



STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2019-2020)

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-2020)

FOURTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
DECEMBER, 2019 / AGRAHAYANA, 1941 (SAKA)

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(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-2020)

Presented to Lok Sabha on	03.12.2019
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on	03.12.2019



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
DECEMBER, 2019 / AGRAHYANA, 1941 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2019-20)

SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR - CHAIRPERSON

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3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
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RAJYA SABHA

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28. Shri R. Vaithilingam
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31. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Ms. Divya Rai | - | Assistant Executive Officer |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fourth Report on the Demands for Grants (2019-2020) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

2. The Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure considered the Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying which were laid on the table of the House on 17 July, 2019. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at their Sitting held on 07 November, 2019. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 29 November, 2019.

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

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

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

NEW DELHI;
29th November, 2019
08 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

PART 1

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introductory:

1.1 Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities, along with Agriculture, continue to be an integral part of human life since the process of civilization. These activities have contributed not only to the food basket and draught animal power but have also helped to maintain ecological balance. Owing to conducive climate and topography, Animal husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries sectors have played prominent socio-economic roles in India. Traditional, cultural and religious beliefs have also contributed in the continuation of these activities. They also play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the Rural Sector, particularly among the Landless, Small and Marginal Farmers and women, besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of people.

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

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

1.4 India has a vast resource of livestock and poultry, which plays a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of rural masses. There are about 300 million bovines, 65.07 million sheep, 135.2 million goats and about 10.3 million pigs as per the 19th Livestock Census in the country.

1.5 The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries used to be one of the Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. In pursuance of Interim Budget Announcement 2019-20, the Fisheries Division has been separated as a new Department named Department of Fisheries, by carving out from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No. S.O. 762 (E) dated 05.02.2019. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) is one of the Departments of the newly created Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No.1/21/7/2019-Cab dated 17.06.2019 published in e-Gazette S.O.No.1972(E).

1.6 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is responsible for matters related to livestock production, preservation, protection and improvement of stocks, dairy development, matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board. The Department advises State Governments / Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programs in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. The main thrust areas are:

- Development of requisite infrastructure in States / UTs for improving animal productivity ;
- Promoting infrastructure for handling, processing and marketing of milk and milk products ;
- Preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care and ;
- Strengthening of Central Livestock Farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for the development of superior germplasm for distribution to States.

1.7 The Department has been allocated a list of subjects that fall within the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, some of which are as follows -

- Matters relating to loss of Livestock due to natural calamities.
- Regulation of Livestock importation, Animal Quarantine and Certification.
- Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals and birds.
- Pattern of making assistance to various State Undertakings, Dairy Development Schemes through State Agencies / Cooperative Unions.
- Preservation, protection and improvement of stocks and prevention of diseases of animals and birds , Veterinary training and practice.
- Insurance of Livestock and birds.
- Matters relating to cattle utilization and slaughter.
- Fodder Development.

Production in the sector of Animal Husbandry and Dairying:

1.8 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION - Livestock production and Agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other and both are crucial for overall food security. According to the estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the value of output of the livestock sector was about Rs. 9,17,910 crore at current prices during 2016-17, which is about 31.25% of the value of output from the Agricultural and Allied Sector. At constant prices, the value of output from Livestock was about 31.11% of the value of output from the total Agriculture and Allied sector.

1.9 MILK PRODUCTION - India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world. Several measures have been initiated by the Government to increase the productivity of Livestock, which has resulted in increasing the milk production significantly from the level of 102.6 million tonnes at the end of the Tenth Plan (2006-07) to 127.9 million tonnes at the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Milk production during 2016-17 and 2017-18 is 165.4 million tonnes and 176.3 million tonnes respectively, showing an annual growth of 6.62%. The per capita availability of milk is around 375 grams per day in 2017-18.

1.10 EGG & POULTRY PRODUCTION - Poultry production in India has taken a quantum leap in the last four decades, emerging from an unscientific farming practice to

commercial production system with state-of-the-art technological interventions. Egg production at the end of the Tenth Plan (2006-07) was 50.66 billion as compared to 66.45 billion at the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Currently, the total Poultry Population in our country is 729.21 million (as per 19th Livestock Census) and egg production is around 95.2 billion during 2017-18. The per capita availability (2017-18) is around 74 eggs per annum.

1.11 WOOL PRODUCTION - Wool production declined marginally at the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12) to 44.7 million kg from 45.1 million kg in the end of Tenth Five Year Plan (2006-07). Wool production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 46.1 million kg and increased to 48.1 million kg in 2014-15, but declined to 41.5 million kg in 2017-18. The wool production has shown negative growth as (-) 4.78% during 2017-18.

1.12 MEAT PRODUCTION - Meat production has registered a healthy growth from 2.3 million tonnes at the end of Tenth Five Year Plan (2006-07) to 5.5 million tonnes at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12). Meat production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 5.95 million tonnes which has been further increased to 7.7 million tonnes in 2017-18.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS AND BUDGETARY OVERVIEW

Government's Initiative and Assistance to States:

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

2.2 For the financial year 2019-20, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying) has sought a provision of Rs. 3342.65 crore vide Demand No. 40 laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 17th July, 2019. The detailed analysis of DFG (2019-20) is as follows:

SCHEME	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	% increase/decrease over previous year
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHEMES								
Cattle and Dairy Development	574.00	794.32	991.00	991.00	1266.92	1686.49	1110.02	-12.38*
Livestock Health	250.00	245.45	298.77	298.77	508.77	391.43	974.98	91.63
National Livestock Mission and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	292.00	250.00	310.00	309.00	380.00	301.00	505.00	32.89

Statistics	22.00	22.00	34.20	34.20	64.20	52.00	150.00	133.64
Total-Schemes	1138.00	1311.77	1633.97	1632.97	2219.89	2430.92	2740.00	23.43
NON SCHEMES								
Secretariat Economic Service	32.71	36.00	48.80	40.65	44.27	43.51	63.25	42.87
National Institute of Animal Welfare							5.00	-
Animal Welfare Board							12.00	-
Animal Health Institutes	17.80	23.00	20.00	19.85	20.75	30.00	30.00	44.58
Small Livestock Institutes	81.02	68.74	85.00	45.53	45.00	50.00	50.00	11.11
Breed Improvement Institutes	56.64	50.50	60.00	46.41	47.64	47.00	52.00	9.15
Delhi Milk Scheme	530.00	410.00	520.00	419.00	455.00	360.27	390.40	-14.20
Total Non Schemes	718.17	588.24	733.80	571.44	612.66	530.78	602.65	-1.63
Grand Total	1856.17	1900.01	2367.77	2204.41	2832.55	2961.70	3342.65	18.01

Analysis of Demands:

(Rs. in crore)

YEAR	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2017-18	2921.00	2607.74	2525.98
2018-19	3580.00	3663.28	3580.34 (up to 31.03.2019)
2019-20	3342.65	-	-

2.3 On being questioned by the Committee about the reasons behind the inability of the Department to fully utilize allocated funds when there was a substantial increase in allocation at the RE stage over BE in 2018-19, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

"As regards lesser expenditure by the Department in 2018-19 over RE of the year, the shortfalls were primarily related to various institutes managed by Department and Delhi Milk scheme. The reasons were mainly in Establishment head for savings due to retirement of number of employees."

2.4 The Department further apprised the Committee as follows:

"The Department of Animal husbandry and Dairying and Department of Fisheries came into existence in February 2019. The combined allocation of BE for both the Departments and the amount in respect of each of the Departments which came into existence in February 2019 is given below:

(Rs in crore)

YEAR	BE (Combined)	BE (DAHD)	BE (DoF)	RE (Combined)	RE (DAHD)	RE (DoF)
2018-19	3580.00	2832.55	747.45	3663.28	2961.70	701.58

* These includes combined allocation in the Secretariat economic Services for both the departments catering the establishment and housekeeping services.

An amount of Rs. 3,580.34 crore up to March 2019 has been incurred against the BE of Rs 3580 crore and RE Rs. 3,663.28 crore. It is noteworthy that the substantial increase in RE stage from BE was in the scheme under Rashtriya Gokul Mission which went from Rs 301.50 crore to Rs 750.50 crore. The expenditure in RGM was to the tune of Rs.750.44 crore which was 99.99 % of the total amount allocated in RE."

2.5 On being asked about the impact of considerable reduction in allocation in BE for the year 2019-20 compared to the previous year, on the implementation of Schemes and Programmes, the Department in its written reply submitted that :

YEAR	BE (Combined)	BE (DAHD)	BE (DoF)	RE (Combined)	RE (DAHD)	RE (DoF)
2018-19	3580.00	2832.55	747.45	3663.28	2961.70	701.58
2019-20	4147.40	3342.65	804.75			

"The BE of Rs.4147.40 crore of the Department for 2019-20 is high when compared with the budget of Rs.3580 crore for 2018-19, taking into account combined figures for both the Departments. The Budget Allocation for 2019-20 of both the Departments combined is Rs. 4147.40 crore which is much higher compared to the budget allocation of 2018-19. Similarly BE for Department for 2019-20 has also gone up to Rs. 3342.65 from Rs.2832.55 crore of 2018-19."

2.6 When asked about the measures adopted by the Department to ensure qualitative and optimal utilization of funds as per schematic design during the year 2019-20, the Department stated:

"In order to ensure that projects approved under the schemes are implemented qualitatively and also that funds are utilized purposefully at the ground level, all schemes have provision for regular and periodical progress review, monitoring and control of implementation at the micro level by the Technical Management Committee under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, State AH / Dairy of the respective State Governments. Department seeks quarterly progress reports of projects approved under schemes along with fund utilization certificate. Continuation of fund released under any approved project is subject to receipt of fund utilization certificate as per GFR, Physical Progress Report and Audited Expenditure Statement. Apart from its existing mechanism, this Department also reviews the implementation and progress at macro level through periodical Regional Review Meetings held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (AHD) across the country."

2.7 On being asked whether the Department prepares any Monthly / Quarterly Expenditure Plan and the details of targets and achievements under such a plan during the last three fiscals, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee:

"The Department regularly prepares Monthly / Quarterly Expenditure Plans. The details of Monthly / Quarterly Expenditure Plans for the last three fiscals are as given below:

Quarterly Expenditure Plan of DAHD -

(Rs in crore)

Year	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target (BE)	Achievement (Actual Expenditure)	Target (BE)	Achievement (Actual Expenditure)	Target (BE)	Achievement (Actual Expenditure)
Total (Ist Quarter)	610.76	575.21	730.25	763.57	895.00	865.70
Total (IInd Quarter)	637.63	525.39	730.25	588.89	895.00	930.16
Total (IIIrd Quarter)	446.62	687.56	730.25	643.95	895.00	869.51
Total (IV Quarter)	736.50	588.14	730.25	529.56	895.00	914.97
Grand Total	2431.51	2376.30	2921.00	2525.97	3580.00	3580.34

Sectoral Analysis for 2018-19 and 2019-20:

Sector	BE- 2018-19	BE- 2019-20
Cattle and Dairy Development including Breed Improvement Institutes	1769.56	1552.42
Livestock Health including Animal Health Institutes	529.52	1004.98
National Livestock Mission, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund and Small Livestock Institutes	425	555
Animal Welfare Board and National Institutes of Animal Welfare		17
Statistics	64.20	150
Secretariat Economic Service	44.27	63.25
Net Revenue Receipt for Delhi Milk Scheme	-480.00	-410.40
Net Total	2352.55	2932.25

2.8 On being asked whether the drastic reduction in allocation at BE stage for the sector on Cattle and Dairy Development including Breed Improvement Institutes from Rs.1769.56 crore in the last fiscal to Rs.1552.42 crore in the current year would impact implementation of schemes relating to Dairy development and functioning of Breed Improvement Institutes, the Department informed the Committee:

"Under schemes of Dairy Division, scheme-wise allocated BE during 2019-20 is higher than the previous year. However, consequent to discontinuation of NDP-I during 2018-19 (being the terminal year), overall allocation has decreased. NDP-I, that mainly focused on breed improvement and village based milk procurement activities, had an annual allocation of Rs 325 crore during 2018-19. With its discontinuation from 2019-20, the productivity and breed improvement activities are being continued under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and village based milk

procurement activity is being continued under NPDD scheme of the Department. The increase in individual allocation under NPDD and RGM during 2019-20 over their 2018-19 allocation is only partial as mentioned in the table below. There is a need for allocation of more funds in RGM and NPDD to give an impetus to cattle and dairy development in order to focus on breed improvement programme and organisation of dairy cooperatives.

(Rs in crore)

Scheme/Sector	Allocation	2018-19	2019-20
RGM	BE	301.50	302.00
Breed Improvement Institutes	BE	47.64	52.00

2.9 When asked by the Committee as to how the Department planned to utilize the substantially increased BE for the Sector on Livestock Health including Animal Health Institutes for the year 2019-20, the Department in its reply to the Committee stated:

"The Budget estimate (BE) for FY 2019-20 of Rs.1004.98 crore includes Rs.474.98 crore for LH&DC, Rs.30 crore for Animal health Institutes (AQCS, RDDs and NIAH) and Rs.500 crore for the new scheme "National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for FMD and Brucellosis". The Scheme was launched on 11/09/2019 by Hon'ble PM. This programme provides for 100% central assistance to the States / UTs for vaccination against FMD and Brucellosis. The funds allocated under NADCP will be utilized for various activities viz., vaccination of the entire population of cattle and buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs against FMD ; once-in-a-lifetime vaccination of all female cattle and buffalo calves (4-8 months' old) against Brucellosis ; unique identification of animals by ear-tagging ; ensuring cold-chain maintenance for vaccines ; sero-surveillance / sero-monitoring of the susceptible animal population ; publicity and awareness ; and monitoring & data management, etc. during 2019-20."

2.10 On being questioned about ways in which the increase in allocation in areas like the National Livestock Mission, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund and Small Livestock Institutes help in augmenting the pace of implementation of

Schemes, entrepreneurship development and Research Activities, the Department informed the Committee as under:

"The increase in allocation of funds will help in implementing the scheme as per the need and priority of the State Government. The increased allocation under NLM will help in coverage of more number of beneficiaries, more number of infrastructure for breeding activities, more number of entrepreneur, more skilled personnel. During the year 2018-19, due to sudden cut at RE Stage, the Department could not provide fund to number of States. During the year 2019-20, the Division has already received proposals from the States and the same will be released.

The aim of doubling farmers income and employment generation could be realized with increased investment in the animal husbandry sector as giving better returns in comparison to other sectors like agriculture and manufacturing. Simultaneously, the nutritional requirement of our vast population can also be catered. Moreover, our nation could be able to export qualitative value added products of animal origin for better realization of income, especially to the small and marginal farmers."

Allocation and Expenditure during the current Financial Year vis-a-vis Last Three Financial Years:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Proposed by the Department	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at BE stage	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at RE stage	Expenditure made by the Department	% utilization of BE
2016-17*	3883.51	2431.51	2424.00	2376.30	97.72
2017-18*	5472.00	2921.00	2606.74	2525.97	86.47
2018-19*	6902.15	3580.00	3663.28	3580.34 (P)	100.01
2019-20	3532.47	3342.65	-	-	-

* included budget provision of Department of Fisheries

P : Provisional

2.11 The Scheme-wise expenditure of the Department for the year 2018-19 and updated expenditure incurred up to 25.10.2019 for the year 2019-20 has been provided at **Annexure I**.

2.12 On being asked as to why the allocation proposed by the Department was significantly higher than the amount actually allocated for the last three fiscals and about the details of mechanisms employed and criteria adopted by the Department for preparing such proposals for the Ministry of Finance, the Department apprised the Committee as follows :

"Livestock sector is growing at a faster rate than Manufacturing and Agriculture. In 2019-20, the Budgetary Allocation of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) was Rs. 1,30,485 crore, when Agriculture contributes about 12% to the GDP of the country, whereas for Animal Husbandry which contributes about 4.2% to the GDP, it was Rs. 3,342 crore, a mere 2.56% of the Agriculture Budget. For an equivalent share of contribution to the economy, there is a need to increase budgetary allocation matching to the contribution made to GDP. Both, the Committee on Doubling Farmer's Income and the Niti Aayog have recorded that the doubling of farmer's contribution can happen only with a substantial contribution of the AHD Sector. A higher public investment in AHD sector is the need of the hour.

Hence, while the Ministry is conservatively proposing the Budget Estimate for 2020-21, the Parliamentary Standing Committee is requested to support the demand of the Department for Rs.7681 crore as budget estimate for 2020-21."

2.13 On being asked by the Committee about the present value of Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture through livestock, the Department in its written reply submitted that:

"As per the estimates released by Central Statistical Office (CSO), the Gross Value Added (GVA) of Livestock Sector and its percentage contribution to Agriculture Sector in terms of both current and constant prices for the year 2017-18 is given in the following table:

GVA of Livestock (Rs. In Crore)						
Year	Total Agriculture Sector* GVA		Total Livestock GVA		% to Agriculture Sector*	
	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
2017-18	2670147	1803039	758417	493676	28.4	27.4

*Agriculture Sector = Crops+ livestock +fishery +forestry

Source: National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Office, M/O Statistics & Programme Implementation."

CHAPTER III

SECTORAL EVALUATION & SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS

CATTLE AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES:

A. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT -

3.1 There is one scheme functional under head Cattle Development, namely, **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM).**

3.2 The Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds since December 2014 with an allocation of Rs 2025 crores. As on 26.07.2019, allocation of Rs 1599.61 crore has been made available and Rs 1345.41 crores has been released to the States. The Scheme is crucial for upliftment of rural poor as more than 80% low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labours. The Scheme is important in enhancing milk production and productivity of cattle and buffaloes to meet growing demand of milk and making dairying more remunerative to the rural farmers of the country. The Scheme is leading to multiplication of elite animals of indigenous breeds and increased availability of indigenous stock.

3.3 Objectives of RGM -

- i) Development and conservation of Indigenous Bovine Breeds
- ii) To undertake breed improvement programme for Indigenous Cattle Breeds so as to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock.

3.4 Components under RGM -

Major components under the Scheme are as under :

- (i) Extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) Coverage -
 - a) Strengthening of existing AI Centres
 - b) Training of Existing AI Technicians

- c) Establishment of MAITRI Centres
- d) Strengthening LN storage and transport and distribution system

(ii) Enhancement of Production and Productivity -

- a) Progeny Testing
- b) Pedigree Selection

(iii) Breed Improvement by Modern Reproductive Techniques -

- a) Establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) & In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Laboratories
- b) Sex sorted semen production
- c) E-Pashuhaat Portal
- d) Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds

(iv) Conservation of Indigenous Breeds -

- a) Establishment of “Gokul Gram” or Integrated Cattle Development Centre
- b) Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre
- c) Identification and issue of Health Cards to in Milk Bovines

(v) Awareness Program -

- a) Award to Farmers (“Gopal Ratna”) and Breeders’ Societies / Organization (“Kamdhenu”)
- b) Organization of Fertility Camps

3.5 When asked to furnish details of the Schemes functional under the Head - Cattle Development along with BE, RE and Actual Expenditure details for the last three fiscals, the Department, in its written reply apprised the Committee about the Rashtriya Gokul Mission as follows :

"Rashtriya Gokul Mission had been initiated by the Department in December 2014 with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds thereby enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines and making milk production more remunerative to farmers. The Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure figures for Rashtriya Gokul Mission during the last three years and current financial year are given in the following table:

(Rs in crore)

Allocation	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	2019-20
BE	119.5	190	301.50	611	302
RE	119.5	190	750.50	1060	302 [#]
Expenditure	118.75	187.64	750.44	1056.83	253.58 [*]

Proposed RE

*expenditure up to September 2019"

3.6 On enquiring about the funding pattern of Breed Improvement Institutes under RGM and about BE, RE and Actual Expenditure details of such Institutes during the last three financial years, the Department, in its written reply apprised the Committee as under :

"Breed Improvement Institutes constitute 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms, 4 Central Herd Registration Units and Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institutes are subordinate organizations of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Entire expenditure of these Institutes is met by the Department. The BE, RE and Actual Expenditure figures for Breed Improvement Institutes during the last three years is given in the following table:

(Rs. in crore)

Allocation	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	2019-20
BE	56.64	60.00	47.64	164.28	52
RE	50.50	46.41	47.00	143.91	52.00 [#]
Expenditure	48.46	44.33	43.21	136	17.80 [*]

* expenditure up to September 2019

proposed RE"

3.7 When asked by the Committee to provide details of the funds allocated towards strengthening of Breeding Infrastructure of State / University Farms during the last three years along with details of the physical targets and achievements for the same during the last three financial years, the Department, in its reply informed the Committee:

"In order to strengthen Breeding Infrastructure of State / University Farms, an amount of Rs 288.3 crore has been released during the last three years under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for strengthening 41 Bulls Mother Farms, 21 Gokul Grams for conserving indigenous breeds and for establishment of 30 Embryo Transfer Technology / In Vitro Fertilization labs. The funds released towards the strengthening of Bulls Mother Farms / establishment of State / University Farms along with physical targets and achievements during the last three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 are given in the following table:

Bull Mother Farms			Establishment of Gokul Gram			Establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology and In Vitro labs		
Funds Released (Rs. in crore)	Phy. Targets	Ach.	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)	Phy. Targets	Ach.	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)	Phy. Targets	Ach.
31.35	41	32	117.35	21	5	139.60	30	13

3.8 On being asked about the plan of the Department for breed improvement, the representative of the Department explained during the evidence submitted before the Committee is as under:

"...we have formulated a programme on Artificial Insemination to be implemented nationwide and which was launched by Hon'ble PM in Mathura on 11th September, 2019. We have targeted 600 districts where the rate of artificial insemination is less than 50%. The plan is to focus on carrying out artificial insemination of at least 200 cattle in at least 100 villages of each of these 600 districts, in order to raise the percentage of artificial insemination. We have made more such attempts so as to carry out breed improvement programmes in the cattle of buffalo and for this we are taking action consistently besides also

formulating a detailed 5 years' action plan under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission. Apart from this, we shall proceed with the Programme on Breed Improvement keeping in mind what was mentioned about Banas Dairy and other such dairies where breed improvement programmes are being carried out in association with and participation of livestock owners..."

B. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT -

3.9 The Department in its written reply to the Committee informed that there are five Dairy Schemes functional under Dairy Development, namely:

- (a) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- (b) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- (c) National Dairy Plan Phase - I (NDP-I)
- (d) Supporting Dairy Cooperative and Farmer Producer Organizations Engaged in Dairy Sector (SDCFPO)
- (e) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

3.10 The Scheme-wise BE, RE and Expenditure have been provided at **Annexure II**.

National Dairy Plan Phase - I (NDP-I) :

3.11 NDP-I, a Central Sector Scheme of Government of India, is a scientifically planned multi-state initiative being implemented by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) with the network of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) for the period 2011- 12 to 2018-19 with the following objectives :

- Increase productivity of Milch Animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- Provide rural milk producers with greater access to the Organised Milk Processing Sector.

3.12 National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-I) is an Externally Aided Project with the total outlay of Rs. 2242.00 crore comprising Rs. 1584.00 Crore as International Development Association (World Bank) assistance, Rs. 176.00 crore as Government of India share, Rs. 282.00 crore as share of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) that will carry out the projects in participating States and the support of Rs. 200.00 crore by National Dairy

Development Board (NDDB) and its subsidiaries for providing technical and implementation support to the project.

3.13 NDP-I is being implemented in 18 major milk producing States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. These States account for more than 90% of the country's milk production. However, coverage of NDP-I will be across the country in terms of benefits accrued from the project.

3.14 The Scheme is being implemented by NDDB through End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) comprising State Livestock Boards, State Cooperative Dairy Federations, District Cooperative Milk Producer Unions, cooperative forms of enterprises such as Producer Companies, Trusts (NGO's, Section 25 companies), subsidiaries of statutory bodies, ICAR institutes and Veterinary / Dairy Institutes / Universities. The EIAs are being funded for various components based on eligibility criteria which comprises geographical, technical, financial and governance parameters.

3.15 NDP-I has a multi-pronged series of interventions aimed at achieving the project development objectives. The key interventions being implemented under NDP-I are as follows:

Activity	Objective
Progeny Testing Programme	To make available high genetic merit (HGM) bulls of major dairy breeds of cattle and buffalo to semen stations for production of high quality disease free semen doses.
Pedigree Selection Programme	To conserve and promote indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo in their native tracts by making available high genetic merit bulls for semen production.
Strengthening of Semen Stations	To expand and upgrade the facilities of existing "A" and "B" graded semen stations.
Pilot Doorstep Artificial Insemination (AI) Delivery Services	To set up model for viable doorstep Artificial Insemination (AI) delivery services operating in a financially self-sustainable manner using Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) including animal tagging and performance record.
Ration Balancing Programme	To provide balanced ration to milch animals so that they produce milk commensurate with their genetic potential, cost of feeding per Kg of

	milk is reduced and methane emission is reduced.
Fodder Development Programme	To promote certified / truthfully labelled seeds for fodder production and popularising the use of mowers, silage making and biomass storage silos.
Village Based Milk Procurement System	To provide rural milk producers with greater access to the Organised Milk Processing Sector by forming and strengthening Dairy Cooperative and Producer Companies which results in improving the transparency and fairness of operations and also improve the quality of milk.
Project Management and Learning	To put in place monitoring and evaluation system, ICT based Management Information System and learning and evaluation mechanisms.

3.16 Pattern of funding under NDP-I is 100% grant-in-aid for nutrition and breeding activities while in the case of village milk procurement systems, 50% of the cost of capital items is contributed by the End Implementing Agencies.

3.17 Under NDP-I, 577 sub-projects of 172 EIAs from 18 States have been approved till date with total approved grant assistance of Rs. 1759.97 crore. The approved sub-projects include 100 sub-projects on Project Management and Learning activities with the total outlay of Rs. 103.00 crore.

3.18 The NDP-I was aimed at improving productivity of Milch Animals which it did by achieving pan India coverage regarding availability of semen of HGM bulls. On being asked about the achievements of NDP-I in the area of providing rural milk producers with greater access to Organized Milk Processing Sector and the steps taken for the same under NDP-I since its inception, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee:

"As regards providing the greater access to Organized Milk Processing Sector, so far, 243 projects have been approved under NDP-I. Activities namely, formation of new Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS), supporting defunct DCSs to make them functional, providing milk collection accessories, setting up of Bulk Milk Coolers, Automatic milk collection units(AMCUs) and basic testing equipment are covered under the programme. The enrolled farmer members

have also been trained under the programme. As per information furnished by NDDDB, till March 2019, of the total milk producers in the dairy sector, 9.8% have been enrolled as additional producer members under NDP-I. Achievements vis-a-vis approved targets under Sub-Project Proposal (SPP) under the Village based procurement system is tabulated below:

Activity	Parameter	Approved SPP Target till 2019	Cumulative achievement till Aug 2019
Village Based Milk Procurement System	Village Coverage	56247	48602
	Additional Milk Producers Enrolled (Lakh)	13.17	16.59
	Additional Milk Procurement (TKgPD)	6335	5344
	Bulk Milk Coolers (No.)	4327	4145
	AMCU/DPMCU (No.)	33410	29513

3.19 On being asked by the Committee to provide State and UT-wise details of percentage increase in Rural Milk Producers gaining access to Organized Milk Sector right from the beginning of NDP-I till date, the Department in its provided the following information :

List of State-wise Producer Members' enrolled under NDP-I :

State	Targets Approved till March,2019	Achieved till August 2019
Andhra Pradesh	105814	118519
Bihar	104936	127878
Chhattisgarh	7117	5253
Gujarat	206881	287254
Haryana	34380	36978
Jharkhand	3121	3124
Karnataka	183016	231736
Kerala	18818	21246
Madhya Pradesh	16242	19681
Maharashtra	68928	62494
Odisha	14331	19961
Punjab	100904	142135
Rajasthan	201604	252849

Tamil Nadu	17869	17636
Telangana	18090	20342
Uttar Pradesh	160587	237449
Uttarakhand	0	0
West Bengal	53888	54606
Total	1316526	1659141

3.20 When asked to provide details about agencies that function as EIAs in contribution of 50% of the capital cost in case of village Milk Procurement Systems, the Department in its reply to the Committee informed:

"End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) that are eligible for availing assistance under Village Based Milk Procurement Systems component with their own contribution of 50% of capital cost include State Dairy Federations, District Cooperative Milk Producer Unions and Producer Companies."

3.21 Again, on being asked to provide State and UT-wise details of contributions made by EIAs under the Village Based Milk Procurement System in the last three financial years under NDP-I, the Department in its reply provided the following information :

"State wise utilization of EIA Contribution is as below :

(Rs in crore)			
State	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Andhra Pradesh	2.34	0.05	6.12
Bihar	0.40	2.51	7.86
Chhattisgarh	0.99	0.32	0.12
Gujarat	13.19	5.44	23.66
Haryana	0.08	0.11	0.61
Jharkhand	1.71	0.11	0.15
Karnataka	5.68	5.62	17.23
Kerala	0.69	0.15	0.93
Madhya Pradesh	0.40	0.11	1.30
Maharashtra	2.21	3.05	5.96
Odisha	0.59	0.24	0.63
Punjab	3.43	3.88	10.69
Rajasthan	10.04	2.62	19.55

Tamil Nadu	0.18	0.72	2.48
Telangana	0.36	0.04	0.83
Uttar Pradesh	7.22	0.34	3.01
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.20	0.51	4.49
Grand Total	49.68	25.83	105.62

3.22 On being asked about the objectives that were completely achieved under NDP-I by the NDDDB and about the plans of NDDDB regarding unfulfilled targets and objectives, if any, with respect to NDP-I, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee as under:

"NDP-I aimed at:

- i. Increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- ii. Provide rural milk producers with greater access to the Organized Milk Processing Sector.

NDDDB has stated that as per the report of the End Term survey conducted by external agency, NDP-I has achieved the Project Development Objective (PDO) indicators as envisaged under the project as per the table provided below:

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Mid- Term	End Term	End of Project Target
1	Milk production/animal	Liters/day	5.03	5.61	5.80	5.53
2	Proportion of "in- milk" female animals to adult female animals	%	63	63	67	66
3	Proportion of total milk sold to total production	%	65	65	66	65

4	Share of milk sold to the organized sector (as a share of production)	%	45	48	59	56
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As regards unfulfilled targets, it is stated that to keep momentum and to have desired impact, genetic improvement programmes like Bull Production through PT / PS Programme needs to be continued and supported so as to improve milk productivity of next generation milch animals. Accordingly, activities like, production of HGM bulls through PT / PS have been continued under Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) - a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Government of India."

DELHI MILK SCHEME (DMS) :

3.23 Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was set up in 1959 with the primary objective of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices as well as for providing remunerative prices to milk producers. The initial installed capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme was for processing / packing of 2.24 lakh litres of milk per day. However, in order to meet increasing demand for milk in the city, the capacity was expanded in phases to the level of 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day.

3.24 Procurement of Milk - Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring raw / fresh milk from the State Dairy Federations of neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and also from Co-operative Societies / Producers Companies & other companies.

3.25 Milk Procured by DMS - The total quantity of milk procured by DMS since 2015-16 is indicated below:

Year	Total Qty. of milk procured.	(In Lakh Kgs)
		Average/per day
2015-16	887.75	2.43
2016-17	766.13	2.10
2017-18	805.08	2.21
2018-19 (up to March, 2019)	607.86	1.67

3.26 During the last financial year 2018-19 (up to March, 2019), DMS procured 1.67 lakh Kg milk per day as compared to the previous year 2017-18, due to floods in their region / States. DMS has been authorized to decide milk procurement rates at its own level and it is delinked with Mother Dairy, Delhi.

3.27 Performance / Capacity Utilization - The sale of DMS and custom packing of Sudha (COMFED, BIHAR) milk by DMS taken together has reached 2.24 lakh liters per day (LLPD) during the financial year 2018-19. The capacity utilization in term of sale of milk since 2015-16 is given in the table below:

Year	Total quantity of sale of milk (In lakh litres)	Average sale of milk (LLPD)*	%age of average sale of milk with reference to installed capacity of 5 LLPD.*(One litre pack)
2015-16	1080.06	2.96	59.2%
2016-17	1035.24	2.84	56.8%
2017-18	954.21	2.61	52.2%
2018-19	818.27	2.24	44.8%

Note: 1.* LLPD (Lakh Liter Per Day/ One Liter Pack)

2. Capacity utilization is limited according to volume of sale of milk.

3.28 When asked to provide details of funding pattern under the Delhi Milk Scheme in terms of BE, RE, Actual Expenditure for the last three financial years, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee:

"As DMS is a subordinate office of this Department, the funding pattern of DMS is 100% by Government of India. The budget is provided by Government of India initially to meet its establishment expenditure, which is matched by Revenue Receipts after sale of milk and milk products. However, no budgetary support is provided by the Government of India. The details of BE, RE and actual expenditure for the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.
2016-17	530.00	410.00	405.44
2017-18	520.00	419.00	391.64
2018-19	455.00	360.27	322.57

3.29 When asked by the Committee to provide status of physical targets and achievements under DMS during the last three financial years, the Department in its written reply furnished the following information:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Physical Target	Achievement
2016-17	55000.00	41983.68
2017-18	55000.00	41109.43
2018-19	48000.00	35813.75

3.30 Net Revenue Receipt for Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) has been reduced to Rs. 410.40 crore in 2019-20 as compared to Rs.480.00 crore in 2018-19. On being asked to furnish the reasons behind reduction, the Department in a reply apprised the Committee as follows :

"DMS modernization has not been done in the past few years which has affected its capacity utilization. DMS is facing competition from Amul and Mother dairy and from private companies which is resulting in erosion of market share of DMS."

LIVESTOCK HEALTH & DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC) :

3.31 The Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which supplements the efforts of the States / UTs in development of Animal Husbandry by providing financial assistance as Central share for control & containment of animals diseases. It has been continuing since 10th Five Year Plan period. The Scheme was modified during 11th Plan and 12th Plan period by inclusion of

new components and modifying existing components. Some of these modifications include initiation of components like Establishment of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, launching of National Control Programmes for major animal diseases like Brucellosis, *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR), Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD). The CSF- Control Programme is being focussed in the North Eastern Region, while the other disease control programmes are being implemented across the country.

3.32 The following components are included under the Scheme on Livestock Health and Disease Control :

- (a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
- (b) *Peste des Petits Ruminants* Control Programme (PPR-CP)
- (c) Establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)
- (d) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)
- (e) National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)
- (f) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
- (g) Professional Efficiency Development (PED)

3.33 Through the 'Livestock Health & Disease Control' scheme, efforts are made towards prevention, control and containment of animal diseases of economic importance e.g., Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD), *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR), Brucellosis, Anthrax, Haemorrhagic Septicemia (HS), Black Quarter (BQ), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), New Castle Disease (Ranikhet), Avian Influenza (AI), etc. DADF also provides financial assistance to Animal Health Institutions under non-scheme.

3.34 The Department in its written reply to the Committee furnished details of BE, RE and actual release made during the last three financial years for the entire LH&DC scheme, which are as under :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Amount Released
2016-17	250.00	245.45	245.80
2017-18	298.45	298.77	298.73
2018-19	508.77	391.43	390.92

Establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) :

3.35 In order to help states establish new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries as well as strengthen / equip the existing ones including running mobile veterinary ambulances, the Department provides financial assistance under this component. Funding Pattern is in the ratio 60:40 Centre : State except NE States & 3 Himalayan Region States where it will be 90:10 Centre : State and 100 % central assistance to UTs.

3.36 When asked to provide State-wise and UT-wise details of BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the LH&DC component on Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) during the last three Financial Years, the Department, in its written reply apprised :

"The component of Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) envisages assisting States / UTs to establish new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries as well as to strengthen / equip the existing ones and also run mobile veterinary ambulances. The Department provides financial assistance under this component. The requisite State-wise data on the tentative allocation State-wise and the amounts actually released in the last 3 years is as given below -

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of State /UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		TA	AE	TA	AE	TA	AE
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	106.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	30.00	23.13
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	390.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	50.00	103.68	300.00	262.24
6	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00

7	Haryana	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	570.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00
12	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	20.25	0.00	0.00	240.00	230.40
14	Maharashtra	10.00	10.00	80.00	80.00	120.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	29.97
17	Mizoram	13.00	12.87	0.00	0.00	30.00	24.66
18	Nagaland	100.00	200.00	0.00	70.00	30.00	0.00
19	Odisha	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Punjab	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00
21	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
22	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
23	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00
24	Telangana	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00
25	Tripura	13.00	13.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	240.00	0.00
27	Uttarakhand	25.00	0.00	20.00	19.80	60.00	59.40
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	A&N Islands	2.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	D&N Haveli	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	405.00	486.87	270.00	304.48	3030.00*	719.80

**the tentative allocation was for aspirational districts (101) in the country alone*

3.37 The Department further provided details of physical achievements under ESVHD for the last three financial years as shown below:

Year	Funds Released (Rs. lakh)	Physical Achievements - No. of veterinary hospitals & veterinary dispensaries constructed/ renovated (nos.)
2016-17	486.87	217
2017-18	304.48	0
2018-19	719.80	112

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD :

3.38 When asked whether the Department has a functional Animal Welfare Board and about details of its mandates, the Department in its written reply apprised the Committee as under:

"The Animal Welfare Board of India is functioning under the aegis of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying from NIAW Campus, Ballabgarh. The present Board was re-constituted for a period of three years by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) w.e.f. 01.03.2017 having 18 members and 4 members were nominated on 08.12.2017. The subject matter of Animal Welfare along with AWBI, CPCSEA and NIAW has been transferred to Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, the then Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare vide notification S.O. 1531(E) dated 04.04.2019 of Cabinet Secretariat.

The mandate of Animal Welfare Board of India has been stated to be to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals, in terms of the provision of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960.

3.39 On being asked about the initiatives undertaken by the Animal Welfare Board in the last three financial years and about activities and Programmes undertaken or being undertaken by the Board currently, the Department in its written reply inter-alia informed:

"Other Activities and Initiative of the Board for the last three years -

The Board has granted recognition to 3575 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) till date.

The Board has provided financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) under various schemes as per the details below :

(In Rs.)

S.No	Name of the Scheme	Grant Released 2016-17	Grant Released 2017-18	Grant Released 2018-19
1	Regular Grant& Rescue Cattle Maintenance Grant	2,40,90,865	57,64,650	2,49,10,848
2	Provision of Shelter House	Nil	1,10,25,000	1,99,49,139
3	Animal Birth Control & Immunization of Stray Dogs	29,54,600	53,40,470	29,23,348
4	Provision of Ambulance Services	Nil	26,29,775	56,45,278
5	Natural Calamity Relief	Nil	Nil	1,00,000
6	National Rabies Control Program (Funds received from M/o Health & Family Welfare)	2,10,32,012	1,56,60,700	
Total		4,80,77,477	4,04,20,595	5,35,28,613

Free Mobile Animal Clinic :

- The Board is providing free, on the spot veterinary treatment to sick and injured animals belonging to poor people through its Mobile Animal Clinic (MAC) program operating from its regional office at Chennai.

- The Veterinary Surgeon of the Board visits the pre-determined localities in the city where the animal population is concentrated to treat the animals free of charge during fore-noon as per fixed schedule.

Publications of AWBI :

The Board brings out publications like Animal Citizen (English), Jeev Sarathi (Hindi) and AWBI monthly Newsletter (English/Hindi) and other booklets/Rules pertaining to Animal Welfare.

The Board has issued several advisories to the States / UTs for preventing unnecessary pain and suffering to animals. The details are mentioned below: -

- Advisory for information regarding Gochar Land.
- Advisory to initiate necessary action for rescue and rehabilitation of stray animals.
- Prevention of Sacrifice / Slaughtering and transportation of the Animals in violation of the Laws, Rules, Regulations, directions.
- Advisory on immense cruelty and illegality perpetrated during export of live animals / live stocks including small ruminants such as sheep, goats etc. specially during their transport.
- Advisory to Establish and / or Activate District Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) in every district.
- Advisory to sterilize and immunize stray cats.

Other Activities

- The Chairman and members of the Board are regularly meeting with the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the States / UTs for activation of State Animal Welfare Board and District SPCAs, utilization of Gochar Land for animal welfare and for rehabilitation of Stray (Homeless) animals in respect of feed, fodder, water, medicine, shelter and suitable environment to achieve

the objectives of the Board as per the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 in all the States / UTs.

- The Act and Rules Reviewing and Legal Committee of the Board has considered the Animal Welfare Bill for further necessary action.
- The Board has revised the guidelines of the existing schemes to make it more suitable to present need. Further, all the forms have been simplified and will be online shortly on the website of the Board.
- The Board has considered the **ABC (Dogs) Rules**, ABC revised Module and pet dog circular. The Board has also recommended the PCA (State Animal Welfare Board) Rules for further necessary action.
- The Board has monitored 327 events of **Jallikattu** successfully under the surveillance of the inspection committee of experts in every event in the year 2018 and 228 numbers of events in the year 2019 in the State of Tamil Nadu."

3.40 The population of stray cattle has increased in many States during the last few years. When asked about the steps being taken by the Department to deal with this issue, the representative of the Department during the evidence meeting held on 7th November, 2019, submitted:

"...regarding technology improvement which can be used to solve the issue of stray animals, there is the Sex Sorted Semen technology which can be used to give birth to more and more female calves, which in turn, would reduce the number of male calves, thus benefitting the farmers. Two such labs have been established in the country - one in Babugarh, Hapur and the other in Kalsi, Uttarakhand. Ten more such labs are being established currently. Secondly, focusing on improvement of the health of stray cattle and the female stray cattle to be used for birthing via Embryo Transfer Technology or IVF technique. Many more schemes have been started in a number of States wherein efforts for sheltering stray animals are being incentivised by the Government..."

PRODUCTION IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING ALONG WITH EXPORT AND IMPORT :

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION -

3.41 When asked about the initiatives taken to encourage and to focus on improving rearing of small ruminants in the country, the Department in its written reply informed as under:

"Under the National Livestock Mission, the Department is implementing the Rural Backyard Scheme for Sheep and Goat and also under EDEG, bankable projects are being implemented which help in the development of sheep and goat sector in the country. The Scheme also envisages strengthening of breeding infrastructure under the State Government and Universities. The Department is also assisting the State Government to implement the Genetic Improvement of Sheep and Goat in a pilot manner. Presently, the Department is implementing the following components under Sub-mission of Livestock Development with regard to small ruminants :

1. Under the Sub-Mission on Livestock Development -

a) Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation - All credit cum subsidy linked activities.

(i) Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits :

1. Commercial Units of 10 ewe / does + 1 ram / buck at 25% level subsidy - Subsidy ceiling is Rs. 12,500/- and an entrepreneur may avail maximum four units.
2. Breeding farms with 100 ewe / does + 5 ram / bucks at 25% level subsidy - Subsidy ceiling is Rs. 2,50,000/-.

(ii) Modernisation and Development of Breeding Infrastructure :

- i. Government of India farms,
- ii. State / University Farms

2. Under the activity of Productivity Enhancement the following components are implemented -

- a. Interventions in the breeding tract of high fecundity breeds

- b. Research studies and linkages with professional bodies
- c. Propagation of Artificial Insemination Biotechnology centers for fecundity breeds
- d. Training and orientation of functionaries
- e. Ram / Buck / Boar shows
- f. Community led Breed Improvement Programmes, Cluster based mass deworming / health cover programmes
- g. Innovative projects
- h. Rural Backyard Programme for Sheep/Goat - Under the programme, funding is available for distribution of sheep and goat (10 female and 1 male) amongst BPL families.

3. **Conservation of Livestock Breeds-annual grant** of Rs.20.00 lakh for nucleus breeding farms involving small animals (sheep, goat, pig and poultry) will be provided and for large animals (horse, camel, yak, etc.) an annual grant of Rs.40.00 lakh will be provided (100%)."

3.42 On being asked whether the Department has any evolving guidelines to be followed by States and UTs or criteria to be fulfilled by them when choosing Components under NLM for availing benefits for sustainable livestock development, the Department under its written reply stated :

"The Department has prepared composite guidelines for implementation of NLM components under the National Livestock Mission. However, the NLM scheme provides the States a basket of activities and the State may prioritize the activities as per need and seek funds for the same. The guidelines are evolving because the same are revised based on the feedback received from the States and other organizations. The components in the various Sub-Mission are added or deleted after the approval of General Council of NLM. The criteria for implementation of the component, beneficiary and organization through which the component can be implemented has also been elaborated in the guidelines."

3.43 On being questioned about measures adopted by Department to ensure proper vaccination of livestock, the representatives of the Department, during the evidence meeting held on 7th November, 2019, submitted before the Committee:

"....the Department is ensuring call center facilities for vaccination of livestock. Technicians visiting the homes of livestock owners for vaccination of livestock collect details such as mobile number and Aadhar number of the owner to feed it to a portal so that the status of vaccination may be monitored through telephone calls..."

MILK PRODUCTION -

3.44 On being questioned about the 'Giftmilk' Programme started by the Department in Government schools and about the mandates and funding criteria of the NDDB Foundation for Nutrition (NFN) which funds the said Programme, the Department in its reply informed the Committee:

"NDDB foundation for Nutrition (NFN) is an independent body founded by NDDB. It is registered under Trust and Societies Act. Its mandate is 'to provide nutritional support to Government school children through supply of nutritious products by a network of milk producer organizations (dairy cooperatives and producer companies) to help reduce malnutrition. NDDB Foundation for Nutrition (NFN) mobilizes funds under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of various PSUs, Corporates and individuals for funding the Giftmilk programme. Milk is distributed in Government schools identified as per the donor's choice."

3.45 The coverage under the Giftmilk Programme and its CSR fund allocations since inception are given at **Annexure III**.

3.46 On being asked about the average contribution of Organized Milk Sector versus the Unorganized one, the Department in its written reply informed stated:

"As per reports of NDDB, in India, about 46% of the milk produced is either consumed at the producer level or sold to non-producers in the rural area and the balance 54% of the milk is available for sale to organised and unorganised players. Out of the marketable surplus of 54% (of the total milk production), about

20.8% is handled by organised milk processors and remaining 33.2% is handled by unorganised dudhias. On this basis, out of the total milk production of 176.34 MMT (2017-18), there is 95.22 MMT of marketable surplus across the country. Altogether, 36.67 MMT of liquid milk is handled in the organised dairy sector mainly shared by Government dairies, Producers' Owned Institutions (like Milk Cooperatives & Producer Companies) and Private players. The unorganized/informal sector covers local milkman, dudhias, contractors etc."

3.47 On being asked to furnish figures of the Organized and Unorganized Milk Sectors for the last three fiscals in terms of percentage and quantity, the Department informed:

"As regards figures of unorganised and organised handling percentages, year-wise data is not available with the Department. However, NDDDB has been requested to conduct a sample study to evaluate milk and milk products demand and supply scenario, which will cover organised and unorganised milk handling in the country."

3.48 When asked about the steps being taken by the Department for incorporating the Unorganized Dairy Sector into the Schemes and Programmes currently being run by them, the Department informed the Committee that in order to expand the share of organised milk handling (i.e. Organised dairy sector), it has been implementing schemes namely - National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), National Dairy Plan Phase - I (NDP-I), Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF).

3.49 The Department under its National Livestock Policy, 2013 has provided for a strategy to enhance milk production by way of livestock production. The Policy mentions:

"The yield levels for cows and buffaloes of 1281 kg and 1707 kg per year respectively (as on 2011-12) would be improved through increased availability of feed and fodder, genetic upgradation through cross breeding, strengthening progeny testing, selective breeding, converting unproductive animals to productive and improved disease control and surveillance etc. The problem of

infertility among improved milch animals would be suitably addressed through provision of area specific mineral mixture and appropriate feed and fodder."

EGG & POULTRY PRODUCTION -

3.50 The Department under its National Livestock Policy, 2013 has provided for a strategy to enhance egg and poultry production by way of livestock production. The Policy also provides:

"The commercial poultry sector is highly organized and a substantial part of the production of germplasm, feed and vaccines etc., is being undertaken by the private sector. The backyard poultry, which produces 30 to 35% of the eggs and highly important for livelihood and nutritional securities of the rural poor, is, however, facing many problems. The focus, therefore, would be to provide appropriate support to this sector in the form of financial assistance, genetic stocks and improved technologies, scientific advice, extension/awareness, particularly on bio-security measures. Conservation of indigenous poultry breeds would be encouraged for producing poultry birds suitable for backyard poultry. Appropriate support would be provided to backyard poultry farmers in rural areas to promote clusters or small holder's poultry estates. To provide remunerative marketing opportunities to farmers, mutually beneficial contracts between the poultry farmers and purchasers and poultry industry would be encouraged so as to minimize the risks of the farmers. Small farmers would be provided opportunities to associate with corporates in an integrated model through self-help groups or co-operatives. Programmes for other avian species would be encouraged taking into account existing laws and regulations, result of research on economics and likely impact on environment."

WOOL PRODUCTION -

3.51 Australia and India have recently finalized a new veterinary health protocol for the export of Australian breeder sheep to India as part of a Sheep Breeding Programme for Wool Development under the National Livestock Mission. On being asked to provide details regarding implementation of the Sheep Breeding Programme under this protocol along with details of aims and objectives being targeted by way of this, the Department in its reply informed the Committee as under :

"This Sheep Breed Improvement Programme is being implemented with an objective to enhancing meat, wool and milk production. It has been decided to import superior germplasm like multipurpose Merino Sheep to upgrade the existing animals in the UTs / States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in order to increase the productivity of the animals for fine wool production. This project is being implemented in three hilly States Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. For the implementation of this project, Rs. 2672.8 lakhs has been released under the Sub-component Interventions towards productivity-Innovative projects of Sub-Mission on Livestock Development of NLM. Funds have been released during the FY 2018-19. Details of fund allocation for each UT/State are follows:

Jammu & Kashmir - Rs.1142.80 lakh; Himachal Pradesh - Rs.765 lakh and Uttarakhand - Rs.765 lakh.

The following activities are covered under the project :

1. Strengthening of existing government Sheep Breeding Farms in the three States for which Rs. 100.00 lakh for each farm for 6 farms.
2. Import of 900 Multipurpose Merino Sheep (420 nos.) for Jammu and Kashmir ; 240 nos. for Himachal Pradesh and 240 nos. for Uttarakhand for which Rs. 2.50 lakh for each animal including transportation, quarantine and insurance charges has been provided."

3.52 On being asked whether the Department has formulated any scheme or policy with regard to wool development under this export protocol and to provide details of the

same and of measures being planned or adopted by it in this regard, the Department in its reply informed the Committee:

"The Development of Wool is the mandate of the Ministry of Textile. The mandate of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry is to produce the raw materials like sheep for better wool production. However, the Department submitted a proposal for Rs.125 Cr. to the Committee of Secretaries constituted for Wool Development, for their consideration. The proposal envisages the following programmes.

1. Enhancement of Carpet Wool Production Programme from sheep with an expected Outcome - Increase in Wool production by 5% over a period of 3 years.
2. Increase in production and productivity of Angora Rabbits / Wool with an expected outcome - Increase in Rabbit population by 15% and wool production by 20% over a period of 3 years.
3. Enhancing the quality and quantity of Pashmina Wool with an expected outcome - 10% increase in Pashmina Wool production over a period of 3 years.

However, the Department is implementing the Rural Backyard Sheep and Goat Development Scheme under which funds are provided for distribution of sheep amongst the farmers. Further, under the Sub-Mission of Livestock Development under the component of Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG), an individual can avail financial assistance from the bank in the form of loan for sheep farming for 100 sheep and 5 rams or 10 sheep and one ram. 25% for General and 33.33% for SC/ST back ended subsidy are available for the individual taking loans from the bank for the purpose. This will certainly enhance the wool production in the country."

MEAT PRODUCTION -

3.53 The Department under its National Livestock Policy, 2013 has provided for a strategy to enhance meat and wool production by way of livestock production. The Policy provides as follows:

"Emphasis on small ruminants and pigs would be to improve nutrition, genetics, breeding strategies and health cover to increase proliferation, carcass weights and reduce mortality leading to improvement in quality and quantity of meat, skin and wool. Selection of breeding stocks through large scale screening involving farmers flocks would be taken as a national program. The farmers would be encouraged to be organized as cooperatives or Farmers' Producers' Organization (FPO) for better access to inputs and marketing."

3.54 Under its National Livestock Policy, 2013, of the Department further provides for meat production and processing as follows :

"The unorganized slaughter some time may cause environmental and public health problems apart from often being cruel. The slaughter houses, meat production and processing units should be located keeping in view environmental, social and logistic requirements. Creation of necessary infrastructure for meat production facilities in rural areas will be promoted as forward linkage for animal producers. Integrated modern abattoirs would be encouraged taking into account the legal regulatory provisions for production of quality meat, to ensure zero environmental pollution, minimize wastage of by-products, utilize edible and inedible by-products, prevent undue cruelty to animals and to promote use of humane methods of slaughter. The regulatory mechanism for quality meat production should be synchronized with global health standards for domestic consumption as well as for export purposes."

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS -

3.55 The details of the value of export and import of livestock products category-wise during the last three years has been provided at **Annexure IV**.

PART II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

1. Animal Husbandry and Dairying activities play an important part in supplementing Agricultural Income and also hold great significance in terms of providing a viable alternative during times of seasonal unemployment in agricultural households. Cattle rearing, dairying and poultry farming can prove to be profitable enterprises, particularly to Small and Marginal Farmers of the country. Transformation of rural economy can very well be made a reality with a planned approach to incorporate cattle rearing, dairying and poultry farming into mainstream economic activities by laying greater emphasis on adequate allocation of funds and focused implementation of Programmes and Policies to encourage greater participation. With the announcement of the Interim Budget 2019-20, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which earlier came under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, has now been bifurcated. The Fisheries Division has been separated as a new Department named Department of Fisheries, by carving out from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No. S.O. 762 (E) dated 05.02.2019. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) is one of the Departments of the newly created Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No.1/21/7/2019-Cab dated 17.06.2019 published in e-Gazette S.O.No.1972(E). The Committee appreciate the creation of a separate Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying for this sector as it would give a much needed boost to this sector which has a huge potential for employment generation and increasing the income of farmers.

2. The Committee are happy to note that there was 100% utilization of Budgetary Allocation by the Department during the year 2018-19. However, at the same time, the Committee are concerned over the insufficient Budgetary

Allocation for the Department during the year 2019-20. Against the Budgetary Allocation of Rs. 1,30,485 crore for the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), the allocation for Department Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is a mere Rs. 3342.65 crore which only comes to about 2.56% of the Agriculture Budget. Also taking into account the aim of doubling farmers income and employment generation, the Committee feel that these goals could only be realized with an increased investment in the Animal Husbandry Sector which, in turn, holds the potential of giving better returns in comparison to other sectors like Agriculture and Manufacturing. Simultaneously, the nutritional requirement of our vast population can also be catered along with the opening up of avenues for exporting qualitative value added products of animal origin for better realization of income, especially to the Small and Marginal Farmers. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should pursue this matter of increasing the budget allocation with the Ministry of Finance.

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM) :

3. Initiated in December, 2014 with the aim of development and conservation of Indigenous Bovine Breeds, the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission is crucial for enhancing milk production and productivity of cattle and buffaloes to meet the growing demand of milk and making dairying more remunerative to the rural farmers of the country. It holds the potential to uplift the rural poor as more than 80% of the less productive population of Indigenous Cattle is owned by Small and Marginal Farmers and Landless Labourers as on date. The Scheme is leading to multiplication of elite animals of Indigenous Breeds and increased availability of indigenous stock. In this context, the Committee note that Rs. 288.30 crore have been released by the Department during the last three years under RGM for strengthening of 41 Bull Farms and 21 Gokul Grams for conserving indigenous breeds and for the establishment of 30 Embryo Transfer Technology / In Vitro Fertilization Labs. The Committee, however, are concerned to note that the achievements vis-a-vis physical targets are not at all satisfactory. Out of 41 Bull Mother Farms targeted for strengthening, only 32 Farms have been strengthened

so far. Similarly, the achievement for establishing Embryo Transfer Technology / In Vitro Fertilization Labs has only been 13 against the target of 30. The achievement in case of establishment of Gokul Grams is poorest amongst the three as only 5 Gokul Grams have been established against a target of 21. Expressing their displeasure over the poor performance of the Department in this regard, the Committee desire that all out efforts be made by the Department to achieve the physical as well as financial targets during the year. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN PHASE - I (NDP- I) :

4. Being implemented by the National Dairy Development Board, the National Dairy Plan Phase - I (NDP-I) was aimed at increasing productivity of Milch Animals thereby increasing milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk. It also sought to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the Organised Milk Processing Sector. The Committee note that data regarding figures of Unorganized and Organized handling percentages of milk processing in the country are not maintained by the Department. The Committee are of the considered opinion that though the Department may have achieved the said objective of increasing productivity of milch animals thereby increasing production of milk in the country, the inability to maintain data regarding the amount of milk ending up with the Organized and Unorganized Milk Processing Sectors render the whole exercise lesser in significance and meaning. Therefore, the Committee desire the Department to collect requisite information, as assured, in a time bound manner so that the objective of providing rural milk producers with a greater access to the Organized Milk Processing sector may be achieved in entirety. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this direction.

DELHI MILK SCHEME (DMS) :

5. Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was set up in 1959 with the primary objective of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices as well as

for providing remunerative prices to milk producers. The Department has also informed the Committee that the Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring raw / fresh milk from the State Dairy Federations of neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and also from Co-operative Societies / Producers Companies & other companies. The total quantity of milk procured by DMS during 2018-19 was lower as compared to that of 2017-18 and the reason behind this decrease, as stated by the Department, was the issue of floods within the regions / States providing milk. The Committee are, however, dissatisfied to note that there has been a considerable reduction in the Net Revenue Receipts for Delhi Milk Scheme which has reduced to Rs.410.40 crore for the year 2019-20 as compared to Rs.480.00 crore in 2018-19. The reason behind this shortfall has been attributed to lack of modernization of the DMS plant and a resultant fall in its capacity utilization. The Committee are further concerned to note that, as admitted by the Department itself, DMS is facing stiff competition from Amul, Mother Dairy and other private companies which, in turn, is causing erosion of its market share. The Committee, thus, are of the considered view that since DMS deals in activities of a commercial nature, it ought to be allowed to function as a commercial entity and to be able to make its own financial and operational decisions so that it can function as a financially viable commercial entity. The Committee strongly feel that the Government needs to take a holistic view of the issue and that DMS needs to be given functional autonomy on the lines of other Commercial Dairies in order to enable it to undertake strategic decisions on commercial lines. The Committee also desire that upgradation of the DMS machinery and renovation of the DMS plant be taken up urgently in order to enable the plant to function at its optimal capacity as these efforts will help in increasing the sale of milk and milk products which may in turn lead to reduction in its losses. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD :

6. The Committee note that the Animal Welfare Board of India has the mandate to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals, in terms of the provision of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960. As informed by the Department, the Board has issued several advisories to States / UTs for preventing unnecessary pain and suffering on animals which includes advisory to initiate necessary action and rehabilitation of stray animals. The Committee also note that the population of stray cattle has increased over the years which is a matter of concern. The Committee observe that though some measures have been taken by the Department to deal with this issue by providing shelter homes, Gochar lands, etc.; but these are not enough. There is a need for initiating some immediate and long term measures to prevent suffering of these animals. For dealing with existing stray cattle, States may be advised to establish Gothans at Gram Panchayat levels and women Self Help Groups (SHGs) may be encouraged to work in these places as is being done in some of the States like Rajasthan. Also, healthy female cattle should be identified and made proper use of in Embryo Transfer Technology and IVF. States can also be provided incentives to provide shelter homes for them. The Committee understand that as a long term measure, the Department is already working on the Sex Sorted Semen technology. The Committee feel that when more female calves are borne using this technology, the problem of stray cattle may be resolved to a great extent. The Committee appreciate that 2 labs have already been established by the Department for this purpose and 10 more are in the process of being established. The Committee desire to be apprised of the progress made by the Department in this regard.

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

7. This Component of the scheme on Livestock Health and Disease Control aims at helping States / UTs establish new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries as well as strengthen / equip the existing ones including running mobile

veterinary ambulances. The Committee are, however, dismayed to note that the details submitted by the Department when asked to furnish State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under this component along with details of physical targets and achievements showed zero tentative allocation and Actual Expenditure under this Component for most of the States / UTs as also zero achievement of physical targets in terms of number of Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Dispensaries constructed or renovated during the year 2017-18. During 2018-19 also, against a tentative allocation of Rs. 30.30 crore, the Actual Expenditure was Rs. 7.19 crore only. Loathing such a lackadaisical attitude of the Department regarding Veterinary Infrastructure and Services in the country, the Committee strongly recommend that the Department instantly take stock of the situation and work towards providing adequate financial support and manpower to respective States and UTs for fulfilling the objectives of strengthening Veterinary Infrastructure and increasing manpower in Veterinary Services throughout the country. The Committee further recommend the Department to take all necessary measures to ensure doorstep delivery of Veterinary Services to Livestock Owners in far flung rural areas by way of Mobile Veterinary Clinics and Veterinary Ambulance Services since it is only when these remotely situated areas are made serviceable in veterinary medicine that Livestock and Cattle Rearing will be viewed as profitable enterprises. The pay-offs associated with fulfilling the objectives envisaged under this Component are thus huge and with far reaching implications. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department pursue this issue in all seriousness and apprise them of the measures adopted and progress made by the Department in this regard.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING SECTOR:

8. The Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector not only adds variety to the food basket in terms of milk, eggs, poultry and meat along with raising its nutritive value, but also opens up avenues with respect to dairying, livestock rearing and trading animal produce, etc. Self-sufficiency in milk production has led to initiatives such as the Giftmilk Programme by NDDB foundation for Nutrition (NFN) in order to provide nutritional support to Government School Children through the supply of nutritious products by a network of milk producer organizations (dairy cooperatives and producer companies) to help reduce malnutrition. Furthermore, measures such as India-Australia partnership for a Veterinary Health Protocol for the Sheep Breeding Programme for Wool Development have fostered the objective of enhancing meat, wool and milk production in the country. While viewing these initiatives as heartening steps in the direction of taking holistic measures to increase production under the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector, the Committee feel that many more efforts are required to be made in this direction. The Committee desire that the Guidelines under the National Livestock Policy, 2013 be put to practice and that an element of dynamism be added to the guidelines to maintain their relevance with evolving times. The Committee also suggest that the Department adopt a bottoms-up approach towards solving issues related with implementation of Schemes and Programmes at the grass-root level along with timely monitoring and assessing performance of States and UTs and focusing on equitable distribution of allocated funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of steps taken by the Department in this direction.

NEW DELHI;
29 November, 2019
08 Agrahayana , 1941 (Saka)

SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

ANNEXURE - I**Scheme-wise Allocation and Expenditure for 2018-19 and 2019-20 (up to 25.10.2019)**

Sl. No.	Description	BE 18-19	RE 2018-19	Actual 2018-19	BE 2019-20	Updated Expenditure
I	Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
	White Revolution					
0	Nationa Dairy Plan	324.91	324.91	324.91	0.00	
1	Nationa Dairy Plan-II				0.01	0.00
2	National Programme for Dairy Development	280.00	270.07	269.90	325.00	230.15
3	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	323.00	323.00	323.00	325.00	250.00
4	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	301.50	750.50	750.40	302.00	253.59
5	Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer organizations engaged in dairy activities	0.50	3.00	3.00	100.00	100.00
6	Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund	37.00	15.00	10.00	58.00	34.59
7	Dairying Through Cooperative (EAP)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
8	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	64.20	52.00	50.21	150.00	70.88
9	Livstock Health and Disease Control	508.77	391.43	390.67	474.98	233.85
10	National Livestock Mission	380.00	300.00	300.12	480.00	247.44
11	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund		1.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
	Total-White Revolution	2219.89	2430.92	2422.20	2240.00	1420.50
	Total Schemes	2219.89	2430.92	2422.20	2240.00	1420.50

II	Central Sector Schemes/Projects					
12	National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis				500.00	0.00
	Total Schemes (I+II)	2219.89	2430.92	2422.20	2740.00	1420.50
III	NON SCHEMES					
	Establishment Expenditure					
13	Secretariat Economic Services	44.27	43.51	40.84	63.25	35.69
14	Animal Health Institutes	20.75	30.00	22.88	30.00	4.20
15	Small Livestock Intitutes	45.00	50.00	44.81	50.00	20.60
16	Breed Improvement Institutes	47.64	47.00	43.21	52.00	17.07
17	National Institute of Animal Welfare				5.00	0.00
	Total - Est. Exp	157.66	170.51	151.73	200.25	77.56
	Other Central Exp.					
18	Animal Welfare Board			0.00	12.00	0.00
	Total Non Scheme	157.66	170.51	151.73	212.25	77.56
IV	Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)					
19	Expenditure - DMS	455.00	360.27	322.57	390.40	194.17
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)	2832.55	2961.70	2896.51	3342.65	1692.23

ANNEXURE - II**Scheme-wise BE, RE and Expenditure on Dairy Development Schemes**

Schemes	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp
National Programme for Dairy Development	110	120	120	170	170	170	280	270	270	325	-	230.15
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	140	240	240	240	203	203	323	323	323	325	-	250
National Dairy Plan (Phase I)	184	314	314	390	390	390	325	325	325	-	-	-
Supporting Dairy Cooperative and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy sector	40	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	100	-	100
Dairy processing and Infrastructure Development Fund				0	37	0	37	15	10	58	-	34.59
Total	474	674	674	801	801	763	966	936	931	808	-	614.74

ANNEXURE - III**Giftmilk CSR fund allocations and coverage since inception**

Donor	Funds allocated since inception (Rs. lakh)	Location	No. of Schools	School Enrol.	Giftmilk served (Nos.) (30/9/19)
Indian Immunologicals Ltd.	60	Lakshmapur, Telangana	1	358	188036
		Ooty, Tamil Nadu	4	1222	436429
Mother Dairy Fruits & Vegetables Private Ltd.	450	Delhi	6	9852	1256062
		Noida, UP	4	4068	435628
		Nagpur, Maharashtra	37	10562	1218136
IDMC Ltd.	95	Anand, Gujarat	11	3255	807477
ONGC, Ahmedabad	16	Ahmedabad / Mehsana, Gujarat	6	1627	155263
Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	260	Latehar, Jharkhand	36	14623	2212575
Bokaro Power Supply Company Ltd. (BPSCL)	98	Bokaro, Jharkhand	7	3669	601294
Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO)	10	Delhi	1	531	32961
TOTAL			113	49767	7343861

ANNEXURE - IV**India's Export of Livestock Products****Qty In MT; Value in Rs. Crore & US\$ Mill**

	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (April-August)		
Product Name	Qty	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mill	Qty	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mill	Qty	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mill	Qty	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mill
Buffalo Meat	1330013	26303.16	3924.63	1348225	25988.45	4029.88	1233378	25091.43	3587.15	457099	9146.98	1312.22
Dairy Products	91043.67	1711.64	255.28	102312.91	1954.33	303	180681.6	3375.55	481.52	51451.21	921.43	132.25
Sheep/Goat Meat	22715	875.86	130.59	23576	863.97	134.03	21674	867.53	124.65	7476	329.01	47.21
Poultry Products	0	530.29	79.08	0	551.85	85.66	0	687.3	98.16	0	234.74	33.63
Processed Meat	141	4.58	0.69	269	9.91	1.54	405	13.92	2	237	9.13	1.31
Other Meat	79	0.91	0.14	1044	16.44	2.55	848	13.73	1.96	545	8.22	1.18
Total	1443991.67	29,426.44	4,390.41	1475426.91	29,384.95	4,556.66	1436986.6	30,049.46	4,295.44	516808.21	10,649.51	1,527.80

India's import of Livestock Products

Qty In MT; Value in Rs. Crore & US\$ Mill

	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (April-August)		
ProductName	Qty	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mill	Qty	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mill	Qty	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mill	Qty	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mill
Dairy Products	16899.53	254.76	38.01	23381.6	312.59	48.51	13643.2	254.12	36.43	5864.83	114.43	16.37
Other Meat	592	18.99	2.84	784	27.8	4.31	875	30.65	4.39	523	16.6	2.38
Poultry Products	0	29.49	4.41	0	26.87	4.17	0	41.8	6.01	0	14.53	2.09
Sheep/Goat Meat	126	8.5	1.27	215	13.36	2.07	116	10.83	1.55	74	6.39	0.91
Processed Meat	131	4.47	0.67	95	3.22	0.5	118	4.14	0.59	51	1.97	0.28
Total	17748.53	316.21	47.2	24475.6	383.84	59.56	14752.2	341.54	48.97	6512.83	153.92	22.03

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE BRANCH

(2019-20)

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 7th November, 2019 from 1100 hours to 1224 hours in Committee Room No. 2, Extension to Parliament House Annexe Building (Block-A), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Horen Sing Bey
3. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
4. Shri A. Ganeshmurthi
5. Shri Kanakmal Katara
6. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
7. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
8. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
9. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

10. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
11. Shri R. Vaithilingam
12. Smt. Chhaya Verma
13. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Juby Amar | – | Additional Director |
| 3. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | – | Deputy Secretary |

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

1.	Shri Atul Chaturvedi	Secretary, AHD
2.	Shri B. Pradhan	AS & FA
3.	Dr. O.P. Chaudhary	Joint Secretary (NLM)
4.	Shri Upamanyu Basu	Joint Secretary (LH)
5.	Shri Mihir Kumar Singh	Joint Secretary (CDD)
6.	Shri G.N. Singh	Joint Secretary (PC)
7.	Shri P.K. De	Advisor (Stats)
8.	Dr. R.G. Bambal	Joint Commissioner (Cattle)
9.	Dr. P. Blahwar	Joint Commissioner (AH)

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDB)

10.	Shri Meenesh Shah	Executive Director
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2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to the sitting of the Committee convened to take oral evidence of the representatives on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)'. The Chairperson then apprised them of the confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the introduction, the Chairperson initiated the discussion. The Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below and sought clarification/information from the Department for the same :

- (i) To focus on organized activity with respect to conservation and Genetic improvement of Bovine and Cattle Breeds ;
- (ii) Need to encourage participation of women in Animal Husbandry and Dairying activities ;

- (iii) To adopt Digital Technology and App-based arrangements for supervising Programmes and Schemes related to Vaccination and Artificial Insemination in Livestock ;
- (iv) Need to conduct frequent surveys in order to curb production and distribution of adulterated milk and milk products and to assess the actual demand and production of milk in the country ;
- (v) To assess the percentage of livestock population suffering from fatal diseases and prepare a database, district-wise ;
- (vi) Need to ensure timely Vaccination of livestock ;
- (vii) The details of procedures related to establishment of Gokul Grams in States and UTs ;
- (viii) The pressing need to address the issue of indiscriminate use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides in Fodder Cultivation which, in turn, leads to contamination of milk produced from livestock feeding on such fodder ;
- (ix) Need to have in place effective Insurance Schemes for Livestock and Poultry;
- (x) To foster people's participation in Dairy Cooperatives thereby enabling them to function more efficiently ;
- (xi) To regularly monitor Schemes and Programmes of the Government at the grassroot level and have updated reports on the same ;

(xii) To ascertain utilization of allocated funds to State and UTs under the NPDD Component ;

(xiii) Need to ensure maintenance of data for SC/ST beneficiaries in every Scheme or Programme being run by the Government ;

(xiv) Need to prepare an Action Plan for increase in Budget Allocation of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying ;

4. The Representatives of the Ministry / Department responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson, then, thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to send, in writing, requisite information which was not readily available with them, to the Committee Secretariat.

The Committee then adjourned.

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

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2019-20)

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 29th November, 2019 from 1000 hrs. to 1050 hrs. in Committee Room '2', Block-A, Extn. to Parliament House Annexe Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar– Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
4. Shri Abu Taher Khan
5. Shri Mohan Mandavi
6. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
7. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
8. Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana
9. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
10. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
11. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

12. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
13. Shri Kailash Soni
14. Shri Ram Nath Thakur

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | – | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | – | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | – | Deputy Secretary |

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

*(i) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(ii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(iii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(iv) Draft Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the Draft Report on 'The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries with minor modifications. The other Draft Reports were adopted without any modifications and the Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report