003-04**

1.16 The Department was again earmarked a plan allocation of Rs, 300.00 crore. This included Rs. 172.10 crore for the Animal husbandry sector, Rs. 29.90 crore for Dairy Development and Rs. 95.00 crore for the Fisheries Sector. The Secretariat and Economic

Services was provided Rs. 3.00 crore. Against the BE of Rs.300.00 crore, RE of Rs 275.00 crore was agreed to by the Ministry of Finance. The Department almost fully utilized the RE allocation and an expenditure of Rs.273.13 crore was made which included Rs.181.93 for Animal Husbandry sector, Rs.19.82 crore for Dairy Development and Rs.68.67 crore for the Fisheries Sector.

#### **Annual Plan 2004-05**

1.17 The Annual Plan allocation of the Department has been fixed at Rs.500.00 crore for the year 2004-05. This include Rs.284.38 crore for Animal Husbandry sector, Rs.51.62 crore for Dairy Development and Rs.160.00 crore for Fisheries Sectors. The Secretariat and Economic Services had been provided Rs.4.00 crore. The total allocation for 2004-05 is to be financed from Domestic Budgetary Support.

The sector wise and year wise break-up of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation is as below:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Outlay 10<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>	<b><u>Annual Plan 2002-03</u></b>			<b>Annual Plan 2003-04</b>			<b>Annual Plan2004-05</b>
		<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Exp.</b>	<b>BE</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(9)</b>
A.H. Sector	<b>1355.00</b>	156.48	122.48	125.36	172.10	181.79	181.93	284.38
Dairy Dev.	380.00	37.02	31.02	34.99	29.90	19.97	19.82	51.62
Fisheries	750.00	102.00	82.00	75.98	95.00	70.24	68.67	160.00
Sectt. & Eco. Services	15.00	4.50	4.50	2.57	3.00	3.00	2.72	4.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>240.00</b>	<b>238.90</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>275.00</b>	<b>273.13</b>	<b>500.00</b>

1.18 The Committee enquired about the reasons put forth by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance regarding reduction of allocation at RE stage of 2003-2004. The Department stated the following in their reply :-

“The RE allocation of the Department is decided by the Ministry of Finance mainly on the basis of the half yearly performance of the Department in the implementation of Plan schemes, overall resource availability and priorities of the Government. However, notwithstanding the reduction in RE allocation, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been taking steps to improve the implementation of the schemes. As a result of these steps, the Department has almost fully utilized the RE allocation during the last two financial years. Considering the increased outlay for the current year and higher expected outlays for the remaining two years of the Tenth Plan, there may not be significant impact on the implementation of developmental schemes.”

### **Non-Plan Allocation during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

1.19 Non-Plan Allocation is normally used to meet the expenses of Secretariat of the Department, Pay, allowances and other expenses of Subordinate offices, net expenses of DMS and its organization, and other expenses like payment of custom duties on external aid in kind and International Cooperation etc

1.20 The Department was provided with Non-Plan Allocation of Rs. 34.99 crore for 2002-03 against which an expenditure of Rs.39.85 crore was made. The Non Plan allocation, for the year 2003-04, was fixed at Rs.35.05 crore against which the Department made an expenditure of Rs.51.83 crore. The Non-Plan expenditure for 2003-04 has mainly increased due to big drop in the revenue receipts from DMS. The Non-Plan allocation for 2004-05 has been fixed at Rs.36.42 crore.

### **Annual Plan Proposals 2004-05**

1.21 The Department during 2004-05, proposes to implement 21 schemes approved for the Tenth Plan which also include the scheme of Livestock Census that has been taken up

on transfer from Department of Agriculture and Co-operation. The scheme of Modernisation of Slaughter Houses and establishment of Carcass Utilisation Centres for production of hygienic meat is not being continued for 2004-05. Of these 21 schemes, one relates to Secretariat and Economic Services, 9 relate to Animal Husbandry, 5 to Dairy Development and 6 to Fisheries sector. The Department has formulated the Annual Plan proposals 2004-05 at Rs. 561.19 against the BE 2003-04 of Rs. 300.00 crore. The proposals do not incorporate any funding from External Aided Project (EAP) or Internal External Borrowed Resources (IEBR). The new schemes of Foot and Mouth Disease control Programme and Conservation of threatened livestock breeds have already been initiated in the current year. The other schemes proposed for the Tenth Plan viz. Feed and Fodder Production Enhancement; Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund; Strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean milk production; and Strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean milk production; and Strengthening of Data base and information networking are likely to be approved in the current year. The proposal includes Rs. 295.57 crore for the development of animal husbandry sector, Rs. 51.62 crore for dairy development and Rs. 168.00 crore for fishery development. The provision for Secretariat and Economic Services has been kept at Rs. 4.00 crore.

1.22 Of the proposal of Rs.561.19 crore Rs. 432.24 crore has been proposed for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes to supplement the efforts of the Government to achieve the accelerated growth of livestock and fishery sectors in their region. The Sector-wise break-up of the proposals is as under

Rs. in crore

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored</b>	<b>Total</b>
Animal Husbandry*	41.75	295.82	337.57
Dairy Development	23.20	28.42	51.62
Fisheries	60.00	108.00	168.00
Total	128.95	432.24	561.19

Note \* Includes provision for Secretariat and Economic Services

1.23 The Committee note that the Department could utilise Rs. 273.13 during 2003-04 and asked the Department to justify the Demand of Rs. 561.19 crore. The Department in a written reply stated as under :-

“The Department formulated Annual Plan proposal 2004-05 of Rs.561.19 crore for the implementation of 21 Plan schemes. The enhanced allocation has been sought in accordance with the overall allocation of Rs.2500.00 crore for the Tenth Plan and also keeping in view the performance of the Department in the implementation of Plan schemes in the previous years. The Department had sought higher allocation of Rs.504.45 crore for the year 2003-04. The Planning Commission, however, agreed to the budgetary allocation of Rs.300.00 crore which was further curtailed to Rs.275.00 crore at RE stage by the Ministry of Finance. The Department took up special steps to achieve full utilization of budgetary allocation during 2003-04.

The Department has sought enhanced allocation for 2004-05 also to provide special thrust to major schemes like National Project for Cattle and Buffalo

Breeding, Assistance to Cooperatives and Strengthening of Data-base & Information Networking. The enhanced allocation will also be utilized to fund the newly approved macro schemes of Livestock Health, Development of Inland Aquaculture and Fisheries and Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post Harvesting. Besides this, there are committed liabilities of fund to be released to the State Governments for conducting the Livestock Census. It is, therefore, expected that full utilization of funds will be made by the Department during 2004-05.”

### **Approach for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

1.24 The National Agriculture Policy announced by the Government in the year 2000 aims to attain a growth rate in excess of 4 per cent per annum in the agriculture sector. Since the growth rate in crop production has stagnated to around 2 per cent higher growth rate of 6-8 per cent in animal husbandry sector can only make the growth rate of 4% feasible for the whole agriculture sector. The agriculture policy also lays stress on the importance of food and nutritional security through diversification of agriculture in animal husbandry and fishery sector. The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan has also identified animal husbandry including dairying and poultry as an important component of agricultural diversification. The commitment of the Government in doubling of food production by the year 2007 also calls for rapid increase in the production of livestock, fish and fishery products. Keeping these in view, the emphasis of the Department will be on rapid genetic upgradation of cattle and buffaloes, provision of health cover including creation of disease free zones, provision of nutritious feed and fodder, integrated approach to marine and inland fisheries, development of deep sea fishing, etc.



## **Thrust Areas**

1.25 The emphasis during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is on the following areas :-

1. Rapid genetic upgradation of cattle and buffaloes and improvement in the delivery mechanism of breeding inputs and services to farmers.
2. Extension of dairy development activities in non-Operational Flood, hilly and backward areas, including clean milk production.
3. Promotion of fodder crops and fodder trees to improve animal nutrition.
4. Provision of adequate animal health services with special emphasis on creation of disease free zones and control of foot and mouth disease.
5. Improvement of small ruminants and pack animals
6. Development of backyard poultry in rural areas
7. Provision of credit facility to farmers for viable activities
8. Development of reliable database and management information system
9. Adoption of integrated approach to marine and inland fisheries, designed to promote sustainable aquaculture practices
10. Strengthening of infrastructure for production of fish seed, berthing and landing facilities for fishing vessels
11. Mechanization of fishing boats
12. Development of the deep sea fishing industry to take advantage of the vast potential of country's exclusive economic zone.

1.26 Development of backyard poultry, breed improvement, fodder development, promotion of extension programme, clean milk production, development of inland fishing

insurance for fishermen and formulation of integrated dairy development scheme have also been identified as the thrust area in a meeting taken by Agriculture Minister in December, 2002. Steps were proposed to be taken to incorporate these in the implementation of schemes during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **Share of allocation of Department of AH&D**

1.27 During 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, the total Central Plan outlay of Government of India was Rs.4,89,361 crore for the Ninth Plan. This includes Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs.2,85,379 crore of various Central Ministries and Departments and Budgetary Resources of Rs.2,03,982 crore, earmarked by GOI to various Central Ministries and Departments. The Department of AH&D has no IEBR and had been earmarked allocation of Rs.2,345.64 crore, out of the Budgetary Resources for the Ninth Plan. This accounts for about 0.48 per cent of the total Central Plan outlay of GOI. However, it accounts for about 1.1 per cent of the Net Budgetary Resources, earmarked by GOI to various Central Ministries for the Ninth Plan.

1.28 The Central Plan outlay for the Tenth Plan has been fixed at Rs.8,93,183 crore which consists of Rs.4,87,448 crore from I.E.B.R. and Rs.4,05,735 crore from budgetary. The Plan outlay of the Department has been fixed at Rs.2500 crore which is wholly to be met from the domestic budgetary resources. The scheme of livestock census has also been taken as a new scheme after its transfer from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and adjustments were made in the budgetary allocation to accommodate the scheme. The share of the Department to the total Central Plan outlay is 0.28 per cent and is 0.49 per cent to the total central budgetary resources.

1.29 The share of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been declining during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan from 0.35 per cent in 1997-98 to 0.23 per cent in 2001-02 of the total Central Plan of the Union Governments. It, however, declined from 0.88 per cent to 0.50 per cent of the Budgetary Resources earmarked for the GOI during this period. The share of Department of AH&D during Tenth Plan has been further reduced to 0.27 per cent of the total Central Plan of GOI and 0.49% of the Budgetary Resources. It has further come down to 0.20 % of the total central plan outlay and 0.41% of the total budgetary resources during 2003-04. However, as a result of improved budgetary allocation of Rs.500.00 crore for BE 2004-05, the share of the Department allocation has come up to 0.30 per cent of the total Central Plan Outlay and 0.57 per cent

1.30 The year-wise details of the allocation of the Department of AH&D along with total Central Plan outlay and Budgetary Support earmarked by GOI and IEBR of Central Ministries, during the Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan are given below :

**(Rs. In crore)**

Sl. No.	Period	Central Plan Outlay of GOI			Allocation of DAHD	% Share of DAHD	
		Total	IEBR	Budgetary Resources		Total	Budgetary Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1.</b>	<b>Ninth Plan</b>	<b>489361</b>	<b>285379</b>	<b>203982</b>	<b>2345.64</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.1</b>
2.	1997-98	91839	557019	36130	319.15	0.35	0.88
3.	1998-99	105187	62723	42464	381.90	0.36	0.90
4.	1999-2000	103521	59521	44000	381.90	0.37	0.87
5.	2000-01	117334	66058	51276	300.00	0.26	0.58
6.	2001-02	130181	70725	59456	300.00	0.23	0.50
<b>7.</b>	<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>893183</b>	<b>487448</b>	<b>405735</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.49</b>
8.	2002-03	144038	77167	66871	300.00	0.21	0.45
9.	2003-04	147893	75741	72152	300	0.20	0.41
10.	2004-05	163720	75834	87886	500	0.30	0.56

## CHAPTER – II

### Sector-wise Analysis

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.31 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has, however, been operating 18 Central Livestock Organisations and allied Institutions for production and distribution of superior germ plasms to the State Governments for across breeding and genetic upgradation of the stocks. Besides, the Department has been implementing 12 Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of requisite infrastructure and supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for achieving the accelerated growth of animal husbandry sector.

1.32 Following are the budgetary allocations and expenditure on Animal Husbandry :-

Rs. in crore

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2002-03	156.48	122.48	125.36
2003-04	172.10	181.79	181.93
2004-05	284.38	----	----

Scheme-wise allocation for Tenth Plan is as under :-

Allocation & Expenditure for Tenth Plan, 2002-03, 2003-04 and Proposed outlay for 2004-05								
Name of the Scheme	10th Plan (2002--07)	BE 2002- 03	Exp.2002-03	BE 03-04	RE 03-04	Exp.2003- 04**	BE 04-05	
2	3	4	5	4	5	6	7	
<b>I. Animal Husbandry</b>	<b>1384.00</b>		<b>156.48</b>	<b>125.36</b>	<b>172.10</b>	<b>181.79</b>	<b>181.93</b>	<b>284.38</b>
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>	<b>1154.00</b>		<b>129.50</b>	<b>99.35</b>	<b>140.10</b>	<b>155.01</b>	<b>155.59</b>	<b>244.06</b>
National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breed Prog.	375.00		50.00	41.04	48.00	35.00	35.99	55.00
Livestock & Poultry Improvement Prog.	104.00		19.00	23.73	17.60	15.84	14.92	28.17
Feed & Fodder Production Enhancement Prog.(new)	25.00		1.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	5.50
Assistance to states for Feed& Fodder(old)*				3.42	3.50	2.00	2.00	0.00
Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms	25.00		5.00	10.67	5.00	5.34	5.48	8.67
Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds (new)	15.00		0.50	2.96	0.50	0.50	0.50	6.00
Integrated Sample Survey	29.00		6.00	3.85	4.50	5.00	4.96	7.50
Assistance to States for Piggery Dev.						0.00		0.50
Scheme completed/Not approved	10.00		6.50	2.83	4.00	3.00	1.98	0.00
<b>Livestock Census \$</b>	<b>150.00</b>			<b>2.99</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>31.62</b>	<b>31.62</b>	<b>58.39</b>
<b>Livestock Health</b>	<b>525.00</b>		<b>60.50</b>	<b>31.59</b>	<b>70.50</b>	<b>72.55</b>	<b>73.06</b>	<b>102.50</b>
Animal Disease Control	255.00		15.30	18.14	21.00	33.27	33.27	43.00
National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	40.00		12.00	10.69	7.00	6.65	6.95	7.00
Professional Efficiency Development	30.00		3.20	2.76	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.50
Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (new)	200.00		30.00	0.00	40.00	30.43	30.64	50.00
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES</b>	<b>230.00</b>		<b>26.98</b>	<b>26.01</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>26.78</b>	<b>26.34</b>	<b>40.32</b>
Central Cattle Development Organisation	70.00		10.00	7.53	10.00	8.60	8.36	12.00
Central Sheep Breeding Farm	25.00		1.48	1.15	1.50	1.30	1.12	1.75
Central Fodder Dev. Orgn.	45.00		6.00	6.56	7.00	6.72	6.78	9.00
Central Poultry Dev. Org.	40.00		6.00	4.82	4.00	4.46	4.40	6.42
Directorate of Animal Health	50.00		3.50	5.95	9.50	5.70	5.69	11.15

## **Cattle and Buffalo Development**

1.33 Cattle and Buffalo development is the most important component in Animal Husbandry Sector because of contribution of these two species in terms of value of output, employment generation, supplementing household nutrition and alleviation of rural poverty. Major emphasis in Cattle and Buffalo Development over various Plan periods have been enhancement of productivity through genetic improvement of non-descript low producing animals and conservation of important indigenous breed. The Department operated a number of schemes for this purpose which has resulted in creation of a formidable infrastructure of artificial breeding and a sizeable population of genetically upgraded cattle and buffalo. These achievements culminated in large increase in milk production making India the highest producer of milk in the world.

1.34 The National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding, which was launched in 2000-01 and continued in 1<sup>st</sup> Phase during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, aims at thorough re-organisation and re-orientation of the cattle and buffalo breeding operation in the country with the following thrust areas :- expansion of area under organised breeding programme, Deliverer of breeding inputs at farmer's doorsteps, Quality Control of inputs and services, Improvement of indigenous breeds, Institutional restructuring for production of breeding inputs of high quality and Development of Synergy of agencies involved in cattle and buffalo development.

1.35 The Department continues to operate seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) in different regions of the country and one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSPTI) in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in production of good quality breeding material and training of personnel

engaged in cattle and buffalo breedings. The Department also operates a Central Herd Registration Schemes (CHRS) engaged in registration of elite animals of a few important cattle and buffalo breeds, activities of which are being integrated with NPCBB for wider coverage.

The following schemes are in operation:

**A. Central Plan Schemes**

**Central Cattle Development Organisation**

1.36 The Central Cattle Development Organisation has the following three components:-

- (i) Central Cattle Breeding Farms
- (ii) National Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute
- (iii) Central Herd Registration

**B. The Centrally sponsored scheme**

**National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding**

1.37 The following are financial outlays year-wise during 10<sup>th</sup> plan for Central Cattle Development Organisation

10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay : Rs. 70 crore

Rs. in crore

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actual</b>
2002-03	10	10	7.53
2003-04	10	8.60	8.36
2004-05	12	----	----
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>15.89</b>

1.38 The Committee observed that only 22 per cent amount out of allocated amount during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan has been utilised so far. The Committee wanted to know the reasons for low utilisation of funds. The Department stated that :

“The primary reason for non-utilisation of the entire budgetary allocation are as follows:

(a) Under performance of three farms namely, CCBF Suratgarh, Alamadhi and Chiplima.

(b) Deferring procurement of bulls at CFSP&TI till recommendation of an expert Committee constituted to evaluate the institute submitted its report.”

1.39 Total 10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay for this Scheme is Rs. 70.00 crore. Only if the Department manages to utilise the funds fully during 2004-05 which is 12.00 crore then the expenditure during first three years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan comes to Rs. 27.89 crore. When the Committee asked the Department that how the Government proposes to utilise the remaining amount of Rs. 42.11 crore during the remaining two years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Department in its reply stated as under :-

“A Committee of experts has submitted its report on evaluation of Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute, Hesserghatta. The Committee’s recommendation for a major programme of strengthening and revamping the institute has been accepted by DAHD on 20.4.04 for which approximately Rs. 15.00 crore will be required. Details of the revamping plan and investment required are being chalked out.

Central Cattle Breeding Farms have also constituted their farm level advisory committees whose recommendations will be considered by the Management Committee. There will be requirement of additional funds for creation of



infrastructure, land development, augmentation of irrigation potential and water harvesting mechanism etc.

The scope of the Central Herd Registration Scheme and performance recording is being enhanced to cover more states and more breeds. This will also require additional funds. Therefore, bulk of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay is likely to be utilized for the activities mentioned above.”

### **Evaluation of some Schemes under Cattle Development Organisation**

#### **(i) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)**

1.40 Seven Cattle Breeding Farms located in different agro climatic regions maintain herds of some important indigenous and exotic cattle breeds as well as buffaloes. The Farms produce bull calves and supply to the State Cattle and Buffalo Breeding agencies for artificial breeding programme.

1.41 Following are the details of financial outlays and expenditure during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan :

Rs. in crore

<b>Year</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>
2002-03	7.00	6.68
2003-04	6.00	6.47
2004-05	8.60	6.50

“The Department in their reply state that Plan and Non-Plan expenditure at CCBFs during 2003-04 had been Rs.570.94 lakh and Rs. 586.68 lakh respectively.”

1.42 During 2003-04, a total of 307 bull calves were produced and 157 bulls of high genetic merit were supplied to the cattle and buffalo breeding agencies. The higher demand of Rs. 8.60 crore for the year 2004-05 was made against the revised estimate of Rs. 6.00 crore.

The Committee asked whether the production of bulls will also increase proportionately to the budgetary allocation during 2004-05.

The Department replied that

“The enhanced allocation for Central Cattle Breeding Farms is primarily towards infrastructure development necessary for production of high quality bulls. Therefore it would not be appropriate to expect pro-rata increase in number of bulls produced.”

**(ii) Functioning of Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)**

1.43 The Committee were informed that most of CCBFs are not functioning properly and are not able to utilise funds properly earmarked for them on the recommendations of the Committee, the Department had constituted an Expert Committee to review the functioning of the CCBFs. The Expert Committee pointed out several shortcomings like shortage of water and its high rate lack of adequate housing facilities and poor health of the animals in the farm, non-achievement of the targets, etc. led the Expert Committee to conclude that the farm was in an advanced stage of degeneration and it was not worthwhile to make any efforts to improve it. The Committee in their Forty-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Department recommended that immediate steps should be taken by the Department to improve the working of CCBFs.

1.44 The Committee desired to know about the action initiated by the Department to improve the functioning of the Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs).

The Department explained as under :-

“All the farms have constituted Advisory Committee comprising of experts who will monitor progress of work and make suitable recommendation for improvement to the farm management. These recommendations will be considered by the Management Committee at the Headquarters. Officials are also

being deputed to visit centres of excellence in various facets of farm activities so that the same packages can be followed at the CCBFs. All the herds are rigorously being screened for diseases and animals below farm standard are being culled. Progress is being regularly monitored.”

1.45 The Committee were further informed that the Department have constituted Management Committee and Advisory Committee towards formulation of appropriate technical programme, better investment planning and higher utilisation of funds. In this regard, the Committee wanted to know about the success achieved by the Department in better functioning of sick cattle breeding farms.

1.46 The Department replied as under :-

“Because of inherent and long standing deficiencies at three Central Cattle Breeding Farms slated for closure, there has not been perceptible improvement in performance in these farms.”

**(iii) Central Frozen Semen Production Training Institute, Hesserghatta**

1.47 This is the premier Institute with the objective of large scale production of frozen semen of outstanding Cattle/Buffalo and supply to the States/Union territories where frozen semen production facilities are inadequate. This Institute is re-organised as a quality testing Centre for indigenously produced equipments and materials used in Frozen Semen Technology.

1.48 The targets and achievements fixed under this scheme are :-

Following are the financial outlays for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan :-

Rs. in lakh

	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>
BE 2003-04	135.00	38.00
RE 2003-04	100.00	38.00
BE 2004-05	160.00	41.00

1.49 Following are the physical targets and achievements :-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description of Attributes</b>	<b>2002-03</b>		<b>2003-04</b>	
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Ach.</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Ach.</b>
1.	CFSP & TI Hessarghatta	No. of Frozen Semen doses produced (in lakhs)	10.00	7.07	9.00	10.81
		No. of persons trained in frozen Semen Technology (in nos.)	150	186	150	199

1.50 In reply to a question raised, the Department has informed that the target for 2002-03 was to achieve 10 lakh frozen semen doses but the Department could produce only 7.07 doses. The reason for shortfall was an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. The Committee noted that during 2003-04 the Department could achieve higher targets in comparison to 2002-03.

1.51 Explaining the reasons for higher targets achieved during 2003-04, the Department informed that

“The Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute has been evaluated by a Committee of experts. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Institute is following a Minimum Standard Protocol (MSP) for frozen semen production. A major revamping plan is also being chalked out for improvement in quality and quantity of semen doses produced.”

1.52 The Committee note that RE 2003-04 is scaled down to Rs. 1.00 crore during 2003-04. Regarding the reasons for higher Demand for 2004-05, the Department replied that

“The RE of the Institute was scaled down to avoid unproductive expenditure since the exact requirement of the Institute was being examined by a Committee of Experts. Now that the report of the Committee is available, a structured investment plan of the Institute is being prepared for which allocation over and above BE 2004-2005 will be required and an appropriate proposal for enhanced allocation will be moved at RE stage.”

### **National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding**

1.53 The Scheme 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' which was launched in 2000-2001 aims at thorough re-organisation and re-orientation of the cattle and buffalo breeding operation in the country and has the following thrust areas :

1. Expansion of area under organized breeding programmes
2. Delivery of breeding inputs at farmers door step
3. Quality control of inputs and services
4. Improvement of indigenous breeds
5. Institutional restructuring for production of breeding inputs of high quality
6. Development of synergies of agencies involved in cattle and buffalo development

Ninth Plan approved outlay – 402.20 crore

Allocation – 209.40 crore

Actual Expenditure – 137.75 crore

1.54 Following are the budgetary allocations for this scheme during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

10<sup>th</sup> Plan approved outlay – Rs. 375.75 crore

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>41.04</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>35.99</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>----</b>

1.55 Following are the targets and achievements of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding :

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2002-03</b>		<b>2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>
1.	Conversion/setting of mobile AI Centers	5,000	6,913	6,500	5,457	6000
2.	Estt./strengthening of sperm station	20	10	10	5	14
3.	Estt./strengthening of frozen semen banks	25	28	16	31	58
4.	Estt./strengthening of Trg. Centres	3	15	10	17	22

1.56 The Committee observed that the Department had achieved higher targets in conversions /setting of mobile A.I. Centres during 2002-03 and wanted to know the reasons for low achievement during 2003-04. The Department informed the Committee that the targets were fixed for BE 48.00 crore and this was reduced to Rs 35.00 crore at RE level (2003-2004). Accordingly less achievement was made under the component.

1.57 The Department has achieved almost half of the targets in establishing/strengthening of sperm stations during 2002-03 and 2003-04. The

Committee wanted to know the reasons for setting higher targets during 2004-05. The Department explained that :

“In order to achieve the total targets of the approved scheme and remaining targets for preceding years higher targets has been fixed for 2004-05, which is the last year of the first phase of the project.”

### **Poultry Development**

1.58 Poultry Development has taken a quantum leap in the last three decades emerging from a near backyard practice to a venture of industrial promotion. India is on the world map as one of the leading egg production has also sky rocketed at an annual growth rate of about 15 per cent and stands at about 1000 million broiler at present.

1.59 After the initial boost given by the Central Poultry Breeding Farm to promote poultry farming on commercial lines in the country, the poultry sector has flourished and now about 70 per cent of the production management and marketing is under a highly organised sector. The rest 30 per cent of the unorganised sector whose contribution needs to be strengthened is now being focused upon by promoting backyard poultry.

1.60 Apart from taking important policy decisions and providing infrastructure support, the Department is now planning to diversify its activities by stepping up production of Turkey, Quail, Guineas fowl etc.

Following Schemes are in operation :

- A. Central Sector Scheme  
Central Poultry Development Organisation
- B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme  
Assistance to States for Poultry/Duck Farm

## **Central Poultry Development Organisations**

1.61 To make available all the requirements of rural poultry farmers at one place, the 12 units, viz. Central Poultry Breeding Farms (4), Regional Feed Analytical Laboratories (3), Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centres (3) and one each Central Duck Breeding Farm and Central Poultry Training Institute were converted into four Central Poultry Development Organisations by merging organisations located in each region so as to meet all the requirements of the poultry sector through a single window approach. Their major mandate is now only to encourage backyard/rural poultry.

- (i) **Making available quality chicks :-** At these centers, the identified low-input technology poultry stocks are being multiplied and mostly supplied to all States of the region as well as any other State(s). These organisations are procuring breeding stock of low input technology developed by ICAR, Agriculture Universities, Private sector, NGOs, etc. The industrial type of birds are phased out completely.
- (ii) **Diversification Programme :-** So far poultry development has been concentrated on only one species, i.e. chicken. This department has identified diversification of this programme as a thrust area and as such the other species such as Duck and Turkey (Southern region), Japanese Quail (Northern and Western region) and Guinea Fowl and Duck (Eastern region) are being suitably strengthened.
- iii) **Strengthening of Feed Quality Monitoring Wing:** The feed analytical laboratories are concentrating their activities in the following areas:



- (a) Analysis of various feed/feed ingredients;
- (b) To develop least cost feed formulation based on locally available ingredients;
- (c) To work as a referral lab for assessing the residual effects of various toxic substances in poultry feed including poultry products.
- (iv) **Training Programme:** The training programme will be suitably tailor made at all the regional Centres to meet the requirement of trainers, farmers, women beneficiaries, various public and private sector poultry organizations, NGOs, Banks, Cooperatives and foreign trainees etc.
- (v) **Adoption of village:** Each Directorate will adopt 5 to 10 villages in their region by extending extension services to make it a model poultry village, which will serve as a Demonstration centre.

### **Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centre**

1.62 Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centre located at Gurgaon, Haryana is functioning to test regularly the various stocks available in the country as well as imported from outside India by various poultry industrial sectors so as to assess the performance of those stocks in India. The Layer test is conducted for a period of 72 weeks of age, while the Broiler test conducted for 7 weeks of age. In each test, there is a provision to test the performance of stock to the extent of 10 entries at a time involving 1600 birds.

1.63 The following are the details of budgetary allocations and expenditure for poultry Development organisations :

Rs. in crore

10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay of Rs. 40.00 crore

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
2002-03	6.00		4.82
2003-04	4.00	4.46	4.40
2004-05	6.42		

### **Centrally Sponsored Scheme Assistance to States for Poultry/Duck Farm**

1.64 The Committee in their Forty-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) expressed their great concern for development of poultry in rural areas to fulfill the objectives of poverty eradication and removal of unemployment and recommended for setting up of hatcheries and centre for poultry development. The Department in Forty Seventh Report have informed that the scheme of Assistance to State Poultry Farms is implemented for strengthening rural poultry at the State level. The Central Poultry Development Organisation will give back up to the Scheme.

1.65 10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore with year-wise allocations are as follows :-

Rs. in crore

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
2002-03	5.00	----	10.67
2003-04	5.00	5.34	5.48
2004-05	8.67		

1.66 The Committee noted that the expenditure during 2002-03 was Rs. 10.67 crore against the allocated amount of Rs. 5.00 crore. Regarding the reasons the Department explained that

“During 2002-03 there was a B.E of Rs. 5.00 crore and during the X plan for the first time the scheme was implemented in all the States/ U.Ts in the country. Prior to this, the scheme was implemented only in North-Eastern States including Sikkim and 13 other States during the IX plan. The scheme aims at socio-economic development of the poorest of the poor in rural areas especially women, using poultry as a tool. More proposals than expected, were received from the State Governments during 2002-03. Further, the funds could be arranged from the overall allocation of the Department.”

1.67 The Department furnished the following details of physical targets and achievements during 2002-03 and 2003-04.

“The physical target and achievement during 2002-03 and 2003-04 is as follows:

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>2002-03</b>		<b>2003-04</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
<b>Physical (No. of Farms to be assisted)</b>	8	15	8	15 (partially assisted)

1.68 The Committee asked about the number of new farms assisted in Union territories and North Eastern Region.

The Department furnished the information as under :-

“During 2002-03, five farms and during 2003-04, seven new farms were assisted in the North Eastern States as per the details given below: However, no U.Ts were assisted during this period.

**Funds released to North-Eastern States for Poultry Development in 2002-03**

S.No.	State	Name & location of the farm	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) for 2002-03
1.	Mizoram	Turkey Breeding Farm, Selesih, Aizawl	70.00
2.	Assam	Poultry Farm of Assam Livestock & Poultry Corporation, Golaghat District	85.00
		Government Duck & Poultry Farm, Silcoorie(Cachar)	85.00
3.	Meghalaya	State Poultry Farm, Jowai	85.00
4.	Tripura	State District Poultry Farm, Panisagar, North Tripura	85.00

**Funds released to North-Eastern States for Poultry Development in 2003-04**

S.No.	State	Name & location of the farm	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) for 2003-04
1.	Sikkim	Khanisherbung, West Sikkim for Turkey rearing	42.50
2.	Tripura	Broiler Duck Breeding Farm at Devipur, West Tripura	42.50
		Quail Breeding Farm, Gandhigram.	40.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Poultry Farm, School of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Pasighat, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh	40.00
		District Poultry Farm, Bordumsa, Changlang District	34.50
4.	Nagaland	State Poultry Farm, Medziphema	42.50
5.	Mizoram	Poultry Production Farm, Lunglei	57.00

## **Livestock Health**

1.69 With the improvement in the quality of livestock through launching of extensive cross-breeding programmes, the susceptibility of the stock to various diseases including exotic diseases has increased. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made by the State/Union Territory Governments to provide better health care through polyclinics/veterinary hospitals/dispensaries/first-aid dispensaries. A network of 26,717 Polyclinics/Hospitals/Dispensaries and 28,195 Veterinary aid centers (including Stockmen Centres/mobile dispensaries ) which are supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories, are functioning in the States and Union Territories for quick and reliable diagnosis of diseases. Further, for control of major livestock and poultry diseases by way of prophylactic vaccination, the required quantity of vaccines are produced in the country at 26 veterinary vaccine production units. Of these, 19 are in the public sector and 7 are in private sector. Import of vaccines by private agencies is also permitted as and when required.

### **A. Central Plan Scheme**

#### **Directorate of Animal Health**

1.70 The following Schemes are in operation in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan :

This scheme has got four components namely :-

- (i) Directorate of Animal Health Services (Headquarters Cell);
- (ii) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centres;
- (iii) Central/Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories;
- (iv) Animal Quarantine and Certification Services

## **B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

1.71 The following schemes are in operation in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Central Sponsored Schemes</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup> Plan allocations in crore</b>
1.	Assistance to States for control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)	Rs. 255.00
2.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	Rs. 40.00
3.	Professional Efficiency Development	Rs. 30.00
4.	Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme	Rs. 200.00

### **Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)**

1.72 Till the end of 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, there was an independent scheme called Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Diseases having three components namely (i) Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance (ii) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme and (iii) Animal Disease Surveillance with an objective to control livestock disease mainly of zoonotic importance. With some modifications these three components are included in Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) which is a component of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Centrally Sponsored Macro Management Scheme “Livestock Health and Disease Control”. Its aim is to undertake immunization of livestock and poultry against economically important disease, strengthening of state veterinary biological production centres, strengthening of disease diagnostic laboratories and in-service training to veterinarians and Para-veterinarians for upgradation of their technical knowledge.

1.73 following are the details of allocation and Expenditure on Animal Health during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan :-

Rs. in crore

10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay is Rs. 575 crore

Year	BE	RE	Actual
2002-03	64.00		37.54
2003-04	80.00	78.25	78.75
2004-05	102.50		

### **Evaluation of some of the Animal Health Scheme**

#### **(i) Foot and Mouth Disease**

1.74 Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme was a component of independent scheme called Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Disease during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan has been included in assistance to States for control of animal diseases during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan as a Macro Management Scheme.

The 9<sup>th</sup> Plan Scheme on Foot and Mouth Control envisaged vaccination of high yielding indigenous cross bred and exotic cattle belonging to weaker sections by sharing the cost of vaccine by Government of India and State Governments beneficiary on 25:25:50 basis. On the Committee's repeated recommendations in their earlier Reports, the Scheme was supposed to be implemented on 100% Central Funding.

1.75 When the Committee desired to know about the current status and funding pattern of the scheme at present, the Department replied as under :-

“Under the macro management Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Livestock Health & Disease Control, there is a component called Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) in which immunization against economically important livestock disease including FMD has been envisaged as the main

activity and states are at liberty to take up any diseases as per the priority of the State. Almost all the States have taken up this programme under ASCAD.”

“The scheme is being implemented on 75:25 Central : State sharing basis.”

1.76 The Committee further asked about the target fixed for vaccinating the animals, the Department in their reply stated that

“The target fixed for immunization is 250 million vaccination which include FMD. No separate target has been fixed by the Central Government for FMD. States decide according to their requirement. For the year 2004-05 the State Governments have proposed to undertake about 40 million FMD vaccination.”

1.77 The Committee further enquired about the plans of the Government to tackle this programme in the current year, the Department stated as under

“The state governments are taking up this programme in view of the economic importance of controlling a major disease and accordingly funds are requested under the Centrally Sponsored Programme on ASCAD. In addition under Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) also the FMD vaccination is carried out in the identified districts of the selected areas of the country.”

**(ii) Foot and Mouth Disease Free Zone Programme (New)**

1.78 This is a new scheme envisaged in the Tenth Plan to control and eventually wipe out FMD through creation of disease free zones in selected zones in selected areas of potential growth of livestock products. In the selected zones, a massive programme of vaccination will be carried out to make the zones disease free.

1.79 This programme started during 2003-04 of the Tenth Five Year Plan and is being implemented in 54 districts of 3 regions of the country with the total outlay of Rs. 200 crore in the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The detail of the regions and districts are as under :-



**Region-I : 8 districts**

Tamil Nadu – Kanyakumari district

Kerala – Quilon, Trivundrum and Pathanamthitha districts

Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

**Region-II : 33 districts**

Punjab – Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozpur, Bathinda, Mansa, Sangrur, Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib

Haryana – Districts of Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hisar, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Sonapat and Jind

Western Uttar Pradesh – Districts of Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Firozabad, Agra, Etah, Bulendshahar, Ghaziabad, G.B. Nagar, Badaun, Moradabad, J.B. P Nagar, Meerut, Baghpat, Sarahanpur and Muzaffar Nagar, Delhi

**Region – III : 13 districts**

Maharashtra – Districts of Aurangabad, Ahmed Nagar, Pune, Satara and Mumbai including a part of Thane

Gujarat – Districts of Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Patan

Andhra Pradesh – Districts of Medak, Ranga Reddy, Chittor and Ananthapur

1.80 Following are the budgetary allocations for this scheme :-

Rs. in crore

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2002-2003	30.00	-----	00.00
2003-2004	40.00	30.43	30.64
2004-2005	50.00	-----	-----

The scheme started w.e.f. 1 April, 2003.

1.81 The Committee desired to know about the target fixed for number of vaccinations to be carried out during Tenth Plan and number of vaccinations carried out during 2003-2004 under this new programme. The Department furnished the information as under :-

“A total of 280 lakh animals are to be immunised which will be vaccinated five times each during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan making the requirement of FMD vaccine as 1400 lakhs doses.

“Total of 277.10 lakh vaccinations were carried out during the first round of vaccination.”

1.82 Regarding the total cost of each vaccination, the Department informed that the cost of vaccine is Rs. 6.93 (exclusive of taxes) per dose.

The Committee further desired to know about the steps initiated by the Department to control the Foot and Mouth Disease expeditiously the Department replied that

“The programme envisages the vaccination of 100% cattle and buffalo population of the identified districts of the states where it is being carried out and all the states are implementing the programme effectively.”

**(iii) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre**

1.83 This National Centre after its establishment would approve the manufacturing methods of vaccines and biologicals, maintain accurate records, inspect and control the final products including the imported products. This would create confidence in safety and potency of the products manufactured in the country. This would also encourage export of vaccines and biologicals to the neighbouring countries of this region and thus help earning foreign exchange. This Institute would also maintain seed strains of micro-

organisms for the production of biological with a view to have a uniform standard of finished products.

1.84 Efforts are underway to establish a National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre for regulating manufacture, sale and distribution of veterinary drugs and formulations and monitoring the quality of vaccines and biologicals which are produced by the Veterinary Production Units in the country. The Centre is being constructed at Baghpat, UP. Construction work is under progress.

Budget provision for this Scheme is as follows :-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE
2003-04	6.40	3.00
2004-2005	7.30	----

1.85 On being pointed out by the Committee in spite of their recommendations for enhancement of funds for this Institute, why the budgetary allocations were slashed down drastically at RE stage of 2003-04 when the Civil Works are already in progress, the Department replied that

“Keeping in view the quantum of civil work being undertaken during 2003-04 in the construction of the laboratory, the requirement of funds was revised at the RE stage.”

1.86 Regarding the steps taken by the Department to set up the Institute at the earliest the Department explained as under

“Construction of different parts of the laboratory, animal house and experimental sheds is being taken up simultaneously so as to complete the civil work early. Action for creation of necessary posts is being taken and an Expert Committee is finalizing the requirements of the Institute like equipments, etc.”

### **Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar**

1.87 The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar has been established in collaboration with the Government of Australia under the Colombo Plan during 1969-70 with the following objectives:-

1. The main objective of the Scheme is to produce acclimatized RAMs for distribution to various States for crossbreeding programme.
2. To demonstrate improved method of sheep breeding and management practices
3. To provide training to State Government personnel and farmers in sheep shearing and management practices.
4. To promote production of raw wool for woollen manufacturers as well as for export and;
5. To increase production mutton.

1.88 The main objective of this Scheme is to produce around 1000 exotic and crossbred rams annually at the farm and supply to various State Governments/organisations for implementing sheep development programme launched in the respective States and to provide training facilities and extension work in sheep management and pasture development for officials/farmers from the various States.

1.89 Out of the total 6477 acres of land provided to Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar, the Government of Haryana had taken back 4028 acres of land in May 1997. According to the Department, on this account the farm might find it difficult to achieve the targets. During 1999-2000, only 686 rams could be supplied to States. Farm stability

at existing location was yet to be finalized with State Government of Haryana for extension of lease period and revision of lease rent hence developmental activities were being held up.

1.90 The Department have informed that Government of India have requested the Chairman, Haryana Livestock Development Board and also the Secretary, Government of Haryana to extend the lease periods of the Farm up to 31 July, 2012 at the paid rate of Rs. 1,000/- per acre per annum.

“On this issue, the Department informed that they have not received a reply from the Government of Haryana so far. To solve out this issue, the Secretary (AH&D) discussed the matter with the Chairman of Haryana Livestock Development Board and Director of Animal Husbandry, Haryana and they assured that the issue of extension of lease period and lease rent will be taken up with the Government of Haryana. The matter is being pursued further.”

#### 9<sup>th</sup> Plan target

	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
Distribution of Rams	3,950	3,736	94.58

To supply 1000 rams annually = 5000 rams

#### 10<sup>th</sup> Plan target

Year	Target	Achievement
2002-03	750	1023
2003-04	1000	510
2004-05	1000	----

1.91 It was informed that the Department will be able to achieve the target of supply of 750 rams to the States (procurement by States) during 2003-04 and the target for 2003-04 has been revised to supply of 950 rams to States (procurement by States).

Regarding low target achieved during 2003-04, the Department explained that

“The central sheep breeding farm, Hissar was making sincere efforts to supply 950 rams to the States, however, target could not be achieved due to following reason: (i ) The farm has produced more than 950 rams to meet the revised target of supply of 950 rams to the States, however, the State Government of Karnataka procured only 30 rams & 50 ewes in October, 2003 and could not procure about 500 rams due to ‘code of conduct’ as elections of State Assembly was announced. Punjab Government also did not procure 200 rams because there was no demand of rams produced at the farm from the sheep breeders. The farm could supply only 510 rams and 50 ewes to the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Karnataka against the target of 950 rams during 2003-04.”

1.92 In reply to the question, the Committee were informed that apart from Sheep Breeding , the following activities are being undertaken at Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar

“A unit of Beetal breed of goats with 104 female and 9 bucks has been started in October, 2003. One day training in sheep management to 40 sheep breeders of Himachal Pradesh and three weeks training in mechanical sheep shearing to 33 sheep breeders of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana was provided at the farm during 2003-04.”

10<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay Rs. 25.00 crore

Rs. in crore

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actual</b>
2002-03	1.48		1.15
2003-04	1.50	1.30	1.12
2004-05	1.75		

### **Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development**

1.93 The Pig rearing has special significance for the North Eastern States where pig meat is the staple food and almost every household rears the pig for their daily requirements. According to the Department the Planning Commission have discontinued this Scheme due to huge unspent amount during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Committee in their 42<sup>nd</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) of the Department had recommended for revival of this Scheme.

The Department have also informed in their further Action Taken Reply on 47<sup>th</sup> Report that the evaluation of Integrated Piggery Development Scheme is yet to be received from NABARD. The Committee wanted to know the reasons for so much delay in getting the Report from National Agriculture Bank of Rural Development (NABARD).

1.94 On query regarding getting the Report from NABARD, the Department informed as under :-

“The Department has now been able to get the draft report from NABARD. This draft report was discussed in depth by the Department along with NABARD and the concerned States on 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2004. NABARD has promised to give the final report by the end of August, 2004.”

1.95 It has been stated in the Annual Report document 2003-04 that the Department implemented a scheme of Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development upto Ninth Plan. However, as the scheme was of immense importance for North Eastern regions, it was decided to initiate the scheme again in North Eastern regions. The Committee, has, however recommended that piggery development has special importance for other regions as well, besides North Eastern region. The Department has, therefore,

proposed to formulate and initiate the scheme in 2004-05 for implementation throughout the country.

### **Conservation of threatened Breeds of Small Ruminants, Equine, Pigs and Pack Animals**

1.96 This new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for conservation of threatened breeds of small ruminant equine, pig and pack animals had been started during first year of the Tenth Five Year Plan with the aim to conserve those livestock breed whose population has not come below 10,000 and are in the category of threatened breed. Government of India is providing 100 per cent grants under the scheme to the State Government for scheme implementation through NGOs professional institutions, State Government or its undertakings or farmers participation. The cost of live elite animals, construction/renovation of sheds, cost of feed/fodder/medicines and labour for 2 years, establishment of laboratory, holding of shows/seminars/symposiums and publicity, farmers training and evaluation of the scheme are the components of the scheme. To meet the growing demand of State Government for the conservation of threatened breeds of such animals whose population has gone below 10,000. The emphasis will be for conservation of such breeds even if they are not economically viable so that genetic variation can be maintained for future generation.

1.97 While formulating this new scheme the target was laid down for conservation of one breed during 2002-03, whereas 4 projects in full and 3 projects partially were funded during 2002-03. During 2003-04 8 such proposals, which falls in the category of threatened breeds, have been received from the States under the scheme. More proposals are likely to be received and fund requirements of those proposals, which have been



partially funded will be met during 2004-05. The target for conservation of 6,1 and 10 threatened breeds during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 has been laid down taking into consideration the availability of funds under the scheme.

Following are the allocations year-wise during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

Rs. in crore

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
2002-03	0.50	-----	2.96
2003-04	0.50	0.50	0.50
2004-05	6.00	-----	----

1.98 On a specific query, the Department informed the Committee that the lower allocation during 2003-04 was on account of the fact that substantial part of the amount released to the States during 2002-03 was not utilised.

It has been stated in Annual Report that there is a budgetary provision of Rs. 15 crore for Tenth Five year Plan and Rs. 2.96 crore were released to the States during 2002-03. The assistance has been provided to Karnataka (Rs. 63.80 lakh), Gujarat (Rs. 11.50 lakh), Punjab (Rs. 6.70 lakh), Rajasthan (Rs. 42.00 lakh) and Tripura (Rs. 171.50 lakh) during 2002-03. The budgetary provision for 2003-04 had been kept again at Rs 50 lakh and the whole amount has been released to the State of Mizoram.

1.99 The Department considers all such proposals from the interested States of threatened breed origin area. The proposals should ideally originate from States having the breeding tract of the threatened breeds.

## **DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

### **INTEGRATED DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN NON-OPERATION FLOOD, HILLY AND BACKWARD AREA**

1.100 An Integrated Dairy Development Programme in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward areas was launched during the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as a Central Sector Scheme to be implemented by the concerned State Government. It was continued during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan period and is also to be continued during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 175.00 crore

The main objectives of the Scheme are development of milch cattle, increase the milk production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk in a cost effective manner, ensure remunerative prices to the milk producers, to generate additional employment opportunities and to improve social, nutritional and economic status of residents of comparatively more disadvantage areas.

1.101 The scheme seeks promotion of dairy activities in the economically disadvantaged hilly and backward areas and other areas hitherto uncovered, and generation of employment opportunities and income to poor farmers in rural areas. It is a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored scheme and covers non-Operation Flood areas, hilly and backward regions of the country.

1.102 Following are the statement of Dairy Development:

Name of the Scheme		10th Plan (2002-07)	BE 2002-03	Exp.2002-03	BE 03-04	RE 03-04	Exp.2003-04**	BE 04-05	
2		3	4	5	4	5	6	7	
<b>Dairy Development</b>			<b>361.00</b>	<b>37.02</b>	<b>34.99</b>	<b>29.90</b>	<b>19.97</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>51.62</b>
<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>			<b>205.00</b>	<b>20.52</b>	<b>16.32</b>	<b>19.88</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>28.42</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Integrated Dairy Development Project</b>		<b>175.00</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>16.32</b>	<b>18.88</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Strengthening infra. For quality &amp; clean milk (New)</b>		<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.42</b>
<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>			<b>156.00</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>18.67</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>23.20</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Assistance to Cooperatives</b>		<b>130.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>16.65</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>15.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Delhi Milk Scheme</b>		<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund(new)</b>		<b>25.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.20</b>

#### Year-wise physical targets and achievements

	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
<b>DCS</b>	12,968	8,695	13,789	9,939	1,000	336
<b>Farmer</b>	857.19	574.63	927.58	644.48	50.00	5.10

1.103 The Committee noted that achievements had been much below the targets during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. Explaining the reasons, the Department stated as under

“(a). The achievements in respect of IDDP for 2003-04 mentioned above were provisional and based on the information available at that point of time. Based on the information received from the State Government till now 1120 DCS have been organised till March 2004 and about 14000 farmer members have been enrolled.

(b). The targets and achievements for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 as given above are cumulative since inception whereas the figures in respect of 2003-04 are incremental figures for that particular year. The cumulative targets and achievements upto the year 2003-04 are given below :

	<b>2001-02</b>		<b>2002-03</b>		<b>2003-04</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
<b>DCS</b>	12968	8695	13789	9939	14789	11059(80%)
<b>Farmer(000)</b>	857.19	574.63	927.58	644.48	977.58	658.51(71%)

(c ). As the name of the Scheme suggests, the projects are being implemented in backward, hilly and tribal areas which were left out of Operation Flood Programme because they were not considered potential areas for development of dairying. The Government, however, decided that the benefits of developmental activities in dairying should accrue to these disadvantaged and backward areas also and therefore a decision was taken to implement IDDP in these areas. The achievements perhaps, need to be viewed in this background.

(d). The areas selected under IDDP have either very little or no infrastructure in terms of animal husbandry, dairying and even the general infrastructure like roads, electricity and potable water which are very essential for establishment of dairy co-operative societies and procurement of milk from these areas.

(e). These projects have, however, brought about substantive qualitative changes in the life style of tribals and provided them with means of generating additional income.

1.104 The Committee note that the inception of the Scheme, fifty-three projects with a total outlay of Rs. 292.19 crore and covering 149 districts in 23 States and one UT, *i.e.* Andman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar,

Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal and West Bengal have been approved. A total sum of Rs. 209.12 crore has been released for implementation of these projects upto 31 March, 2004.

The Committee desired to know about the number of projects sanctioned in Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and asked the Department the reasons for not including the other Union Territories in this programme. The Department informed that

“The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying received only one proposal for IDDP in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the project was sanctioned. No project proposal from any other Union Territory has been received so far.”

### **Assistance to Cooperatives**

1.105 Over the years a number of dairy cooperatives with three-tier structure viz., village level primary cooperatives, district level unions and State level federations have been set up in different parts of the country under the Operation Flood Programme. For a variety of reasons, a number of these unions/federations have accumulated losses. These accumulated losses have been imposing severe hardships on the milk producers and their dairy economy, resulting in, among other things, delayed and irregular payments to the poor farmer members of these cooperatives.

The scheme, ‘Assistance to Cooperatives’ was approved in January, 2000 for providing assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of loss-making dairy cooperatives/district level unions, as well as to State Level Federations. The Scheme

envisages the sharing of the rehabilitation assistance to the Co-operative by the Government of India and the concerned State Government, on 50:50 sharing basis. The scheme is expected to assist in the rehabilitation of around 70 sick corporations, located in different parts of the country and will provide a further fillip to milk production in the country.

1.106 The Committee find that the Ninth Plan outlay for this Scheme was Rs. 150.00 crore and the allocations made by the Department were Rs. 71.00 crore and the expenditure was Rs. 35.51 crore. The reasons for low allocations and expenditure was late approval of the Scheme during January 2000. The Tenth Plan allocations for Assistance to co-operatives is Rs. 130 crore as against a demand of Rs. 140 crore has the department.

1.107 The Scheme is in operation for more than four years. The Committee in their Forty Seventh Action Taken Report had recommended that immediate steps should be taken for rehabilitation of the sick co-operatives by providing matching funds both from the Centre and States and there is a need for better implementation of the Scheme the Government may change the funding pattern of the scheme.

Regarding the further action, the Department stated that

“A number of measures have been taken by the Department to streamline the implementation of the scheme. Regular meetings are held with the officers of concerned State Government/NDDB to monitor the implantation of scheme and to persuade the State Government to release their matching share of 50% in time. Presently, there is not much delay by the State Governments in releasing their matching share. As per the guidelines of the scheme, the share of the State Government is to be released before the share of the Central Government is released to the Union.”

1.108 The Committee in their 47<sup>th</sup> Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) of the Department had also given the status of progress in respect of Gwalior and Raipur Milk Unions. The net loss upto 2002 in the Gwalior Milk Union was Rs. 123 lakh and Rs. 157.13 lakh in Raipur Milk Union. The Committee wanted to know whether the Gwalior, Raipur Milk Unions were fully rehabilitated and, if not, then what concrete steps had been taken by the Department.

The Department furnished the information as under :

“Gwalior and Raipur Milk Unions have not been rehabilitated fully so far.

Regarding Raipur Milk Union it is stated that on the request from Government of Chhatisgarh, NDDB has taken over the management of Raipur Milk Union on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2003. After takeover of management, a number of steps have been taken up to improve functioning of the Milk Union. The increase in the activity level has been achieved by reduction in administrative expenses.

NDDB has informed that Gwalior Milk Union has made an arrangement to supply liquid milk to National Milk Grid. The regular income by sale of milk to National Milk Grid will help the Union in making regular payment to farmer members of Dairy Cooperative Societies and improve their performance.”

#### **DMS (Delhi Milk Scheme)**

1.109 The Committee note that the decision of the Government of India to transfer Delhi Milk Scheme to the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi was being pursued through the Ministry of Home Affairs. Pending its transfer the Department was also taking steps for corporatisation of Delhi Milk Scheme under the Companies Act. In order to achieve a break-even point, the Department has been proposing to continue with

minimum plan funding to optimise the network of Delhi Milk Scheme. However, the Planning Commission has agreed to allow continuation of DMS on Plan side during the current financial year, 2002-2003 and also during the first six months of the next financial year, i.e. 2003-2004. The Committee further note that the Planning Commission has provided Rs. one crore for the current financial year.

1.110 According to the Department, NCT of Delhi was not very keen to take over DMS. Regarding the reasons, the Department stated that the Government of NCT of Delhi, before accepting the transfer of DMS, proposed to get a study conducted by NDDB for making it economically viable. The NDDB have since submitted its report to the Government of NCT of Delhi.

The Committee desired to know about the salient features of the report submitted to the Government of NCT.

The Department in their reply stated as under :-

“The salient recommendations made by NDDB in its Report are as under:-

1. The Government of NCT of Delhi does not have prior experience in managing and operating a Dairy. Due to inherent constraints, it would not be prudent for DMS to continue as a Departmental organization of either the Central or the State Government.
2. If the DMS has to operate as an economically viable self sustaining unit then a strategic change in the ownership of DMS is vital and its assets should be transferred/sold to NDDB/MDFV.
3. It is estimated that there are 1068 surplus employees in DMS. They may be absorbed or deployed in other Departments of Government. NDDB/MDFV be given the right to select the 800 employees who will continue to work with the DMS under the new dispensation. It would be important to precede the transfer of



DMS assets to NDDB/MDFV by the redeployment of re-assignment of 1068 employees.

4. DMS assets (excluding land) may be valued through a suitable process as may be mutually agreed between the Department of Government of India and NDDB/MDFV.

1.111 As regards acceptance of transfer of DMS by NCT, it may be stated that they have been requested to accept the transfer but there has not been any response so far.”

## **FISHERIES**

1.112 The following schemes are in operation during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

Name of the Scheme		10th Plan (2002--07)	BE 2002-03	Exp.2002-03	BE 03-04	RE 03-04	Exp.2003-04**		BE 04-05
2		3	4	5	4	5	6		7
<b>Fisheries</b>			<b>740.00</b>	<b>102.00</b>	<b>75.98</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>70.24</b>	<b>68.67</b>	<b>160.00</b>
<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>			<b>520.00</b>	<b>56.00</b>	<b>41.02</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>37.06</b>	<b>37.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Dev. of inland Aquaculture &amp; Fisheries</b>		<b>135.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>27.00</b>
i.	Inland Aquaculture		120.00	19.00	11.12	15.00	<b>10.00</b>	10.05	
ii	Inland Capture Fisheries		15.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Dev. of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure &amp; post harvest</b>		<b>250.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>11.26</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>46.00</b>
i.	Development of Marine Fisheries		115.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	<b>1.00</b>	1.00	33.00
ii.	Dev. of Infrastructure & post harvest operations		125.00	12.00	10.72	7.00	<b>5.48</b>	5.45	11.00
iii.	Maintenance of Dredging Equipment		10.00	1.00	0.54	2.00	<b>1.50</b>	1.50	2.00
<b>III.</b>	<b>a) Welfare Programme for Fishermen</b>		<b>120.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>18.08</b>	<b>18.85</b>	<b>24.50</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>b) Training and Extension including HRD</b>		<b>15.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>2.50</b>

1.113 Fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development of the country. It has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food besides being a foreign exchange earner. Most importantly, it is the source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country. The main challenges facing fisheries development in the country have been in assessment of fishery resources and their potential in terms of fish production, development of sustainable technologies for fin and shell fish culture, yield

optimization, harvest and post-harvest operations and landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels.

1.114 In the marine sector fishing is predominantly a fishermen-oriented activity. However, women have played an important role in the fisheries sector, and in the emerging scenario of fisheries and aquaculture development, they have a much larger role to play. Women represent the largest workforce in terms of number, engaged in fish vending, net making and processing. Women are also engaged in the processing, marketing and allied activities. The concerted efforts are being made to extend assistance to fishermen cooperatives under various schemes and programmes being implemented by the Department. Efforts are also being made to enhance enrollment of fisherwomen with the fishery cooperative societies to enable them to avail benefits under various schemes/programmes of the Department.

1.115 Now, India is the fourth largest producer of fish in the world and second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world.

The fish production during 2002-03 is estimated to be 60.50 lakh tonnes.

A network of 429 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) sanctioned covering all the potential districts in all the States and Union Territory of Pondicherry.

During 2001-02 about 32,544-hectare water area brought under scientific fish farming through FFDAs.

48,296 fish farmers/fishermen trained in improved practices during 2001-02 & benefited about 59,937 persons.

There has been significant growth in fish production in the country in the recent years. India is now the fourth largest producer of fish in the world, and second largest

producer of fresh water fish in the world. During the year 2002-03, the total fish production was 62.00 lakh tonnes comprising 29.90 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 32.10 lakh tonnes of inland fish. The fish seed production was 16,333 million fry during the same year. It is expected that the fish production during 2003-04 will be around 62.50 lakh tonnes.

**Table: Fish Production**

**(In lakh tonnes)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Marine</b>	<b>Inland</b>	<b>Total</b>
1991-92	24.47	17.10	41.57
1992-93	25.76	17.89	43.65
1993-94	26.49	19.95	46.44
1994-95	26.92	20.97	47.89
1995-96	27.07	22.42	49.49
1996-97	29.67	23.81	53.48
1997-98	29.50	24.38	53.88
1998-99	26.96	26.02	52.98
1999-2000	28.52	28.23	56.75
2000-2001	28.11	28.45	56.56
2001-2002 (Provisional)	28.30	31.26	59.56
2002-2003 (Anticipated)	29.00	31.50	60.50

1.116 The Committee noted that in our country the potential of fish production has been estimated at Rs. 3.9 million tonnes in the inland sector. Against this estimate, production at present is 2.9 million tonnes and 3.1 million tones in the marine and inland sector respectively. The Department envisages exploiting the harvestable potential of 8.4 million tonnes in the fishery sector by 2020. In this direction, various measures are proposed during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan under the macro-management approach .

Regarding the special measures have been taken by the Department during the first three years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan to increase the potential of fish production in our country the Department stated as under :-

“Against the estimated harvestable fish production potential of 8.4 million tonnes, the fish production in 2003-04 has been around 6.34 million tonnes (provisional). In the 10th Plan, focus has been to enhance fish production and productivity of the fishery sector as well as to exploit the deep-sea fishery resources. In this direction, Department has formulated new schemes by merger and convergence of a number of ongoing and new programmes both in case of inland and marine fisheries. Under the macro-management approach, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture and ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations have been approved by the Government for its implementation during the Tenth Plan. Administrative Approvals for implementation of the schemes have been issued to State/UT Governments during the current financial year (2004-05).

The scheme on development of inland fisheries and aquaculture consists of six components, viz., i) Development of Freshwater Aquaculture; ii) Development of Brackishwater Aquaculture; iii) Development of Coldwater Fisheries and Aquaculture in Hilly Regions; iv) Development of Waterlogged Areas into Aquaculture Estates; v) Utilization of Inland Saline/Alkaline Soils for Aquaculture; and vi) Inland Capture Fisheries (reservoirs, rivers etc.). While in the marine sector, components of the above scheme are a) Introduction of Intermediate Craft of improved design; b) Resource specific Deep Sea Fishing Vessels (including VMS); c) Motorisation of Traditional Craft; d) Safety of Fishermen at Sea; e) Fishermen Development Rebate on HSD. Besides, other components of the macro scheme have a programme on Development of Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations. These measures will help in exploiting the harvestable potential of the sector in a time bound manner.”

### **Export Potential of Marine Products**

1.117 There has been steady growth in the export of fish products. During 2001-02, the country exported 4.58 lakh tonnes of marine products, which resulted in export earning of Rs. 5815.00 crore. Efforts are being made to boost the export potential through diversification of products for export. The country has now also started export of frozen squid, cuttle fish and variety of other finfishes. During 2002-03, the country has exported 5.21 lakh tonnes of marine products valued at Rs.6793.05 crore.

### **Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture**

1.118 The on-going Centrally-Sponsored Schemes of (i) Development of Freshwater Aquaculture, and (ii) Integrated Coastal Aquaculture have been combined with four new components started on pilot project basis in the financial year of the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan (2001-02). The proposed Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for the Tenth Plan has been renamed as “Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture”. The Scheme has the following components :-

- (i) Development of Freshwater Aquaculture
- (ii) Development of Brackish water Aquaculture
- (iii) Development of Coldwater Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Hilly Regions
- (iv) Development of Water-logged Areas into Aquaculture Estates
- (v) Utilisation of Inland Saline/Alkaline Soils for Aquaculture
- (vi) Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoirs/Rivers etc.)

10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay 135.00 crore

Year-wise allocations during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are as follows :-

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
2002-03	21.00	----	11.12
2003-04	16.00	10.00	10.05
2004-05	27.00		

1.119 The Committee observed that the total expenditure incurred on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture comes to Rs. 21.17 crore during the first two years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan which is just 15.68% of the total 10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay of Rs. 135.00 crore.

The Committee enquired that the reasons for utilisation of meagre amount during the first two years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and how the Government intends to spend Rs. 27.00 crore during 2004-05.

Explaining its impact on Development and production of fisheries in our country, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying have stated :-

“During the first two years of the Tenth Plan two components, viz., Development of Freshwater Aquaculture and Brackishwater Aquaculture were in operation. Towards end of 2003-04 the Government has approved the new scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture under macro-management approach for its implementation during the Tenth Plan.”

“The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture with all the six components has become fully operational from the current financial year (2004-05) onwards. Regional meetings are proposed to be convened with all the State/UT Governments for detailed discussions on each component of the scheme. Besides, the scheme will also be periodically monitored by the Department at the Headquarters as well as by visiting States/UT’s including the field visits.

The main objectives of the scheme are: to popularize fish/shrimp/prawn farming, create employment opportunities, diversify aquaculture practices and provide assistance to beneficiaries to create a cadre of trained and well organized fishers fully engaged in aquaculture. Beside technical and extension support, financial assistance in the form of subsidy is also provided to fishers for a number of developmental activities under the scheme. The aforesaid Centrally Sponsored Scheme is one of the production-oriented programmes being implemented by all the States/UT's. It is envisaged that the scheme will have its impact enhancing fish production and productivity in the country.”

### **Fishery Survey of India**

1.120 The Fishery Survey of India is responsible for survey and assessment of marine survey resources of the Indian EEZ; monitoring of fishery resources for fisheries regulation, management and conservation; assessment of suitability of deep sea fishing gear, preservation of environment and ecology of marine eco-system etc. It has seven operational bases at Porbander, Mumbai, Mormugao, Cochin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam and Port Blair. Twelve ocean going survey vessels are deployed for fishery resources survey and monitoring. A great deal of work in the field of survey of coastal pelagic, deep sea mid-water and oceanic tuna resources is yet to be done.

The allocations and expenditure to this scheme during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan is as follows:-

10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay is Rs. 130.00 crore  
(Rs. in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2002-03	40.73	18.75	-----
2003-04	41.58	15.89	27.63
2004-05	42.01		



1.121 It has been stated in the Tenth Plan Document that at least eight vessels require immediate decommissioning as they are more than 16 to 18 years old. Moreover, the vessels already in possession of the Institute are not fully equipped to carry out the survey properly in the Indian EEZ.

A need is felt that few more fishing survey vessels with modern technologies to carry out the survey work extensively in the Indian EEZ be procured/purchased immediately. There is also a need to reorganize the activities of the Institute for strengthening data collection with modern Information Technology, dissemination, monitoring of marine fishery resources, etc.

1.122 The Committee had been recommending in the past the formulation and implementation of perspective plan of purchase of new vessels to replace the ineffective old survey vessels which are more than 15 to 19 years old. The Committee felt that this was essential in view of the mandays lost in conducting surveys due to the frequent and costly repairs of old vessels. They recommended that the Department should make a plan to purchase new vessels in phases to replace the ineffective old ones causing a recurring expenditure of around 3 crore every year.

In response to the Committee's recommendations in their earlier Reports on Demands for Grants of the Department, the Fishery Survey of India finally forwarded a proposal to the Ministry in April 2000 for acquisition of three vessels viz. A Purse Seiner and two Monofilament Long Liners at an estimated Fisheries Project (IFP) and decided to transfer two Japanese built freezer trawlers from IFP to FSI. Consequent to this decision of the Ministry, the EFC recommended in December 2001 for the acquisition of only two vessels (Monofilament long liners). Global tender for purchase of

two Monofilament Long Liners was issued in the leading newspapers on 26 March 2002 and in the Indian Trade Journal on 27 March 2002.

1.123 In order to finalise the purchase of two Monofilament Long Liners, the Ministry constituted three committees, namely, Tender Opening Committee, Technical Tender Committee and Tender Committee. After thorough scrutiny of the technical and financial aspects of the bids received from various tenderers, it was decided to accept the lowest quotation submitted by the lowest tenderer (L1) at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.70 crore including fishing gears, one year's maintenance spares, transport charges, insurance and custom duty, etc. As per the offer made by L1 the construction of vessels is to be completed within 14 months from the date of signing the contract. The technical specifications offered by L1 have been fine-tuned with the requirement and the contract for their purchase was signed in March 2003. Subsequently, a letter of credit has also been opened on 31 March 2003.

1.124 The Committee note that the contract for construction of vessels was signed in March, 2003 and fourteen months have already passed. The Committee wanted to know whether the construction of vessels has been completed. The Department furnished the information as stated below :

“The budget allocations and expenditure during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2002-03	40.73	27.02
2003-04	41.58	27.77
2004-05	42.01	7.63 (as on 20.7.04)
<b>Total</b>	124.32	62.42

1.125 Of the Global Tenders received for the construction of two Monofilament Long Liners, as per the advice of the Technical and Financial Committee and approval of the Ministry, the lowest quotation of M/s. Fujian Shipbuilding Industry Group Corporation (FSIGC), China has been accepted and details are as follows:

(a) Cost of two vessels including Fishing Gears, one year's maintenance of spare parts, transportation charges and insurance.	Rs. 32 crore
(b) Custom duty payable for the above two vessels (approx).	Rs. 03 crore
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 35 crore</b>

As per the agreement, the construction is scheduled to be completed within a period of 14 months from the date of signing of the agreement.

In this regard, it is informed that even though the contract was signed on 26-03-2003, the contract has become effective only from 12-06-2003 on finalisation of L.C. conditions. As such, the contract period of 14 months for the construction and delivery of the vessels is up to 12-08-2004.

As per the reports received from the Shipyard FSIGC, the construction of the vessels is in active progress and the vessels are expected to be delivered by the scheduled date.”

1.126 The targets and achievements in terms of Survey efforts during 2002-03 and 2003-2004 for different types of surveys are furnished below :-

Type of survey (and effort parameter)	2002-03		2003-04	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements

Bottom trawl survey (fishing hours)	8,798	4,426	9,000	4,136
Mid water trawl survey	180	445	540	386
Oceanic long-lining survey(Hook operated)	22,87,50	14,51,15	22,87,50	12,07,81

It has been mentioned in the Performance Budget that the initial operation of mid-water trawl survey results were encouraging, more effort was put up in mid-water trawl instead of bottom trawl by the vessel in subsequent months. Hence, the achievement is more in mid-water trawl.

1.127 The Committee note that the mid-water trawl survey results were low during 2003-04 in comparison to 2002-03 and also low achievement in bottom trawl survey results. The Department mentioned the reasons for low achievement are as under :-

“During the year 2002-03, the actual target for mid-water trawl was only 180 hours. However, the initial results were encouraging and due to demand of the industry and other stakeholders, more effort was put up in mid-water trawl instead of bottom trawl by the vessel in subsequent months. The achievement in mid-water trawl survey during 2003-04 was low as compared with previous year 2002-03 due to dry docking repairs, main engine cylinder/ auxiliary Engine, pipe line repairs, etc.

1.128 Regarding bottom trawl survey results, the Department's achievements were 50.30 per cent and 45.95 per cent during 2002-03 and 2003-04. Regarding reasons for low achievement and concrete efforts will help the Department to have better results, the Department explained as under :

“As majority of the vessels of FSI are more than 20 years old, due to unforeseen repairs/ breakdown of machinery and equipment, the targets fixed for the vessels

for bottom trawl survey could not be achieved. In order to meet the statutory requirement, the ageing vessels have to undergo extensive repairs for which vessels are dry docked once in two years and the inspection of vessels are carried out by the Mercantile Marine Department (MMD) to issue the sea-worthiness certificate every year. Efforts would be made for decommissioning of existing old vessels and replacing them with state of art survey vessels, capable of carrying out future surveys and to achieve the targets.”

1.129 The Committee further asked the Department whether the trawler fishing in the Deep See affects the livelihood of fishermen in the country.

The Department replied as under :-

“The operational area of deep-sea trawlers is beyond 24 nautical miles from the shore line and the main fishing grounds wherein traditional and mechanized boats operate are coastal waters and the two sections generally do not overlap and therefore the traditional fishermen will not be affected by deep-sea trawling.”

#### **Strengthening of Database and Information Networking for Fisheries Sector**

1.130 The earlier Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics has been revised and the modified scheme on Strengthening of Database and Information Networking for Fisheries Sector has been approved for implementation during the Tenth Plan. The new scheme consists of continuation of catch assessment surveys on inland fisheries with additional components on information networking, Geographical Information System using satellite data, training, census on important attributes on inland and marine fisheries and strengthening of catch assessment surveys for estimation marine fish production. The scheme will be implemented with 100 per cent Central Assistance.

1.131 Earlier, the name of the Scheme was **Inland Fisheries Statistics** which has been revised and the modified scheme is **Strengthening of Database and Information Networking for Fisheries Sector**.

Regarding the need for changing the nomenclature of the Scheme and any difference between the objectives of two, the Department explained as under :-

“The scheme on Strengthening of Database and Information Networking for the Fisheries Sector has been launched since December 2003 at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.50 crore (Rs. twenty-four crore and fifty lakh only) during Tenth Plan. Prior to this, a Central Sector scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics was in operation since 1983-84. The scheme continued up to 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. Initially the scheme was taken up in 8 states and during 1985, 8 more states were added. It was further extended to other 3 states in due course of time. For the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, initially, the scheme was prepared with total outlay of Rs 45.00 crore, but later on it was revised in consultations with the Planning Commission and finally approved by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) with an outlay of Rs 24.5 crore for the Tenth Plan. However, the Planning Commission approved implementation of the earlier scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics till the new scheme is approved for the Tenth Plan. The revised scheme was approved in December 2003 and all the implementing agencies were informed. Practically, the scheme came into force during the current financial year 2004-05.

The new scheme consists of continuation of Catch Assessment Surveys on Inland Fish Production carried out earlier under the scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics as well as the following new components:

- ✓ Information Technology Networking,
- ✓ Development of Geographical Information System,
- ✓ Census on Important Attributes of Inland Fisheries,

- ✓ Census on Important Attributes of Marine Fisheries,
- ✓ Surveys on Marine Fish Production and
- ✓ Strengthening of Headquarters at Centre.

The objective and scope of the new scheme is much wider as compared to earlier scheme as it covers collection of data both pertaining to inland and marine fisheries and emphasizes on having sound database and information networking for qualitative processing and dissemination of data timely. In view of this, necessary changes in the nomenclature have been made.”

1.132 The allocations for Tenth Plan as seen in the Annual Report (Annexure IV) are as follows :-

Tenth Plan outlay 45 crore

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
2002-03	1.00	----	0.50
2003-04	2.00	2.00	1.38
2004-05	15.00	----	

1.133 It may be seen from the above statement that out of the total 10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay of Rs. 45 crore, the Department could spend only 1.88 crore during first two years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

In view of the low expenditure made in first two years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Committee enquired as to how the Department will utilise Rs. 15 crore during 2004-05. At this , the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying explained as under :-

“Against the proposed outlay of Rs. 45.00 crore for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, revised financial implication of the scheme has been worked out to the tune of Rs. 24.50 crore in consultation with the Planning Commission to implement the scheme on Strengthening of Database and Information Networking for the Fisheries Sector. The revised scheme was approved in December 2003. Till then, earlier scheme on

Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics having only one component on Catch Assessment Survey of Inland Fisheries was in operation in 19 states only. Thus the financial requirement and expenditure was meagre. In the light of revised scheme comprising 7 components covering the inland as well as marine fisheries and all the states/UTs, a provision of Rs. 15.00 crore has been made during the year 2004-05.

This is especially to meet the requirement of all the states for procurement of computers under the component of IT and procurement of Satellite images and GIS equipment by CIFRI for Development of GIS besides conduct of fisheries census.

The funds will be utilized as per the provision made on receipt of proposals from the States / UT's and other implementing agencies. The Administrative Approval of the scheme for the year 2004-05 has been issued. To persuade the States / other implementing agencies to implement the scheme in a time bound manner, four video conferences have been organized during the current financial year so far. In order to monitor and to sort out technical issues related to the scheme, a Technical Monitoring Committee (TMC) has been constituted. Director (Fisheries) of all the states/UTs are also the members of this TMC. This measure will help in utilization of funds earmarked to implement the scheme during the current financial year.”

### **Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000**

1.134 Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28 February 2000 and referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on 6 March 2000. The Committee presented a Report to Parliament on 4 December 2000 suggesting some amendments in the provisions of the Bill. The Department has not been able to re-introduce the Bill in Parliament for consideration and passing even after a lapse of more than four years.



1.135 The Committee in their 32<sup>nd</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Department had recommended the reintroduction of the Bill in the House. However, the Committee were informed that the Bill was still lying with the Law Ministry. During oral evidence on Demands for Grants (2003-04), the Secretary of the Department had informed that after redrafting the amendments, they would place the bill before Parliament during the current Budget Session.

1.136 In spite of repeated recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier Reports, the Bill has not been re-introduced in the Parliament. The Department in their further Action Taken Reply on Forty-Seventh Action Taken Report have informed that Cabinet has advised to resubmit the bill for its approval after formation of the New Government.

1.137 Regarding the re-submission of the Bill, the Department has now furnished the information as stated below :-

“Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28.2.2000 was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for their examination. The Committee submitted recommendations, which were examined, and a Cabinet Note was also prepared for finalising amendments to the Aquaculture Authority Bill. When the draft Cabinet Note was referred to the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs they were initially of the view that we may await the outcome of Supreme Court’s verdict on a review petition pending with Supreme Court on this subject. However, they subsequently opined that it is for the administrative Ministry to take a decision in the matter. Accordingly, with the approval of the AM it was decided to go ahead with the proposal of moving the required amendments of the pending Bill after obtaining the approval of the Cabinet.

The Ministry of Law (Legislative Department) suggested that since the amendments are too many and comprehensive, it is desirable to introduce as revised Bill. Accordingly, a revised Bill incorporating all these changes was

drafted by the Legislative Department (The Coastal Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2004) and a revised Cabinet Note was also prepared. The Cabinet Note along with the Bill was sent for the Cabinet's approval in February 2004. The Cabinet Secretariat returned the Note stating that since the Thirteenth Lok Sabha has been dissolved, a fresh proposal may be submitted after completing fresh inter-Ministerial consultations after the formation of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. Fresh Note for the Cabinet as approved by Minister of Agriculture, was circulated on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2004. Comments from the concerned Departments/Ministries have been obtained and the finalized Note has been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2004. After the approval of the Cabinet, the Bill will be introduced in one of the Houses of Parliament most probably by the end of the Budget Session."

## **PART – II**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS**

#### **Recommendation No. 1**

##### **Plan allocation for the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying**

The Committee note that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been provided Rs. 2500 crore for the Tenth Plan. Keeping in view the avowed commitment of the Government to double the food production by the year 2007, there is a stronger need to increase the production of livestock, fish and fishery products. Needless to say, this calls for sustained and concerted efforts on the part of the Department for rapid genetic upgradation of cattle and buffaloes considering the enormous potential contribution of this sector to the food basket in the form of milk, eggs, meat and fish and the obvious capacity to meet the animal protein requirement of ever growing human population.

The Committee note that the Tenth Plan outlay of Rs. 2500 crore for the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying constitutes a meagre 0.28 per cent compared to 0.48 per cent of the total plan as in Ninth Five Year Plan period. The value output from Livestock and Fisheries Sector was 28.3 per cent of the total Agriculture and Allied Sectors whereas the contribution of these Sectors in the total GDP during 2002-03 was 6.5 per cent.

To achieve the goals of the Tenth Plan, the Committee recommend that the Planning Commission should make higher allocation to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for implementation of various schemes and programmes which are spread across the country and are capable of regenerating the economy

**specially the rural economy. The Committee also expect the Department to 100 per cent utilisation of Plan funds during the remaining years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan demonstrating their sincerity and commitment which will certainly go a long way in uplifting the rural economy and bring about a new economic resurgence and extend its benefits to the rural populace spread of prosperity.**

## **Recommendation No. 2**

### **Production and Supply of Bulls by Central Cattle Breeding Farm**

It has been stated in the Performance Budget (2004-05) that Cattle and Buffalo bulls produced at the Central Cattle Breeding Farms are supplied to the State Cattle and Buffalo Breeding agencies for their artificial breeding programmes. Out of the total bulls produced, only selected bull calves are supplied to State Breeding Agencies. The Committee observe that the Department targeted to supply 765 bulls during 2001-2004 but it could supply only 423 bulls to the States.

The Committee recommend that the target for bull calves production should be increased so that sufficient number of bull calves of high genetic merit can be distributed to the States as per target fixed. The Committee further note that plan allocations during 2004-05 has been increased to Rs. 8.60 crore against BE of Rs. 6.00 crore during 2003-04. The Department in reply to a question raised by the Committee informed that the enhanced allocation for Central Cattle Breeding Farm is primarily towards infrastructural development necessary for production of high quality bulls. The Committee hope that the enhanced allocation will help the Department required number of high quality-bulls.

The Committee also desire that the enhanced funds for the purpose should be fully utilised and all activities regarding infrastructure development for production of bulls should be completed within the timeframe of this year .

### **Recommendation No. 3**

#### **Under Performance of Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)**

The Committee note that seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) are located in different agro climatic regions for maintaining herds of some important indigenous and exotic cattle breeds, production and distribution of superior pedigreed bulls for breeding programme in various States. The Committee note that out of the total 10<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay of Rs. 70 crore for the Central Cattle Development Organisations, the Department could utilise only Rs. 15.89 crore in the first two years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan which is 22 per cent of the total outlay. One of the reasons putforth by the Department for under-utilisation of funds was under performance of three farms namely CCBF Surathgarh, Alamadhi and Chiplima.

The Committee had recommended in their 42<sup>nd</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) that immediate steps should be taken by the Department to improve the working of CCBFs. In response to the recommendation of the Committee, the Department constituted a Management Committee and Advisory Committee towards formulation of appropriate technical programme, better investment Planning and higher utilisation of funds. The Expert Committee after examining the possibilities of revival of farms, declared these units fit for closure.

The Committee are pained to note that the Department has not succeeded in improving the performance of these three farms up to a satisfactory level. However, considering the laudable objectives for which these cattle breeding farms were set up and also considering the greater need for production and distribution of superior

**pedigreed bulls, the Committee feel strongly that all out efforts should be made to revive the functioning of these farms.**

#### **Recommendation No. 4**

##### **Assistance to State Poultry Duck Farms**

The Committee note that earlier the scheme of 'Assistance to State Poultry Farm' was implemented in the North-Eastern States including Sikkim and eight other States as pilot project scheme during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. On the recommendation of the Committee in their 20<sup>th</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Department, the Scheme is now being implemented in all the States/UTs from the year 2002-03. The Committee find that during 2002-03, the Department spent as much as Rs. 10.67 crore against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 5.00 crore by re-appropriating the allocations for other schemes as more proposals than expected were received from the State Governments during 2002-03. Furthermore, the Committee observe with satisfaction that as against the target of assisting 8 farms during 2002-03, the Department assisted 15 farms in the North Eastern States and during 2003-04, the Department also assisted 15 farms partially.

The Committee feel that in order to achieve the target of fully assisting 15 farms during 2003-04 and also to achieve the target fixed for 2004-05, more funds are required. The funds earmarked for 2003-04 and 2004-05 appear far from adequate to achieve the target fixed.

Taking note of the fact that the scheme aims at the socio-economic development of the poorest of the poor in rural areas specially women, the Committee, feel, that suitable higher allocation may be made at RE stage of the year 2004-05 as well as BE for coming years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period for the Scheme.



## **Recommendation No. 5**

### **Foot and Mouth-Disease Control Programme**

During the Ninth Plan, the Programme for Foot and Mouth Control envisaged vaccination of high yielding indigenous cross breed and exotic cattle owned by people of weaker sections by sharing the cost of vaccination by Government of India, State Governments/UTs and the Beneficiaries on a 25:25:50 basis. The Committee in their earlier Reports recommended for changing the funding pattern so as to make it 100 per cent centrally funded. However, the Committee find that the schemes now being implemented on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States as a component of macro-management centrally sponsored scheme assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) in which immunisation against economically important livestock disease, including FMD has been envisaged as the main activity. On the other hand, the Committee find that the Department has initiated a new programme in the second year of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan on Foot and Mouth Disease in order to give thrust to Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme in specific areas by making it 100 per cent Centrally funded.

The Committee further note that no separate targets are fixed for these two programmes. Against the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan physical target of 130 million vaccinations, the Department could achieve only of 105 million vaccinations which is 87 per cent of the target. Now, the Department is implementing two programmes on Foot and Mouth Disease. The 10<sup>th</sup> Plan target is to carry out 140 million lakh doses. Since the programme is valuable for the protection of high yielding indigenous crossbred and exotic livestock, the Department should seek higher budgetary allocations instead of

slashing down the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan targets for two programmes. The Committee , therefore, recommend that physical target for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan be stepped up and that the Department should come up with higher budget estimate in the coming years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan to control the Foot and Mouth Disease which poses serious danger to our livestock.

### **Recommendation No. 6**

#### **National Veterinary Biological Quality Control Centre**

The Committee note that the National/Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre Scheme was approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan. This National Centre, after its establishment, would approve the manufacturing methods of vaccine and inspect and control the final products including the imported products. This would also encourage export of vaccine and biologicals to the neighbouring countries and thus help earning foreign exchange. After a lapse of so many years, the Government have now acquired a tract of land in Baghpat District where the civil work had started during 2002-03. The Committee have been informed in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) of the Department that Civil work on the Institute is in progress and the laboratory is likely to be completed by 2005-06 and testing of vaccine will start by 2006-07. The Committee are disappointed to note that only Rs. 653.47 have been spent so far on the scheme as against the project cost of Rs. 21.10 crore. Apparently, the project seems to be a non-starter and the Committee wonder how the Department will utilise such a huge amount in setting the laboratory by 2006-07 given the pace of expenditure during first two years. The Committee, therefore, recommend that vigorous efforts should be made by the Department to get the Centre established at the earliest. The Committee also desire that a quarterly progress of the Institute be sent for the information of the Committee for its periodic review.

### **Recommendation No. 7**

#### **Alternative site for Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar**

The Committee note that the long pending issue of lease rent the with regard to the Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar has not yet been resolved with the Government of Haryana. The Committee note that the Department is not able to achieve the targets laid down due to shortage of land. The Committee in their 20<sup>th</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Department recommended that the Central Sheep Breeding Farm should be immediately shifted to another suitable place so that the farm could carry on its activities so as to realise the intended objectives. The Committee were earlier informed in 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) that in case the Government of Haryana did not accept the terms and conditions of lease rent, the farm may be closed down. Since the availability of alternative suitable location was doubtful, it was decided to locate a suitable place preferably in the hilly region of the country comprising the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal for breeding sheep for fine work. However, due to the prevailing drought situation, the shifting of the farm could not materialise. The Committee, therefore, again recommend that the Government should review the situation and take steps to shift the farm to another suitable place within 6 months of the presentation of the Report to the Parliament to achieve the objectives of the Scheme.

## **Recommendation No. 8**

### **Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development**

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying implemented the Piggery Development upto the Ninth Plan. The Scheme aims at strengthening Government Pig Breeding Farms for development of Piggery by providing 100 per cent grants-in-aid. However, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying informed the Committee during examination of Demands for Grants (2003-04) that due to huge unspent amount during the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Planning Commission recommended the discontinuation of the scheme. In reply to the recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture in their 42<sup>nd</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) for revival of the scheme, the Committee were informed that evaluation of Integrated Piggery Development Scheme is yet to be received from National Agriculture Bank of Rural Development (NABARD). The Committee note that the Draft Report has already been discussed in depth by the Department with NABARD and the concerned States on 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2004. The Committee would like to point out that in North Eastern Region, pig meat is the staple food and every household rears pigs for its daily requirements. They, therefore, recommend that the Department should make tangible efforts to get the final report from NABARD and start this very important scheme during the current financial year at least in the high demand areas including the North-Eastern States.

## **Recommendation No. 9**

### **Conservation of Threatened Breed**

The Committee note that the Department has started a new scheme for the conservation of threatened breed, i.e. those breeds whose population has come below 10,000. It has been observed that during the year 2002-03 the budget allocated by the Department for the scheme was Rs. 50 lakh against an expenditure of Rs. 2.96 crore. The reason for the excess expenditure was that the Department had many proposals from different States for the above scheme. According to the Department, since utilisation certificates were not received from the States/UTs, the allocations were scaled down to Rs. 50 lakh for the period of 2003-04. The Committee note that the Department has sanctioned Rs. 6 crore during 2004-05 for conservation of the threatened breeds. The Committee would specifically like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the vanishing species of 'Chakarnagari' goat and 'Bhadwari' buffalo in the Yamuna -Chambal basin so as to save them from extinction. The Committee, therefore, recommed that the Department should consider the proposals of all the interested States having the breeding tract of the threatened breeds. The Committee desire and ensure that the funds allocated during 2004-05 are utilised fruitfully to realise the intended objectives by making special efforts.

### **Recommendation No. 10**

#### **Livestock Census**

The Committee note that the Livestock population of different species is worked out on the basis of livestock census which is conducted quinquennially. It has been observed that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying gives 16 Census figures of livestock population for the years 1992 and 1997 only in the Annual Report document and the latest quinquennial census figure of 1997 to 2002 are not available. The Committee note that till 16<sup>th</sup> livestock census conducted in 1997, the scheme was implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation and now, beginning from the 17<sup>th</sup> census, the work has been transferred to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

The Committee have been informed that most of the States/UTs have completed the 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock census work and some provisional results of 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock have been received from States/UTs. The Committee desire that the State Governments/UTs should be asked to complete the census work immediately so that final issue of the publication on 17<sup>th</sup> All India Livestock Census is brought out within the stipulated time.

### **Recommendation No. 11**

#### **Target for Growth in Animal Population**

According to the livestock census the population of animals in 1992 was 470.86 million whereas in 1997 it was 485.36 million. The Committee observe that the growth of population of various kinds of animals in the country has been rather tardy. The reason is that the Union Government has not set any specific target for the growth and the Department too seems to be without any direction or in a state of aimlessness.

Since the human population is increasing at a rapid pace, it is important that the population of various types of animals should also have commensurate increase as human beings are dependent directly or indirectly upon animals for their various needs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a suitable action plan should be drawn up expeditiously the Department set the goal for itself for proper planning and realisation of animal growth .



## **Recommendation No. 12**

### **Dairy Development**

The Committee are happy to note that India is the largest producer of milk and milk products in the world. With the changing times, the production of Dairy products is also increasing in our country. Dairying sector has played an important role in providing employment and income to the people in the rural areas. However, the per capita availability of milk in India vis-a-vis that of the developed nations is, however, very low. The per capita availability of milk in India is 226 gms. per day whereas in of the developed nations it is 285 gm. per day. One of the reasons for low per-capita availability of milk is that India's population is more compared to that of the developed nations.

The Committee recommend that a long term action plan should be drawn up and concerted efforts made to increase in the production of milk and milk products in our country leading to increase in the per capita availability of milk and milk products making them accessible and affordable to all sections of the society.

### **Recommendation No. 13**

#### **Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non-operation Flood, Backward and Hilly Areas**

As the name of the scheme suggests the project is being implemented in backward, hilly and tribal areas which were left out of Operation Flood Programme because they were not considered suitable for development of dairying. In order to bring the states and regions left out within the beneficial fold of the scheme, the Government launched Integrated Dairying Development Project (IDDP). Under the IDDP scheme, those areas are covered which have very low or no infrastructure for Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

The main objectives of the IDDP are to increase milk production, to procure, process and market milk in a cost effective manner and to ensure remunerative prices to milk producers, generate additional employment opportunities, improve social economic and nutritional status of residents living in these areas. For the implementation of this project, the Government allocated Rs. 175 crore, out of which only just Rs. 16.32 crore was spent in the first year 2002-03 and Rs. 16.43 crore in the year 2003-04 which comes to a total of Rs. 32.75 crore. The Committee are unhappy to note the dismal performance of the Scheme and apprehend that at the given pace of expenditure the funds may have to be surrendered. The Committee feel that the scheme has not been sufficiently popularized among the State Governments

The Committee, therefore, desire that steps should be made to persuade the State Governments to come up with more proposals in the coming years with a view

**to improving the socio-economic and nutritional status of the people. The Committee expect the Department to give specific attention to North-Eastern States, hilly regions and the remote areas, for the balanced and harmonious development and growth of all regions of the country.**

## **Recommendation No. 14**

### **Delhi Milk Scheme**

It has been observed by the Committee that DMS has incurred heavy recurring losses during the past few years. In the year 2003-04, the Department under the Non-plan Budget had allocated a total budget of Rs. 206.90 crore for DMS. But at the end of the year, it was observed that DMS could realise Rs. 162.63 crore only as against the expenditure of Rs. 206.90 crore. In order to overcome the losses, the Ministry of Finance gave an additional budgetary support of Rs. 20 crore to DMS for the Non-plan budget. The Committee note that the Department has failed to run and operate the DMS successfully and has requested the National Capital Territory (NCT) to take over DMS and run it. The NCT is yet to send its response in this regard. The Committee would , therefore, like the Department to decide the fate of loss making DMS without any further delay.

## **Recommendation No. 15**

### **Assistance to Co-operatives**

The Scheme Assistance to Cooperatives was approved in January, 2000. The Scheme aims at revitalizing the Sick Dairy Cooperatives unions at the district level and co-operative federations at the State level. The scheme is to be implemented on matching basis between the concerned State Government and Union Government. The scheme is expected to assist in the rehabilitation of around 70 sick unions located in different parts of the country and aims to provide a fillip to milk production in the country. The Committee note that out of the total outlay of Rs. 130 crore, the Department could barely spend Rs. 19.41 crore during the first two years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period. Keeping in view the important role played by Dairy Co-operative in boosting the milk production in the country, the Committee strongly feel that sick co-operative milk unions should be given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves with assistance from the Central and State Governments. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should focus if attention on this very important scheme and institute necessary measures for further increasing the milk production in the country.

The Committee would also like the Government to consider to change the funding pattern of the Scheme by making it more attractive to the fund-starved States.

## **Recommendation No. 16**

### **Synthetic Milk**

**The Committee are shocked that Synthetic Milk is being supplied in many parts of the country by unscrupulous suppliers. The adulterated milk, it hardly needs to be emphasised, constitutes a grave danger to the lives of unsuspecting consumers particularly the young children.**

**The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department should take up the immediately with the Ministry of Health and other concerned enforcement agencies so that stringent measures are put in place and enforced rigorously without fail to prevent adulteration of the milk.**

## **Recommendation No. 17**

### **Strengthening of Database and Information Networking for Fisheries Sector**

The Committee note that the scheme Strengthening of Database and Information Networking for Fisheries Sector was launched in December, 2003 at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.50 crore. The Department has informed that the earlier Central Sector Scheme Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics was initially prepared with a total outlay of Rs. 45.00 crore. The Committee note that the earlier Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics had only one component on Catch Assessment Survey of Inland Fisheries which was in operation in 19 States while the new scheme consists of Catch Assessment of the earlier scheme alongwith the six new components on information networking, Geographical Information System using Satellite data, training Census on important attributes on inland and marine fisheries and strengthening of Catch Assessment Surveys for estimation of marine fish production.

The Committee are surprised to note that when the earlier scheme had only one component, it was formulated with an outlay of Rs. 45.00 crore for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and on the other hand when the Scheme was restructured with additional components in consultation with the Planning Commission and Standing Committee on Finance, outlay for its was lowered down to Rs. 24.5 crore for the Tenth Plan.

The Committee further note that an allocation of Rs. 15.00 crore has been made as BE for 2004-05. The Department proposes to spend the money for procurement of computers under the component of IT and procurement of satellite images and gas equipment by GIS besides conduct of fisheries census. The

**Committee visualize that all these activities can be completed within the timeframe of the financial year 2004-05. They expect that the amount earmarked for the current financial year should be fully utilised leaving no scope for under-utilisation of funds. The Committee also desire that budget allocation for this Scheme should also be increased in the coming years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period so that the targets set for revised scheme comprising 7 components covering the inland as well as marine fisheries are achieved.**



## **Recommendation No. 18**

### **Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000**

The Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28 February, 2000 and referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on 6 March, 2000. The Committee presented a Report to Parliament on 4 December, 2000 suggesting some amendments in the provisions of the Bill. The Bill was supposed to be reintroduced in the House. During the evidence on Demands for Grants (2003-04), the Department assured the Committee about introduction of the Bill by the end of the Budget Session during 2003. However, even after a lapse of more than four years the Committee find that bill has not yet been reintroduced in the House. In reply to a question during evidence session on Demands for Grants (2004-05), the Committee have been informed that the Cabinet note along with the Bill was sent for the Cabinet's approved in February 2004 but, due to dissolution of 13<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, the Cabinet Secretariat returned the note stating that a fresh proposal may again be submitted after formation of Fourteenth Lok Sabha. The Department had now furnished the latest status of the Bill stating that the comments from concerned Departments/Ministries have been obtained and the finalised note has been submitted to the Cabinet on 22 July, 2004. After its approval, the Bill will be reintroduced in Parliament, most probably by the end of the Budget Session.

The Committee hope that the Bill incorporating the recommendation as contained in their 11<sup>th</sup> Report will be introduced in current Session of Parliament so that Aquaculture Authority is established without further loss of time.

### **Recommendation No. 19**

#### **Setting up of a Separate Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries**

The Committee, during the examination of Demands for Grants (2004-05), noted the declining trend of allocation of utilisation of funds year after year and huge unspent amount surrendered by the Department. It hardly needs reiteration that Animal Husbandry is such a vital sector of our economy which has enormous potential of generating income and to improve the economic status of the people by providing gainful employment especially to small and marginal farmers and the weaker sections including poor women.

The Committee have been repeatedly recommending in their earlier Reports for creation of an Independent Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The Committee find that most of the States have a separate Ministry for Animal Husbandry/Fisheries. The Committee have been informed (47<sup>th</sup> Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (2003-04) that the Department has again considered this proposal but has not found it appropriate to move this proposal again at this stage.

Having regard to the fact that animal husbandry has vast potential to bring a new economic resurgence by generating countless job opportunities, the Committee reiterate that the Government should consider to create a separate Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for the development of this extremely important sector of our economy.

## **Recommendation No. 20**

### **Setting up of Indian Council of Veterinary Research**

The Committee have been repeatedly recommending in their earlier Reports on Demands for Grants 1997-98, 1998-99, 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2003-04 for Setting up of an Indian Council of Veterinary Research on the lines of ICAR. The Department in their further Action Taken Reply on 47<sup>th</sup> Action Taken Report have informed that the Government is not willing to create a separate ICVR from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

The Committee are not convinced with the Government's reply and feel that the subject in Veterinary Research should more appropriately be handled by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying given the constraints of ICAR engaged in multidisciplinary research. The Committee are of the considered view that the setting of an independent national institute for conducting applied research in the field of veterinary and animal livestock. The Committee, therefore, feel strongly that an ICVR should be created as a separate unit under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying so as to give impetus to research in the area of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

**Recommendation No. 21**

**Medical Aid to the Livestock during floods**

The Committee are pained to note that recurring floods play havoc with the cattle population in certain parts of the country. With the advent of floods, animals fall prey to various disease in the absence of any contingency plan to meet the grave emergent situation. The Committee also note that during devastating flood the Government's attention naturally zeroes on protection of human lives leaving the animals to the mercy of nature. The Committee, therefore, desire that special action plan should be chalked out by the Department to provide suitable medical attention/facilities to the livestock who fall prey to disease in the wake of floods. The Department should certainly draw contingency plans to play a proactive role in times of flood and, even drought, as part of calamity relief measures.

NEW DELHI;  
13 August, 2004  
22 Sravana, 1926 (Saka)

*PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV*  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Agriculture*