



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-2021)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

'DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2020-21)'

**{Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha)
of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20)}**

TWENTY FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February 2021/Magha, 1942 (Saka)

TWENTY FIRST REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-2021)

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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

'DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2020-21)'

**{Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha)
of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20)}**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.02.2021

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 11.02.2021



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

February 2021/Magha, 1942 (Saka)

COA No. 420

Price: Rs.

© 2021 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition) and Printed by

<CONTENTS>

		PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2019-20).....		(iii)
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2020-21).....		(iv)
INTRODUCTION.....		(v)
CHAPTER I	Report	1
CHAPTER II	Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government	23
CHAPTER III	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	35
CHAPTER IV	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	36
CHAPTER V	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited	44

ANNEXURE

I.	Minutes of the 05 th Sitting of the Committee held on 09.02.2021	45
----	---	----

APPENDIX

Analysis of Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20).	47
--	----

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

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar- Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
6. Shri Kanakmal Katara
7. Shri Abu Taher Khan
8. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
9. Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe
10. Shri Mohan Mandavi
11. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
12. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
13. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
14. Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
20. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
21. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
23. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
- #24. Shri Harivansh
25. Shri Narayan Rane
26. Shri Kailash Soni
27. Shri Vaiko
28. Shri R. Vaithilingam
29. Smt. Chhaya Verma
30. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav
31. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

Nominated to this Committee w.e.f. 22.07.2020 vide CB-1 Note dated 24.07.2020.

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2020-21)

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar- Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
6. Shri Kanakmal Katara
7. Shri Abu Taher Khan
8. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
9. Shri Mohan Mandavi
10. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
11. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
12. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
13. Shri Shrinivaas Dadasaheb Patil
14. Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
20. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
21. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
23. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
24. Shri Narayan Rane
25. Shri Kailash Soni
26. Shri Vaiko
27. Shri R. Vaithilingam
28. Smt. Chhaya Verma
- @29. Shri B.L. Verma
30. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav
- *31. VACANT

* vice Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f 25.11.2020 vide CB-I Note dated 06.10.2020.

@vice Shri B.L. Verma, MP Rajya Sabha has been nominated to the Committee as Member w.e.f 23.12.2020 vide Bulletin Part-II No. 1835 dated 24.12.2020

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. Vatsala J. Pande | - | Director |
| 3. | Ms. Divya Rai | - | Asst. Executive Officer |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture (2020-21), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty First Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

2. The Eleventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 13th March, 2020. The Action Taken Notes on the Report were received on 15.06.2020.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 09.02.2021.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in **Appendix**.

NEW DELHI;
10 February, 2021
21 Magha, 1942(Saka)

P.C. GADDIGUDAR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture deals with the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-2020) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 13th March, 2020.

1.2 The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) has furnished Action Taken Replies in respect of all 12 Observations / Recommendations contained in the Report. These replies have been scrutinized and thereafter categorized as under :-

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) | Observations / Recommendations that have been Accepted by the Government: | | |
| | Recommendation Para Nos. | 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12 | |
| | | | Total 07 |
| | | | Chapter - II |
| (ii) | Observations / Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply: | | |
| | Recommendation Para No. | NIL | |
| | | | Total 00 |
| | | | Chapter – III |
| (iii) | Observations / Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee: | | |
| | Recommendation Para Nos. | 1, 4, 6, 7 and 9 | |
| | | | Total 05 |
| | | | Chapter – IV |
| (iv) | Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited : | | |
| | Recommendation Para No. | NIL | |
| | | | Total 00 |
| | | | Chapter - V |

1.3 The Committee trust that utmost importance would be given to implementation of the Observations / Recommendations accepted by the Government. In cases where it is not possible for the Department to implement the Recommendations in letter and spirit, for any reason, the matter should be reported to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee desire that further Action Taken Notes on the Observations / Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of this Report be furnished to them at an early date.

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the Action Taken by the Government on some of the Observations / Recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

A. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 1)

1.5 The Committee had observed / recommended :-

“The Committee note that the allocation proposed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the financial year 2020-21 was Rs. 8396.31 crore. However, the funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance are Rs. 3704.13 crore. During the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the allocation at BE Stage was Rs. 2367.77 crore against the proposed amount of Rs. 4676.19 crore and Rs. 2832.55 crore against a proposed amount of Rs. 4930.57 crore, respectively. Similarly, during the year 2019-20, against a proposed amount of Rs. 3532.47 crore, allocation at the BE Stage was reduced to Rs. 3342.65 crore. The Committee feel highly constrained to note such a dismal trend of considerable reduction in the allocation of funds by the Ministry of Finance as against the amount proposed by the Department during the last three financial years and also for the year 2020-21. The Committee are further concerned to note that huge curtailment in the

funds proposed is not limited to the BE Stage alone. The allocated funds have been further reduced at the RE stage as well, during the years 2017-18 and 2019-20. All this has happened while the Department has given justifications for seeking increased allocation of funds for Major Schemes during the year 2020-21. The Department has also informed the Committee, in view of the reduced allocation at the RE Stage as compared to BE during the years 2017-18 and 2019-20, that the Physical Targets had to be revised accordingly, whereas it could have done better had it been provided with more funds. The Committee strongly advocate that the Department should be allocated requisite funds as otherwise the performance of the Department may be adversely affected. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations made to the Department at the RE Stage. The Committee further desire that the Department should take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for allocation of adequate funds so as to be able to achieve the desired targets and also for more effective implementation of the various Schemes / Programmes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department along with the response of the Ministry of Finance thereto.”

1.6 In its Action Taken Reply, the Department has submitted :-

“The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. The Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance on the matter of increasing the budget allocation for the Department so as to be able to achieve the desired targets and also for more effective implementation of the various Schemes / Programmes of the Department. So far, no response has been received from Ministry of Finance.”

1.7 While taking note of the constant trend of reduction in proposed allocation versus actual allocation of funds, both at the BE and RE stages, the Committee had desired the Department to actively pursue with the Ministry of Finance for allocation of adequate funds so that set targets are achieved and Schemes / Programmes of the Department are implemented effectively. In its Action Taken Reply, the Department has informed that it has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance for increasing the budget allocation for the Department, however, no response has been received from the Ministry so far. In this context, the Committee are of the firm view that inadequate funds not only lead to frequent downsizing of targets, as also admitted by the Department, but also hamper the long term growth, performance and productivity of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector besides this also prevents the Dairy Farmers and Livestock owners from reaping intended benefits from such activities. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation to the Ministry of Finance to increase allocation of funds to the Department for the upcoming financial year, more so since justifications for seeking increased allocation of funds for Major Schemes during the year 2020-21 have also been readily provided by the Department. The Committee also desire to be apprised of the final reply of the Ministry of Finance in this regard.

B. SECTORAL OVERVIEW OF FUND ALLOCATION & REVENUE GENERATION

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 4)

1.8 The Committee had observed / recommended :-

“The Committee note that four out of the five Scheme Heads of the Department have witnessed a decrease in allocation during the year 2020-21 as compared to the

previous year. Of all the Schemes, those under the Cattle and Dairy Development Head have seen a maximum comparative deduction of 30.63%. In this regard, the Department has informed that 7.69% deduction was faced by the Scheme on National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and that it plans to discontinue the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) from the year 2020-21 due to reduction in allocation and will be restructuring all Dairy Development Schemes by rationalizing investments to be made by Private Sector for milk processing and value addition products making capacities and focusing on quality milk production during the 15th Finance Commission period. The Committee, however, observe that the Department has failed to explain clearly the reason behind such a drastic cut in BE for this Scheme Head during the year 2020-21.

As regards the Scheme Head on Statistics, allocation was reduced to the extent of 33.33% for the year 2020-21 with respect to the BE of the previous year. The Committee are constrained to note that the expenditure under this Head has also been very less during the last three years. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note the submission made by the Department before them that the funds could not be utilized due to introduction of new technology in the operation of Livestock Census. In view of the foregoing, the Committee are of the considered view that the Department should make utmost efforts to fully utilize the advocated funds for the various Schemes so as to avoid reduction of fund allocation in future due to non-utilization of funds optimally. The Committee would like to be apprised of the ways in which the Department plans to forge ahead with Cattle and Dairy development with such drastic cuts in allocation. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the details regarding the proposed

restructuring of the Dairy Development Schemes and the involvement of Private Sector therein for quality milk production.”

1.9 In its Action Taken Reply, the Department has submitted :-

“The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. With the commencement of 15th Finance Commission (FC) from 2020-21, the Department has initiated the process of restructuring of Dairy Development Schemes namely National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDC &FPO) with enhancement in budgetary provision for NPDD & SDCFPO and discontinuation of DEDS.

The restructured scheme is being formulated under the umbrella scheme titled- “White Revolution” for which inter-ministerial consultation is in progress.

The proposed new features under the restructuring process under NPDD are mainly as under: -

- i) NPDD will primarily focus on Quality Milk Improvement initiative by strengthening/augmenting infrastructure for laboratory equipments for testing of milk and milk products, augmenting milk procurement facilities by improving milk chilling infrastructure, raw milk transportation facilities and implementing block chain technology, SAP, ERP for developing traceability and quality networking etc.
- ii) SHG run private dairy sector is being proposed to be made eligible to get assistance under the scheme.

iii) Sub-scheme outlay is proposed to be enhanced to Rs.4476 cr. for 15th FC period.

The proposed new features under the restructuring process under SDC & FPO scheme are mainly as under:-

- i) Sub-scheme outlay is proposed to be enhanced to Rs.500 cr. for 15th FC period vis-a-vis Rs.300 cr for 14th FC.
- ii) SDC&FPO would also provide interest subvention for working capital loans taken by dairy cooperatives from any financial institutions including commercial/scheduled banks.
- iii) A provision of 2% interest subvention has been made with additional 2% interest subvention as incentive for prompt and timely repayment of loans.
- iv) All dairy cooperatives and milk producer companies are eligible to be provided with working capital loans @ 5% interest rate.”

1.10 Taking note of the drastic reduction in allocation under Major Scheme Heads of the Department, the Committee had raised concerns specifically for the Cattle and Dairy Development Head and for the Scheme Head on Statistics, which witnessed a deduction of 30.63% and 33.33% respectively, compared to the previous financial year. The Committee had also expressed dissatisfaction at the failure of the Department to explain such drastic cuts regarding Scheme Head on Cattle and Dairy Development and also at the inability of the Department to fully utilize funds after introduction of new technology in the operation of Livestock Census. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has submitted that it plans to

restructure the Dairy Development Schemes namely National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDC & FPO) with enhancement in budgetary provision for NPDD & SDCFPO and discontinuation of DEDS. While the Department has provided details of restructuring under the NPDD and SDC&FPO, it has remained silent on the issue of sub-optimal fund utilization under the Statistics Scheme Head, particularly regarding operations under the Livestock Census and has also failed to provide details regarding steps taken to foster involvement of Private Sector in Dairy Development. Deprecating this non-committal approach of the Department, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and strongly urge the Department to make all out efforts to ensure optimal utilization of allocated funds so as to avoid drastic cuts in future allocations which not only negatively impact the implementation of Schemes of the Department but also have adverse effects on all stakeholders. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this direction.

C. SECTORAL OVERVIEW OF FUND ALLOCATION & REVENUE GENERATION
(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 5)

1.11 The Committee had observed / recommended :-

“The Committee are anxious to note that even in the area of Revenue Generation, Animal Health Institutes and Small Livestock Institutes, which are directly under the administrative control of the Department, dismal performance has been observed with a drastic decline in revenue generated, particularly during the year 2019-20. The Committee express dissatisfaction with such a state of affairs as this seemingly

insignificant lack on the part of the Department could be a cause of serious damage to the livestock and poultry sector of the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to ensure curative measures regarding this and apprise the Committee of developments in this regard.”

1.12 In its Action Taken Reply, the Department has submitted :-

“The mandate of CPDOs is to focus on improved variety of birds for backyard poultry which can survive at the farmer's doorstep, provide basic training to backyard poultry farmers and conduct of feed analysis.

The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar was established in 1969-70 in collaboration with the Government of Australia under Colombo Plan during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of producing acclimatized exotic rams for distribution to various State Sheep farms and training of personnel in Sheep Management and Mechanical Sheep shearing. Presently the farm is keeping Nali X Rambouillet and Sonadi X Corriedale crosses, as well as purebred Breed animals.

Further, the mandate of the 8 (eight) Regional Fodder Stations located in different agro-climatic zones of the country with the objectives of (a) Introduction of fodder crops in existing crops rotation. (b) Demonstration of superior package of practices for use of fertilizers, water and soil management in production of cultivated fodder crops, studies of these practices with regards to new and promising species of fodder crops and grasses. (c) Evolution of fodder calendars suitable to the region. (d) Demonstration for improvement and management of village grazing land and natural grass land and study their proper utilization in combination with forage crops. (e) Demonstration of different methods of fodder conservation and utilization. (f) Production of high quality foundation

seeds of forage crops for further multiplication and distribution. (g) Conducting training programmes to educate State Government officials and dairy farmers. (h) Organizing farmers' fair/field day.

Therefore, the mandate of these Small Livestock Institutes are of extension in nature to propagate knowledge and imparting training in the field of Poultry, Sheep & Goat rearing and fodder production. Thus these institutes are not profit making institutes. The reason of less revenue in CPDOs was due to non availability of funds for feed, resultantly the parent stock was forced to reduce. As a result, egg and chick production were also gone down. During 2018-19, the CSBF, Hisar was able to sell an excess number of unproductive sheep and goats which were not available during 2019-20. Hence, the revenue collection was gone down in the station. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is taking various steps to make the institutes self-sustainable by introducing Integrated Livestock Farming Model through Livestock Livelihood Business Incubation systems.

Besides this, The Animal Quarantine and Certification Service Stations (AQCSs) were set up to implement the provisions of Livestock Importation Act, 1898 to prevent the ingress of exotic diseases into the country. AQCSs work as regulatory and enforcement agency so that exotic diseases do not gain entry into our country through movement of livestock and livestock products from across the borders. In the absence of AQCSs, exotic diseases that have the potential of very serious and rapid spread might result in adverse health consequences to human / animal population along with socio-economic impact. Therefore, AQCSs are solely regulatory agency rather than an organization having mandates with revenue generation.

The Department has another Animal Health Institute i.e. Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH), which is ISO 9001:2015 certified organization and approved as the Central Drugs Laboratory by the Government for quality control of Veterinary biological (RD and HS vaccines) in India. The institute's mandates are -

- To act as a nodal institute to recommend licensing of veterinary vaccines in the country.
- To make available facilities for quality control of veterinary vaccines and diagnostics.
- To make available standards for veterinary biologicals and diagnostics.

Thus, being a regulatory institution, the question of revenue generation hardly arises. The testing fees collected from private organizations are ancillary in nature vis-à-vis the institute's mandate."

1.13 While expressing dissatisfaction over the decline in revenue generation from Animal Health Institutes and Small Livestock Institutes directly under the administrative control of the Department, the Committee had recommended the Department to ensure curative measures regarding this issue. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has informed that the Animal Health Institutes are Regulatory Institutions and that fee collection activities from private organizations are ancillary in nature vis-à-vis the Institutes' mandates; similarly, mandates of the Small Livestock Institutes are of extension in nature to propagate knowledge and impart training in the field of Poultry, Sheep & Goat Rearing and Fodder

Production. The Department has further attributed the decrease in revenue generation by CPDOs to non-availability of funds for Feed and a resultant decline in egg and chick production and informed that it is taking steps to make the institutes self-sustainable by introducing Integrated Livestock Farming Model through Livestock Livelihood Business Incubation systems. While appreciating the efforts of the Department in this direction, the Committee desire to be apprised about details and further developments made in the area of Integrated Livestock Farming Model and also about steps being taken to tackle non-availability of funds for Feed in CPDOs.

D. RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM)

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 6)

1.14 The Committee had observed / recommended :-

“The Committee are perturbed to note that against a proposed allocation of Rs. 1548.60 crore for the year 2020-21, the Department was allocated a mere Rs. 310.00 crore by the Ministry of Finance for Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The Department, in this regard, has submitted before the Committee that targets set for Breed Development and extension of Artificial Insemination coverage are to be revised owing to this reduction in proposed allocation. The Committee are, however, unsettled to further note that the total unspent balance from the year 2015-16 up to 2019-20 under RGM with States is Rs. 511.12 crore while that of Research Institutes for the same duration is Rs. 165.01 crore. The poor performance of the Department with respect to the achievement of Physical Targets under RGM during the year 2019-20 also raises serious concerns with the Committee. The target for number of bulls inducted for AI was set at 1000, however, the Department could achieve a figure of only 379. Similarly, against a target for 3 mn

doses of Sex Sorted Semen production, the Department could produce only 2 mn doses. Even the number of Artificial Inseminations carried out during the year 2019-20 fell short of the target of 88 mn and reached only up to 63 mn. As also admitted by the representative of the Department during the evidence, improvement in quality is required for increasing productivity and the biggest task is the need of High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bulls in the country, for which there is a huge shortage as of now. The Committee further note that establishment of 21 Gokul Grams have been approved in 14 States and funds have been released for only 16 Gokul Grams which will be taken up for completion under the Scheme during 2020-21. Condemning this callousness on the part of the Department, the Committee strongly desire that the Department should ensure better performance regarding achievement of Physical Targets as laxity on this part would lead to further scaling down of funds by the Ministry of Finance and cause the implementation of the Schemes to suffer. The Department should also envisage employing strict measures to hold States and Research Institutes accountable for their huge unspent balances under this Scheme. The Committee also desire that the Department should coordinate with the concerned States in expediting the requisite processes and approvals for speedy implementation of the Scheme so as to achieve the targets within the fixed timelines. While emphasizing on the immense need to enhance productivity through Breed Improvement, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to make all out efforts on improving the quality of bulls and increase the number of female calves so as to increase the production and productivity of milch animals and thereby achieve the desired objectives. The Committee would like to be apprised about measures taken by the Department in this direction.”

1.15 In its Action Taken Reply, the Department has submitted :-

“In order to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines following measures have been taken by the Department (i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme for increasing Artificial Insemination coverage in 605 districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination coverage; (ii) Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection Programme initiated under NDP-I have been subsumed under Rashtriya Gokul Mission; (iii) development of genomic chip for genomic selection of High Genetic Merit bulls and (iv) promotion of In-Vitro Fertilization Technology for production of High Genetic Merit Bulls and propagation of elite animals.

Department is organizing Regional Review Meetings, Video Conferencing Sessions for liquidation of unspent amount available with the States. Online monitoring of expenditure have been introduced by the Government under EAT (Expenditure Advances and Transfer) module of PFMS portal since 2018-19. All the agencies receiving funds from Government of India have initiated implementation of EAT module.”

1.16 While raising serious concerns over the issue of unspent balances under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) with States and Institutes and over the poor performance of the Department with respect to achievement of physical targets under the Scheme, the Committee strongly desired the Department to improve its performance regarding physical targets, employ strict measures to counter the issue of unspent balances and also recommended the Department to make all out efforts for improving the quality of bulls and increase the number of female calves so as to increase the production and productivity of milch animals and achieve desired objectives under the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The

Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has informed about measures being adopted to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and also about the introduction of online monitoring of expenditure by the Government under EAT (Expenditure Advances and Transfer) module of PFMS portal since 2018-19 for liquidation of unspent amount available with the States. The Committee are, however, distressed to note the quiescent approach of the Department regarding the issue of non-achievement and downsizing of Physical Targets set under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The ills of such inaction are further exacerbated by the fact that suboptimal utilization of allocated funds leads to significant reductions in allocation by the Ministry of Finance, further causing compulsive downward revision of targets under important components of the Scheme, as also admitted by the Department and thus creating a vicious cycle. Deprecating this lackadaisical attitude of the Department, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and strongly desire that the Department should ensure better performance regarding achievement of Physical Targets as laxity on this part would lead to further scaling down of funds by the Ministry of Finance and cause a major setback to the implementation of such important Schemes of the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this direction.

E. RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM)

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 7)

1.17 The Committee had observed / recommended :-

“Keeping in view the provisions made by the Department under the National Artificial Insemination Programme, the Committee take note of the slow pace of

achievements made by the Department regarding coverage so far. The Committee hope that the Department is able to achieve the target of taking Artificial Insemination coverage from 30% to 70% in the coming 5 years and attain the intended objective of increasing milk production and productivity of bovines, thereby enhancing farmers' income. The Committee, however, express displeasure at the poor performance of the Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) under the Component Breed Improvement Institutes under RGM. The Institute has been lagging far behind the targets set for frozen semen production, sales, revenue generation as well as trainings during all the years from 2016-17 up to 2018-19. The objective of increasing semen production and producing more number of female calves seems a distant dream with this kind of disappointing performance of the Breed Improvement Institutes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should take strict measures to address this issue and ensure achievement of set targets. The Committee would like to be apprised of progress made by the Department in this regard.”

1.18 In its Action Taken Reply, the Department has submitted :-

“In order to improve performance of Breed Improvement Institutes, Department has been taking up: (i) establishment of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) at all 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms for production of high genetic merit bulls to meet demand of bulls in the country and (ii) creation of sex sorted semen production facility at Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI). In order to ensure that set targets are achieved by the Breeding Improvement Institutes. Department has been conducting monthly review meetings with officials of these institutes and time frame along with action plan has been prepared to achieve targets set under the scheme. Targets set under the

scheme have also been rationalized by the Department in view of the available infrastructure and manpower at breed improvement institutes.”

1.19 While taking note of the slow paced achievements of the Department under the National Artificial Insemination Programme, the Committee expressed displeasure at the poor performance of the Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) under the component Breed Improvement Institutes under RGM. The Committee further noted that the Institute had been lagging far behind the targets set for frozen semen production, sales, revenue generation as well as trainings during all the years from 2016-17 up to 2018-19 and recommended the Department to take strict measures to address this issue and ensure achievement of set targets. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has informed about conducting monthly review meetings with officials of these Institutes and about preparing an Action Plan to achieve targets set under the Scheme within a time frame. The Department has also informed that targets set under the Scheme have been rationalized in view of the available infrastructure and manpower at Breed Improvement Institutes. Taking cognizance of the trend of downward revision of previously set targets, the Committee express their unhappiness over the failure of the Department to properly assess the available infrastructure and manpower -- in the very first instance and set realistic targets at the beginning of the financial year itself. The Committee also note that the Department has failed to furnish, in its Action Taken Reply, any concrete action taken for conducting regular trainings at the Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI). Condemning such a half-hearted approach of the Department to address this issue, the Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier

recommendation that the Department should take strict measures to address this issue in entirety and ensure achievement of set targets, more so because the target of increasing the coverage of Artificial Insemination in the country from 30% to 70% in the coming 5 years and attaining the objective of increasing milk production and productivity of bovines and consequently enhancing farmers' income are all tied to the performance of the Breed Improvement Institutes of the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of further action taken in this regard.

F. LIVESTOCK HEALTH & DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC)

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 9)

1.20 The Committee had observed / recommended :-

“While observing the trend of expenditure made by the Department on two major components of LH&DC, namely, Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) and Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD), the Committee express concern over the decline in expenditure under both of these Components during the year 2019-20 as compared to the previous year. While FMD-CP has shown an increasing trend in expenditure from the year 2016-17 up to 2019-20, the Component on ESVHD has seen reduction in expenditure during 2017-18 at Rs. 3.05 crore as compared to Rs. 4.87 crore in the previous year and an even marked reduction during the year 2019-20 when expenditure was Rs. 2.48 crore as compared to Rs. 7.20 crore in the year 2018-19. Considering that these are important components of LH&DC, one dealing with the deadly Foot and Mouth disease in cattle and the other providing infrastructure support and manpower related to veterinary services; the Committee are dissatisfied to note such inadequacies in expenditure as also in the

achievement of Physical Targets under FMD-CP component, especially during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 and ESVHD during 2017-18 and 2019-20. The Committee, therefore recommend that since this Scheme is aimed at providing financial assistance to States/UTs for control and containment of animal diseases, the Department must ensure that extant mechanisms and guidelines regarding provisions of this Scheme are being scrupulously followed and that Animal Healthcare Sector does not suffer due to laxity on the part of States or the Department. The Committee also recommend that there should be proper monitoring at regular intervals by developing an effective mechanism for review and follow-up by the Department regarding implementation of the Scheme so as to conserve the most valuable Livestock population of the Country. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this regard.”

1.21 In its Action Taken Reply, the Department has submitted :-

“Livestock Health Division supplements the efforts of the State Government for prevention, control and contentment of animal diseases by way of providing financial assistance under Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme (LH&DC). During the period in question (2016-17 to 2019-20) the Department’s focus was on FMD-CP and PPR-CP meant to control Foot & Mouth disease (FMD) in cattle and buffaloes and control Peste petits ruminants or goat plague (PPR) in sheep and goats. Both FMD and PPR are economically important diseases affecting livestock production adversely to a great extent. Accordingly, out of the BE each year, funds left for expenditure on ESVHD was comparatively less. More than 50% of the yearly budgeted funds were utilized towards these two components of the LH &DC scheme.

Further, because of the less allocation of central funds for ESVHD, states were encouraged to utilize funds from another scheme called Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana (RKVY) which is a scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare); under its Animal Health sub-component. RKVY is linked to investment in the sector and hence an attraction to the states for establishment of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries over the ESVHD scheme.

In the FMD-CP the FMD vaccine is administered biannually within a gap of 6 months. In 2019-20, expenditure was incurred on this component for only one round of vaccination and hence the reduction in expenditure on FMD-CP.

With the launch of a new Central Sector Scheme viz. “National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for FMD & Brucellosis” during mid of 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 13343 crore (from 2019-20 to 2023-24), the FMD- CP and B-CP components were dropped from the extant LH&DC scheme.

Disease control schemes of the Department is monitored by regular meetings with the state government officials either through field visits , regular meetings through Video conferencing and through regular reports of progress both financial and physical.

The Department has now focussed on the following components of the disease control scheme from the extant LH & DC scheme -

- PPR eradication through carpet vaccination (vaccinating 100% of sheep and goats) by coordinating with the states.
- CSF control in the North eastern states (100% vaccination).

- Mobile Veterinary Units for door-step delivery of veterinary services (veterinarians on call).
- ASCAD – emphasizing on vaccination against diseases like HS, BQ, enterotoxaemia, anthrax, rabies, etc., surveillance against diseases for which the country is free.

Expenditure would be made with regular monitoring of the financial and physical progress in the different components of LH & DC scheme.”

1.22 While expressing dissatisfaction over inadequacies in expenditure and performance of the components on Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) and on Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) of the Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme, the Committee had recommended the Department to develop an effective mechanism for review and follow-up and to ensure proper monitoring regarding implementation of the Scheme. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has submitted that a new Central Sector Scheme “National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for FMD & Brucellosis” has been launched during 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 13,343 crore (from 2019-20 to 2023-24) and the FMD- CP and B-CP components have been dropped from the extant LH&DC Scheme. The Department has also informed that because of less allocation of Central Funds for ESVHD, states were encouraged to utilize funds from another Scheme called Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana (RKVY) which is a Scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, under its Animal Health sub-component. While noting the creation of a new Scheme NADCP for dealing with

FMD and Brucellosis, the Committee are concerned with the status of implementation of the ESVHD component, as veterinary infrastructure and manpower in the country is still inadequate and inept at handling livestock diseases effectively and the Department has not defined a framework for States to follow while linking the ESVHD component of LH&DC with the Animal Health sub-component of RKVY. Though the Committee note with satisfaction, the steps taken by Government in this direction, the fact is that much more is required to be done for Animal Healthcare Services and Infrastructure in the country. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Department must ensure that extant mechanisms and guidelines regarding provisions of this Scheme are being scrupulously followed and that Animal Healthcare Sector does not suffer due to laxity on the part of States or the Department and also that proper Review Mechanism is evolved for monitoring at regular intervals. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

CHAPTER - II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

UNDER-UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.2)

The Committee observe that during the year 2019-20, Rs. 3342.65 crore was allocated at the BE Stage and this was revised downwards to Rs. 3180.27 crore at the RE Stage, out of which, the Department could utilize only Rs. 2628.67 crore. The percentage utilization by the Department, thus, comes to be only 82.66%. As informed by the Department, most of this under-utilization is in the Non-Schemes Head regarding office expenditure, salary, etc. Even during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, allocated funds were not fully utilized. The Committee are dismayed to note the constant under utilization of already meagre funds being provided to the Department. The Committee are further anguished to note, from the data provided by the Department from the year 2015-16 up to 2019-20, the huge amount of unspent balances to the tune of Rs. 511.12 crore remaining with the States and UTs under various Scheme Heads. The Committee, while taking a serious view in this matter, feel that the monitoring and follow-up mechanism currently in place in the Department is totally ineffective to address these issues. Needless to say, under utilization of funds leads to the vicious cycle of lower allocations in subsequent years, stalling the progress in implementation of important Schemes and concomitantly leading to downsizing of targets. The Committee are of the considered view that revision of extant mechanisms is the need of the hour so that necessary corrective measures be taken by the Department to make sure that timely utilization of funds is done by the States and the Department alike and that timely release of the Central share of funds can be ascertained for effective implementation of Schemes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should vigorously pursue the matter with concerned State and UT Governments to optimally and fully utilize the allocated funds so as to achieve the desired targets under various Schemes being implemented by the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. The committee observed that during the year 2019-20, Rs. 3342.65 crore was allocated at the BE Stage and this was revised downwards to Rs. 3180.27 crore at the RE stage, out of which the Department could utilize only Rs. 2628.67 crore, which was actually the expenditure incurred till 15th February, 2020. The actual expenditure (provisional) on 31st March, 2020 (FY 2019-20) is Rs. 3121.68 crore which is 98.16 % w.r.t. RE 2019-20.

Besides this, Department is doing its best to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds. State Implementing Agencies are continuously being reminded through National Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visits and Video Conferences to liquidate the pending Utilization Certificates and submit proposal for release of fund so as to achieve the desired targets under various Schemes being implemented by the Department.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION AND PLANNING **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.3)**

The Livestock Sector has grown at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.9% during the last five years and as such it assumes an important role in income and employment generation and nutritional security. The Committee further note that livestock income has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has undertaken a significant role in achieving the goal of doubling farmers' income. The Committee are, however, distressed to note that despite such contributions and expectations being attributed to the Livestock Sector, the percentage share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Central Plan Outlay of the Government of India remains a meager 0.12% and, this too, has remained constant since the year 2018-19 up to 2020-21. Although in monetary terms, the allocation during 2018-19 stands at Rs. 2832.55 crore, which increased to Rs. 3342.65 crore during 2019-20 and further to Rs. 3704.13 crore for the year 2020-21, the Committee, however, are of the firm opinion that this too is grossly inadequate as compared to the quantum of targets being set under Schemes to be implemented by the Department. As a result of this reduced share in Plan Outlay, the implementation of the Schemes of the Department has been badly affected and this has also been accepted by the Department. Keeping in view the importance of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in the socio-economic development of the Country, the Committee are of the view that the share of the Department in the Central Plan should be commensurate with the Sector's contribution to GDP and desire that the matter be pursued with the Ministry of Finance by the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of the efforts made by the Department in this direction.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. The Department has been continuously taking up the matter with Ministry of Finance for

enhanced allocation of funds for the schemes keeping in view the importance of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in the socio-economic development of the country. This would further accelerate the growth potential of the sector and contribute in the realisation of doubling the farmers' income. The Department has also put stress on supplementing the efforts of States by providing the additional means of sustenance in terms of wealth/security and employment to the farming community mostly comprising of small and marginal farmers residing in the rural areas.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

SECTORAL OVERVIEW OF FUND ALLOCATION & REVENUE GENERATION **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.5)**

The Committee are anxious to note that even in the area of Revenue Generation, Animal Health Institutes and Small Livestock Institutes, which are directly under the administrative control of the Department, dismal performance has been observed with a drastic decline in revenue generated, particularly during the year 2019-20. The Committee express dissatisfaction with such a state of affairs as this seemingly insignificant lack on the part of the Department could be a cause of serious damage to the livestock and poultry sector of the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to ensure curative measures regarding this and apprise the Committee of developments in this regard.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The mandate of CPDOs is to focus on improved variety of birds for backyard poultry which can survive at the farmer's doorstep, provide basic training to backyard poultry farmers and conduct of feed analysis.

The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar was established in 1969-70 in collaboration with the Government of Australia under Colombo Plan during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of producing acclimatized exotic rams for distribution to various State Sheep farms and training of personnel in Sheep Management and Mechanical Sheep shearing. Presently the farm is keeping Nali X Rambouillet and Sonadi X Corriedale crosses, as well as purebred Breed animals.

Further, the mandate of the 8(eight) Regional Fodder Stations located in different agro-climatic zones of the country with the objectives of (a)Introduction of fodder crops in existing crops rotation. (b) Demonstration of superior package of practices for use of fertilizers, water and soil management in production of cultivated fodder crops, studies

of these practices with regards to new and promising species of fodder crops and grasses. (c) Evolution of fodder calendars suitable to the region. (d) Demonstration for improvement and management of village grazing land and natural grass land and study their proper utilization in combination with forage crops. (e) Demonstration of different methods of fodder conservation and utilization. (f) Production of high quality foundation seeds of forage crops for further multiplication and distribution. (g) Conducting training programmes to educate State Government officials and dairy farmers. (h) Organizing farmers' fair/field day.

Therefore, the mandate of these Small Livestock Institutes are of extension in nature to propagate knowledge and imparting training in the field of Poultry, Sheep & Goat rearing and fodder production. Thus these institutes are not profit making institutes. The reason of less revenue in CPDOs was due to non availability of funds for feed, resultantly the parent stock was forced to reduce. As a result, egg and chick production were also gone down. During 2018-19, the CSBF, Hisar was able to sell an excess number of unproductive sheep and goats which were not available during 2019-20. Hence, the revenue collection was gone down in the station. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is taking various steps to make the institutes self-sustainable by introducing Integrated Livestock Farming Model through Livestock Livelihood Business Incubation systems.

Besides this, The Animal Quarantine and Certification Service Stations (AQCSs) were set up to implement the provisions of Livestock Importation Act, 1898 to prevent the ingress of exotic diseases into the country. AQCSs work as regulatory and enforcement agency so that exotic diseases do not gain entry into our country through movement of livestock and livestock products from across the borders. In the absence of AQCSs, exotic diseases that have the potential of very serious and rapid spread might result in adverse health consequences to human / animal population along with socio-economic impact. Therefore, AQCSs are solely regulatory agency rather than an organization having mandates with revenue generation.

The Department has another Animal Health Institute i.e. Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH), which is ISO 9001:2015 certified organization and approved as the Central Drugs Laboratory by the Government for quality control of Veterinary biological (RD and HS vaccines) in India. The institute's mandates are -

- To act as a nodal institute to recommend licensing of veterinary vaccines in the country.
- To make available facilities for quality control of veterinary vaccines and diagnostics.
- To make available standards for veterinary biologicals and diagnostics.

Thus, being a regulatory institution, the question of revenue generation hardly arises. The testing fees collected from private organizations are ancillary in nature vis-à-vis the institute's mandate.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.13** of Chapter I of this Report.

NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN PHASE-I (NDP-I) **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.8)**

While taking note of the objectives specified under the National Dairy Plan Phase-I, the Committee express concern over the fact that despite being repeatedly asked to provide data regarding average contribution of Organized Milk Sector versus Unorganized Sector in Milk production of the country, the Department failed to apprise the Committee regarding the same. The Committee are further dissatisfied with the submission made by the Department that the data regarding volume of milk processed by private Dairies is not available and only share of surplus quantity of milk being handled by cooperatives is known. The Committee are also disappointed with the failure of the Department to furnish proper replies when asked to provide details of percentage increase in Rural Milk Producers gaining access to Organized Milk Processing Sector since the inception of NDP-I, despite this being one of the major objectives under the Programme. Deprecating such a non-committal approach of the Department towards important parameters of Schemes being implemented, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to collect and furnish proper information before the Committee so that performance of the Scheme can be evaluated objectively. The Committee further recommend the Department to evolve an effective mechanism to facilitate enhancement of milk processing capacity so as to increase quality milk production and also provide rural milk producers with greater access to the Organized Milk Processing Sector, for achieving the desired targets. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this regard.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

NDP I, was 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:

- To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand formilk
- To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector

NDP I had a multi-pronged series of interventions aimed at achieving the project development objectives. 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 improves the quality of milk is one of the key interventions implemented under NDP I.

Under NDP I, an external consultant was appointed to conduct the Monitoring & Evaluation study (M&E) of NDP I and the results of the End line study conducted by external consultant are provided below:

Sr no.	Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline	End of Project Target	End Term
1	Milk production/animal	Litres/day	5.03	5.53	5.80
2	Proportion of “in-milk” female animals to adult female animals	%	63	66	67
3	Proportion of total milk sold to total production	%	65	65	66
4	Share of milk sold to the organized sector (as a share of production)	%	45	56	59

As regards to data regarding average contribution of Organised Milk Sector versus Unorganised Sector in milk production in the country, it may be mentioned that in the NDP I project 59% share of milk is sold to the organised sector (as a share of production). NDP I achieved the targets under Project Development objectives as mentioned in the table above. It may be stated that the implementation of NDP I ended on 29th November 2019 with the financial closure of project on 31st March 2020.

As regard to the details of percentage increase in Rural Milk Producers gaining access to Organised Milk Processing Sector since the inception of NDP, it may be noted the under the village based milk procurement system component of NDP I, a total of 21361 villages have been covered for establishing new DCS. Further, DCS in

31110 DCS's were strengthened by providing machines for testing and chilling of milk like DPMCU/ AMCU and BMCs etc.

The implementation of these activities have ensured enrolment of additional 16.86 Lakh milk producers which include 45% women members under NDP I. These members having gained market access are in receipt of remunerative prices for the milk supplied.

During the period 2011-12 to 2018-19, enrolment of members in the cooperative sector including Producer Companies under NDP I increased by 20% from 147.81 Lakh to 177.92 Lakh. Out of the additional 27.90 Lakh milk producers added to the cooperative sector (including Milk Producer Companies formed under NDP I) in the 18 major dairying states covered under NDP I, 16.86 Lakh (60%) milk producers were enrolled under NDP I.

As regards to evolving a mechanism for enhancing the milk processing capacity, it may be noted that Department is implementing Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) to modernise /creation of new processing plant and manufacturing facilities for Value Added Products. So far 33 projects with outlay of Rs. 4058.72 crore have been approved which will create additional processing capacity of 126 LLPD.

Department has also initiated two new schemes to facilitate enhancement of milk processing capacity for quality milk production, the details are as under:

- i) JICA assisted scheme "Dairying through Cooperative-Department has prepared a project proposal with priority for 53 socially and economically backward districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh (31 districts) and Bihar (22 districts) (out of which 21 are aspirational districts) with a total outlay of Rs.1555 crore. The proposed Loan assistance of Rs.925 crore will be from JICA, GoI contribution will be of Rs.508 crore and State Participating institutions will have a share of Rs.121 crore. All the districts of the State of UP & Bihar shall be eligible under the programme. Exchange Note and Loan Agreement have been signed by DEA and JICA on 21.12.2018. The proposal is with Department of Expenditure for in-principal approval of the scheme from 21.02.2020.
- ii) National Dairy Plan II: - Department has initiated NDP-II, NDP-II envisages strengthening infrastructure for milk procurement, processing and support for marketing infrastructure to dairy cooperatives, milk producer companies and private dairies by bridging the gap in dairy infrastructure across the country. This is also to pursue the agenda to double the farmers' income by 2022. DPR of NDP-II has been finalized based on the suggestions of DEA and is under process. The scheme is now at the formulation stage.

LIVESTOCK HEALTH & DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC)
(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.10)

The Committee are concerned to note that presently there are very less number of labs for blood tests of Livestock Sector due to which it is very difficult to control diseases. The Committee are also concerned to note the lack of both, private sector contribution and public sector intervention in the area of animal healthcare in the country, particularly in respect of cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs etc. The Department has informed that it plans to set up one Mobile Veterinary Clinic (MVC) per 1 lakh Livestock population with the proposal of having three Major Components on PPR vaccine, Classical Swine Fever vaccine and Mobile Labs under this and 5358 Mobile Veterinary Units will be needed for the Country for which funds allocated are not sufficient. This, however, would remain an unattainable feat without the active involvement of the Government and with negligible contribution from the private sector. Moreover, adequate fund allocation is of utmost importance as without this, the efforts of the Department would be to no avail. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to take note of the Committee's recommendation and increase fund allocation towards Animal Healthcare so as to allow the Department to achieve Breed and Nutrition improvement in the Livestock population besides also reducing input cost in Animal Healthcare. The Committee desire that focussed attempts should be made to reduce the gap between demands and supply of feed and fodder and also ensure nutritional security. This would not only increase production and productivity of the livestock but also help the Department to attract private investments in the area of processing and value addition, thereby leading to revenue generation. The Committee, further recommend that there should be adequate number of Mobile Veterinary Clinics equipped with all the necessary facilities including blood testing laboratories, particularly at every Block Level across the Country, to enable Livestock Owners to obtain clarity regarding disease condition for precise treatment therefor and other Veterinary Services. The Committee desire that extensive awareness campaigns need to be undertaken on issues relating to Livestock Health and Disease Control, at the grassroots level. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The current format of LH&DC is now revised to have more focused approach towards control of livestock and poultry diseases and accordingly Mobile Veterinary Units will be supported under the component ESVHD in the proposed EFC. A Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) will comprise of a fabricated vehicle fully equipped with

equipment to render treatment, diagnosis, perform minor surgical interventions, audio-visual aids, etc. along with a Veterinary doctor, a para-veterinarian and a driver-cum-attendant. It is envisaged to support one MVU per 1 lakh livestock population in the country. Simultaneously, a State level Call Centre would be set up / aligned with the existing Call Centre in each State. The Call Centre would function as the pivot whilst rendering the mobile veterinary services. MVUs would also provide extension service through audio-visual aids contained in the MVUs to the local population so as to spread awareness of animal diseases, their prevention and control, requisite bio-security measures, economic advantages of livestock farming and efforts of the Government in this direction. Additionally, under RKVY also the division supported the provision of MVUs initially 06 for large States, 04 for medium States and 02 for small states/UT. Further, MVUs can be increased upto district and block level.

Further, the department also support strengthening of District Disease Diagnosis Laboratory (DDDL) in each state for surveillance and diagnosis of diseases including those of economic and zoonotic importance in the shortest possible time at the local level. The DDDLs will support various on-going sero-monitoring programmes of the Department along with assisting Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories in detection of disease focal points within the country.

Department has supported 23 state laboratories up to BSL 2 (bio-safety) level. Also, states avail funds under RKVY to strengthen veterinary infrastructure. Awareness programmes are a part of the disease control scheme of the Department and funds are released to the states for these activities.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Livestock Mission with four Sub Missions since 2014-15. Out of four Sub Missions, one of the Sub Mission is for Feed and Fodder Development. The Sub Mission Feed and Fodder Development aims to reduce the gap between demand and supply of quality feed and fodder by providing financial assistance to the States and Union Territories under the following components

1. Fodder Production from Non-forest wasteland/ rangeland/ grassland/ non-arable land
2. Fodder production from Forest land
3. Fodder Seed Procurement/ Production & Distribution
4. Introduction of Hand Driven Chaff-Cutter
5. Introduction of Power Driven Chaff-Cutter
6. Distribution of low capacity, tractor mountable Fodder Block Making units, hay baling machines/reapers/forage harvesters
7. Establishment of silage making Units
8. Establishment of by-pass protein production units

9. Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture / Feed Pelleting/ Feed Manufacturing Unit.
10. Establishment/modernization of Feed Testing Laboratories

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
 (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
 [Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NADCP)
(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.11)

Taking note of the newly launched Scheme on NADCP, the Committee hope that with this focused attempt, the Department will be able to attain 100% countrywide vaccination against FMD and Brucellosis. The Committee, however, are concerned to note that only 56.19% of the funds allocated for the purpose could be utilized under this Scheme during the year 2019-20 for want of Parliamentary approval. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note the insufficient availability of FMD vaccines in the country and the resultant break in vaccination cycle due to this. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Department should pursue with the Vaccine Manufacturers to increase their manufacturing capabilities and ensure timely availability of the required amount of animal vaccines. The Committee also desire that the Department should monitor respective State governments and UTs to ascertain that vaccinations against FMD and Brucellosis are administered timely and that the productivity of the Sector is not affected due to diseases in Cattle and Livestock. The Committee would like to be apprised of steps taken by the Department in this direction.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The funds allocated for NADCP for 2019-20 and funds sanctioned / released are as follows:

(Rs. In Crore)

BE 2019-20	RE 2019-20	Expenditure		
		Amount	% of Over RE	% of Over BE
500	811.07	811.02	99.99	162.20

Therefore, nearly 100% of the funds received have been sanctioned/ released during 2019-20. The B.E 2019-20 was Rs. 500 crore. The B.E for 2020-21 is Rs. 1300 crore.

The vaccination has been planned to cover only large animals viz. cattle and buffaloes, during the first six months in the first round. This shall enable the vaccination to

continue at its normal pace without any break in the vaccine cycle. The vaccine manufacturers are already pursued with to enhance their production capacity and they have committed adequate supply of vaccines after 6 months. Accordingly, it is planned to cover vaccination in other species like sheep, goats and pigs in the second round.

Department is closely working with State Government and UTs and monitoring vaccination and various other activities and pre-requisites crucial for the success of vaccination viz. ear-tagging for identification of animals, registration of animals, recording of vaccination, post-vaccination monitoring of immunity status in animals etc. Progress is monitored through regular interaction with States, video conferencing and through National Steering Committee with participation of States and UTs. Four meetings have been held so far deciding upon the strategy which is to be undertaken for national rollout of the programme. Operational guidelines for implementation of the NADCP and reporting of the progress of vaccination have been issued to all states. District Magistrates have been assigned the responsibility of heading the District Monitoring Unit for carrying out all activities under the scheme at district level. States have been advised to form monitoring units at various levels to closely address issues related to successful vaccination on mission mode.

Due to COVID-19 situation there has been some pause in ear tag production, supply and vaccination activities. The action plan is revisited and States and Agencies are requested to resume the activities with due compliance of social distancing and other measures as per MHA, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and State guidelines.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE SECTOR AND EXPORT PROMOTION
(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.12)

While taking note of recent developments, the Committee appreciate the efforts of the Department in the field of International Cooperation regarding the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector. Such efforts are important not only from the point of gaining foreign support in the field for R&D, investment, training and extension, etc., but also from the perspective of export promotion and revenue generation. As informed by the Department, it is working on increasing its share in world exports from 1% to 10% in the next five years. The Committee are of the view that increasing the share of this Sector in world export would, however, require a holistic approach with proper planning. The Department ought to direct its endeavours towards increasing production and productivity of livestock; ensuring timely vaccination and adequate measures for diseases prevention and control; making efforts to have disease-free clusters of cattle

and ruminants; facilitating market access for primary producers; ascertaining traceability and striving to achieve International Standards in product quality; and enhancing inter and intra-sectoral forward and backward linkages besides making the best use of international ties. The Committee feel that this not just requires concerted efforts by the Department but also adequate financial allocation to cater to these goals. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department impress upon States / UTs and implementing agencies for proper utilization of allocated resources and effective implementation of Schemes, besides also pursuing vigorously with the Ministry of Finance for sufficient funds so that long term objectives of the Department regarding quality maintenance and export promotion do not suffer for want of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of measures taken by the Department in this direction.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Committee has recommended that the Department have to impress upon States/UTs and implementing agencies for proper utilization of allocated resources and effective implementation of schemes, besides pursuing vigorously with the Ministry of Finance for sufficient funds so that long term objectives of regarding quality maintenance and export promotion do not suffer for wants of funds. In this regard, Department is continuously monitoring and reviewing the progress of implementation of the programmes/schemes in the States/UTs through National Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visits, Video Conferences, etc. and is pressing hard on the States/UTs to liquidate the pending Utilization Certificates and effective implementation of schemes for promotion and development of animal husbandry and dairying sector across the country with focus on production and trade. The Department has also been continuously taking up the matter with Ministry of Finance to enhance budget allocation for the Department.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

CHAPTER III

**OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT
DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION TAKEN REPLY**

- N I L -

CHAPTER IV

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH ACTION TAKEN REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO. 1)

The Committee note that the allocation proposed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the financial year 2020-21 was Rs. 8396.31 crore. However, the funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance are Rs. 3704.13 crore. During the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the allocation at BE Stage was Rs. 2367.77 crore against the proposed amount of Rs. 4676.19 crore and Rs. 2832.55 crore against a proposed amount of Rs. 4930.57 crore, respectively. Similarly, during the year 2019-20, against a proposed amount of Rs. 3532.47 crore, allocation at the BE Stage was reduced to Rs. 3342.65 crore. The Committee feel highly constrained to note such a dismal trend of considerable reduction in the allocation of funds by the Ministry of Finance as against the amount proposed by the Department during the last three financial years and also for the year 2020-21. The Committee are further concerned to note that huge curtailment in the funds proposed is not limited to the BE Stage alone. The allocated funds have been further reduced at the RE stage as well, during the years 2017-18 and 2019-20. All this has happened while the Department has given justifications for seeking increased allocation of funds for Major Schemes during the year 2020-21. The Department has also informed the Committee, in view of the reduced allocation at the RE Stage as compared to BE during the years 2017-18 and 2019-20, that the Physical Targets had to be revised accordingly, whereas it could have done better had it been provided with more funds. The Committee strongly advocate that the Department should be allocated requisite funds as otherwise the performance of the Department may be adversely affected. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations made to the Department at the RE Stage. The Committee further desire that the Department should take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for allocation of adequate funds so as to be able to achieve the desired targets and also for more effective implementation of the various Schemes / Programmes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department along with the response of the Ministry of Finance thereto.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. The Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance on the matter of

increasing the budget allocation for the Department so as to be able to achieve the desired targets and also for more effective implementation of the various Schemes / Programmes of the Department. So far, no response has been received from Ministry of Finance.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.7** of Chapter I of this Report.

SECTORAL OVERVIEW OF FUND ALLOCATION & REVENUE GENERATION **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.4)**

The Committee note that four out of the five Scheme Heads of the Department have witnessed a decrease in allocation during the year 2020-21 as compared to the previous year. Of all the Schemes, those under the Cattle and Dairy Development Head have seen a maximum comparative deduction of 30.63%. In this regard, the Department has informed that 7.69% deduction was faced by the Scheme on National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and that it plans to discontinue the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) from the year 2020-21 due to reduction in allocation and will be restructuring all Dairy Development Schemes by rationalizing investments to be made by Private Sector for milk processing and value addition products making capacities and focusing on quality milk production during the 15th Finance Commission period. The Committee, however, observe that the Department has failed to explain clearly the reason behind such a drastic cut in BE for this Scheme Head during the year 2020-21. As regards the Scheme Head on Statistics, allocation was reduced to the extent of 33.33% for the year 2020-21 with respect to the BE of the previous year. The Committee are constrained to note that the expenditure under this Head has also been very less during the last three years. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note the submission made by the Department before them that the funds could not be utilized due to introduction of new technology in the operation of Livestock Census. In view of the foregoing, the Committee are of the considered view that the Department should make utmost efforts to fully utilize the advocated funds for the various Schemes so as to avoid reduction of fund allocation in future due to non-utilization of funds optimally. The Committee would like to be apprised of the ways in which the Department plans to forge ahead with Cattle and Dairy development with such drastic cuts in allocation. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the

details regarding the proposed restructuring of the Dairy Development Schemes and the involvement of Private Sector therein for quality milk production.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. With the commencement of 15th Finance Commission (FC) from 2020-21, the Department has initiated the process of restructuring of Dairy Development Schemes namely National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDC &FPO) with enhancement in budgetary provision for NPDD & SDCFPO and discontinuation of DEDS.

The restructured scheme is being formulated under the umbrella scheme titled-“White Revolution” for which inter-ministerial consultation is in progress.

The proposed new features under the restructuring process under NPDD are mainly as under: -

- i) NPDD will primarily focus on Quality Milk Improvement initiative by strengthening/augmenting infrastructure for laboratory equipments for testing of milk and milk products, augmenting milk procurement facilities by improving milk chilling infrastructure, raw milk transportation facilities and implementing block chain technology,SAP, ERP for developing traceability and quality networking etc.
- ii) SHG run private dairy sector is being proposed to be made eligible to get assistance under the scheme.
- iii) Sub-scheme outlay is proposed to be enhanced to Rs.4476 cr. for 15th FC period.

The proposed new features under the restructuring process under SDC & FPO scheme are mainly as under:-

- iv) Sub-scheme outlay is proposed to be enhanced to Rs.500 cr. for 15th FC period vis-a-vis Rs.300 cr for 14th FC.
- v) SDC&FPO would also provide interest subvention for working capital loans taken by dairy cooperatives from any financial institutions including commercial/scheduled banks.
- vi) A provision of 2% interest subvention has been made with additional 2% interest subvention as incentive for prompt and timely repayment of loans.
- vii) All dairy cooperatives and milk producer companies are eligible to be provided with working capital loans @ 5% interest rate.

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.10** of Chapter I of this Report.

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM)

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.6)

The Committee are perturbed to note that against a proposed allocation of Rs. 1548.60 crore for the year 2020-21, the Department was allocated a mere Rs. 310.00 crore by the Ministry of Finance for Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The Department, in this regard, has submitted before the Committee that targets set for Breed Development and extension of Artificial Insemination coverage are to be revised owing to this reduction in proposed allocation. The Committee are, however, unsettled to further note that the total unspent balance from the year 2015-16 up to 2019-20 under RGM with States is Rs. 511.12 crore while that of Research Institutes for the same duration is Rs. 165.01 crore. The poor performance of the Department with respect to the achievement of Physical Targets under RGM during the year 2019-20 also raises serious concerns with the Committee. The target for number of bulls inducted for AI was set at 1000, however, the Department could achieve a figure of only 379. Similarly, against a target for 3 mn doses of Sex Sorted Semen production, the Department could produce only 2 mn doses. Even the number of Artificial Inseminations carried out during the year 2019-20 fell short of the target of 88 mn and reached only up to 63 mn. As also admitted by the representative of the Department during the evidence, improvement in quality is required for increasing productivity and the biggest task is the need of High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bulls in the country, for which there is a huge shortage as of now. The Committee further note that establishment of 21 Gokul Grams have been approved in 14 States and funds have been released for only 16 Gokul Grams which will be taken up for completion under the Scheme during 2020-21. Condemning this callousness on the part of the Department, the Committee strongly desire that the Department should ensure better performance regarding achievement of Physical Targets as laxity on this part would lead to further scaling down of funds by the Ministry of Finance and cause the implementation of the Schemes to suffer. The Department should also envisage employing strict measures to hold States and Research Institutes accountable for their huge unspent balances under this Scheme. The Committee also desire that the Department should coordinate with the concerned States in expediting the requisite processes and approvals for speedy implementation of the Scheme so as to achieve

the targets within the fixed timelines. While emphasizing on the immense need to enhance productivity through Breed Improvement, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to make all out efforts on improving the quality of bulls and increase the number of female calves so as to increase the production and productivity of milch animals and thereby achieve the desired objectives. The Committee would like to be apprised about measures taken by the Department in this direction.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

In order to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines following measures have been taken by the Department (i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme for increasing Artificial Insemination coverage in 605 districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination coverage; (ii) Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection Programme initiated under NDP-I have been subsumed under Rashtriya Gokul Mission; (iii) development of genomic chip for genomic selection of High Genetic Merit bulls and (iv) promotion of In-Vitro Fertilization Technology for production of High Genetic Merit Bulls and propagation of elite animals.

Department is organizing Regional Review Meetings, Video Conferencing Sessions for liquidation of unspent amount available with the States. Online monitoring of expenditure have been introduced by the Government under EAT (Expenditure Advances and Transfer) module of PFMS portal since 2018-19. All the agencies receiving funds from Government of India have initiated implementation of EAT module.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.16** of Chapter I of this Report.

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM)

(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.7)

Keeping in view the provisions made by the Department under the National Artificial Insemination Programme, the Committee take note of the slow pace of achievements made by the Department regarding coverage so far. The Committee hope that the Department is able to achieve the target of taking Artificial Insemination coverage from 30% to 70% in the coming 5 years and attain the intended objective of increasing milk production and productivity of bovines, thereby enhancing farmers'

income. The Committee, however, express displeasure at the poor performance of the Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) under the Component Breed Improvement Institutes under RGM. The Institute has been lagging far behind the targets set for frozen semen production, sales, revenue generation as well as trainings during all the years from 2016-17 up to 2018-19. The objective of increasing semen production and producing more number of female calves seems a distant dream with this kind of disappointing performance of the Breed Improvement Institutes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should take strict measures to address this issue and ensure achievement of set targets. The Committee would like to be apprised of progress made by the Department in this regard.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

In order to improve performance of Breed Improvement Institutes, Department has been taking up: (i) establishment of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) at all 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms for production of high genetic merit bulls to meet demand of bulls in the country and (ii) creation of sex sorted semen production facility at Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI). In order to ensure that set targets are achieved by the Breeding Improvement Institutes. Department has been conducting monthly review meetings with officials of these institutes and time frame along with action plan has been prepared to achieve targets set under the scheme. Targets set under the scheme have also been rationalized by the Department in view of the available infrastructure and manpower at breed improvement institutes.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.19** of Chapter I of this Report.

LIVESTOCK HEALTH & DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC) **(RECOMMENDATION PARA NO.9)**

While observing the trend of expenditure made by the Department on two major components of LH&DC, namely, Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) and Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD), the Committee express concern over the decline in expenditure under both of these Components during the year 2019-20 as compared to the previous year. While

FMD-CP has shown an increasing trend in expenditure from the year 2016-17 up to 2019-20, the Component on ESVHD has seen reduction in expenditure during 2017-18 at Rs. 3.05 crore as compared to Rs. 4.87 crore in the previous year and an even marked reduction during the year 2019-20 when expenditure was Rs. 2.48 crore as compared to Rs. 7.20 crore in the year 2018-19. Considering that these are important components of LH&DC, one dealing with the deadly Foot and Mouth disease in cattle and the other providing infrastructure support and manpower related to veterinary services; the Committee are dissatisfied to note such inadequacies in expenditure as also in the achievement of Physical Targets under FMD-CP component, especially during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 and ESVHD during 2017-18 and 2019-20. The Committee, therefore recommend that since this Scheme is aimed at providing financial assistance to States/UTs for control and containment of animal diseases, the Department must ensure that extant mechanisms and guidelines regarding provisions of this Scheme are being scrupulously followed and that Animal Healthcare Sector does not suffer due to laxity on the part of States or the Department. The Committee also recommend that there should be proper monitoring at regular intervals by developing an effective mechanism for review and follow-up by the Department regarding implementation of the Scheme so as to conserve the most valuable Livestock population of the Country. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this regard.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Livestock Health Division supplements the efforts of the State Government for prevention, control and contentment of animal diseases by way of providing financial assistance under Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme (LH&DC). During the period in question (2016-17 to 2019-20) the Department's focus was on FMD-CP and PPR-CP meant to control Foot & Mouth disease (FMD) in cattle and buffaloes and control Peste petits ruminants or goat plague (PPR) in sheep and goats. Both FMD and PPR are economically important diseases affecting livestock production adversely to a great extent. Accordingly, out of the BE each year, funds left for expenditure on ESVHD was comparatively less. More than 50% of the yearly budgeted funds were utilized towards these two components of the LH &DC scheme.

Further, because of the less allocation of central funds for ESVHD, states were encouraged to utilize funds from another scheme called Rashtriya KisanVikas Yojana (RKVY) which is a scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare); under its Animal Health sub-component.RKVY is linked to investment in the sector and hence an attraction to the states for establishment of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries over the ESVHD scheme.

In the FMD-CP the FMD vaccine is administered biannually within a gap of 6 months. In 2019-20, expenditure was incurred on this component for only one round of vaccination and hence the reduction in expenditure on FMD-CP.

With the launch of a new Central Sector Scheme viz. “National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for FMD & Brucellosis” during mid of 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 13343 crore (from 2019-20 to 2023-24), the FMD- CP and B-CP components were dropped from the extant LH&DC scheme.

Disease control schemes of the Department is monitored by regular meetings with the state government officials either through field visits , regular meetings through Video conferencing and through regular reports of progress both financial and physical.

The Department has now focussed on the following components of the disease control scheme from the extant LH & DC scheme

- **PPR eradication** through carpet vaccination (vaccinating 100% of sheep and goats) by coordinating with the states
- CSF control in the North eastern states (100% vaccination)
- Mobile Veterinary Units for door-step delivery of veterinary services (veterinarians on call)
- ASCAD – emphasizing on vaccination against diseases like HS, BQ, enterotoxaemia, anthrax, rabies, etc., surveillance against diseases for which the country is free

Expenditure would be made with regular monitoring of the financial and physical progress in the different components of LH & DC scheme.

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
[Letter .No.25-5(2)/2020-AHD(Coord) dated 15th June, 2020]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.22** of Chapter I of this Report.

CHAPTER V

**OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES
OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

-N I L-

**NEW DELHI;
10 February, 2021
21 Magha, 1942 (Saka)**

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

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-21)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 09th February, 2021 from 1430 hrs. to 1510 hrs. in Committee Room '3', Block-A, Extn. to PHA Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar– Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
6. Shri Kanakmal Katara
7. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
8. Shri Mohan Mandavi
9. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
10. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
11. Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil
12. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
13. Shri Virendra Singh
14. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

15. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
16. Shri Narayan Rane
17. Shri Kailash Soni
18. Shri B.L. Verma
19. Smt. Chhaya Verma

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. Vatsala J. Pande | – | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | – | Director |
| 4. | Shri Prem Ranjan | – | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the 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) | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| *(v) | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| *(vi) | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| *(vii) | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |

(viii) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations in the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying);

- | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| *(ix) | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| *(x) | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the Draft Reports without any modification 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

Appendix

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON
THE ELEVENTH REPORT (17th LOK SABHA) OF
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2019-20)
(Vide Para 4 of Introduction of the Report)

(i)	Total number of Recommendations	12
(ii)	Recommendations / Observations which have been Accepted by the Government Para Nos.: 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12	
	Total	07
	Percentage	58.33%
(iii)	Recommendations / Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies Para No.: Nil	
	Total	00
	Percentage	00.00%
(iv)	Recommendations / Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee Para Nos.: 1, 4, 6, 7 and 9	
	Total	05
	Percentage	41.66%
(v)	Recommendations / Observations in respect of which Final replies of the Government are still awaited Para Nos.: Nil	
	Total	00
	Percentage	00.00%