



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 (2021-22)

TWENTY EIGHTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2021 / Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 17.03.2021

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 17.03.2021



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2021/Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

COA No.

Price : Rs.

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

<CONTENTS>

		PAGE No.
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2020-21).....		(iii)
INTRODUCTION.....		(v)
REPORT		
<u>Part – I</u>		
Chapter- I	INTRODUCTION	1-5
	• Introductory	1
	• Contribution of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in the GDP	3
Chapter – II	ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS AND BUDGETARY PLANNING	6-15
	• Analysis of Demands	6
	• Budgetary Planning	8
	• Utilization of Funds & Pending Utilization Certificates	11
Chapter – III	SECTORAL EVALUATION AND SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS	16-39
	• Sectoral Evaluation	16
	• Schematic Analysis – Rashtriya Gokul Mission	22
	• National Programmed for Dairy Development	29
	• Livestock Health & Disease Control	33
	• National Animal Disease Control Programme	37
Chapter – IV	FOCUS AREAS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING	40-56
	• Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	41
	• GOBAR DHAN	42
	• Doubling Farmers’ Income	45
	• Promoting Inclusivity & Gender Balance in Animal Husbandry and Dairying	49
	• Implementation of the Committee’s Recommendations	54
<u>PART-II</u>		
	RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE	57-76
<u>ANNEXURES</u>		
I.	Scheme-wise Budget allocation for Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	77
II.	Details of Physical Targets and Achievements of Rashtriya Gokul Mission	78
III.	Details of Physical Targets and Achievements of National Programme for Dairy Development	79
IV.	Component wise details of Physical Achievements of LH & DC Scheme for the last three years	80
V.	The State-wise allocations made under SCSP component of DEDS scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20	81
VI.	State-wise details of Dairy Units installed under DEDS scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20	82-83
VII.	The State-wise allocation under TSP component made under DEDS scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20	84
VIII.	State-wise details of Dairy Units installed under DEDS scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20	85-86
<u>APPENDICES</u>		
I.	Minutes of the 07 th Sitting of the Committee held on 22 nd February, 2021	87-92
II.	Minutes of the 12 th Sitting of the Committee held on 16 th March, 2021	93-94

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
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11. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
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14. Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
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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.

@ 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, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty Eighth Report on the Demands for Grants (2021-2022) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

2. The Committee, under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, considered the Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying which were laid on the table of the House on 9th February, 2021. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at their Sitting held on 22nd February, 2021. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 16th March, 2021.

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

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

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

NEW DELHI;
16th March, 2021
25 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

P.C. Gaddigoudar
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

PART I

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTORY :

1.1 Animal Husbandry and Dairying activities, along with Agriculture, continue to be an integral part of human life since the beginning of civilization. These activities have contributed not only to the food basket and draught animal power but have also helped in maintaining ecological balance. Owing to conducive climate and topography, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sectors have played a prominent Socio-economic role in India. Traditional, cultural and religious beliefs have also contributed in the continuation of these activities. They also play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of people.

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

1.3 India has a vast resource of Livestock and Poultry which play a vital role in improving Socio-economic conditions of the rural masses. As per the 20th Livestock Census 2019, the total Livestock Population has increased to 536.76 Million from 512.06 million showing a growth of 4.82% on the total Livestock Population. There are about 303.76 Million Bovines, 74.26 Million Sheep, 148.88 Million Goats and about 9.06 Million Pigs as per 20th Livestock Census in the country. There is an increase in the population of cattle, Buffalo, Sheep and Goat population respectively by 1.34%, 1.06%, 14.13% and 10.14% during the 20th Livestock Census 2019 as compared to 19th Livestock Census 2012.

1.4 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is one of the Departments under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and is responsible for matters relating to Livestock production, preservation, protection & improvement of stocks, Dairy Development, matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) and the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). The Department advises the State Governments / Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.

1.5 The main focus of the activities of the Department is on the following :

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

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

CONTRIBUTION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDY AND DAIRYING SECTORS TO THE GDP:

1.7 Livestock Sector is an important Sub-sector of Agriculture in the Indian economy. Livestock Production and Agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent on the other and both being crucial for the overall food security. The contribution of the Livestock Sector to the Gross Value Added (GVA) was 29.35% of the Agriculture & Allied Sectors GVA and 4.35% of the Total GVA during 2019-20.

1.8 Economic Survey 2020-21 States that the share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GVA of the country has declined from 18.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 17.8 per cent in 2019-20, an inevitable outcome of a development process in which the relative performance of Non-agricultural sectors becomes more dominant. Within the Agriculture sector, the share of crops has fallen from 11.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 9.4 per cent in 2018-19. The decline in the share of crops has been made up by an increase in the share of Livestock and Fisheries Sectors.

1.9 Milk Production - India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world. Several measures have been initiated by the Government to increase the productivity of livestock, which has resulted in increasing the milk production in the country significantly from 146.3 Million Tonnes in 2014-15 to 198.4 Million Tonnes in 2019-20*. Annual Growth Rate of milk production was 6.27 per cent during 2014-15, thereafter, there was a steady increase. In 2019-20*, milk production increased by 5.68 per cent as compared to the previous year. The Per Capita availability of milk was 407 grams per day in 2019-20*.

1.10 Egg Production - According to FAOSTAT (Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database) production data (2019), India ranks 3rd in Egg Production in the world. The Egg Production in the country has increased from 78.48 billion in 2014-15 to 114.38 billion in 2019-20*. Annual growth rate of Egg Production was 4.99 per cent during 2014-15, thereafter, there has been a significant improvement in the Egg Production with 10.19 per cent growth registered in 2019-20* over the previous year. The per capita availability of egg was 86 Eggs Per Annum in 2019-20*.

1.11 Meat Production - According to FAOSTAT Production Data (2019), India ranks 5th in Meat Production in the world. Meat production in the country has increased from 6.7 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 8.6 million tonnes in 2019-20*. The Annual Growth Rate of meat production was 5.98 per cent in 2019-20*.

1.12 In response to a query of the Committee about the growth rate of Milk, Egg and Meat production for the last five years, the Department submitted as follows :

Major Livestock Products	Years									
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Production	Growth rate(%)	Production	Growth rate(%)	Production	Growth rate(%)	Production	Growth rate(%)	Production	Growth rate(%)
Milk(Million Tonnes)	155.49	6.27	165.40	6.38	176.34	6.62	187.74	6.47	198.04	5.68.
Egg(Billion No.)	82.92	5.66	88.13	6.28	95.21	8.03	103.31	8.51	114.38	10.19
Meat(Million Tonnes)	7.01	4.92	7.38	5.21	7.65	3.66	8.11	5.99	8.60	5.98

1.13 As per Economic Survey 2020-21 :

'Amid adversities of COVID induced lockdowns, the Agriculture and Allied activities were the sole bright spot amid the slide in GDP performance of other sectors, clocking a growth rate of 3.4 per cent at constant prices during 2020-21 (1st Advance Estimates).'

*Data is provisional.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS AND BUDGETARY PLANNING

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS :

2.1 Demand No.42 pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9th February, 2021. A Brief Summary of Demands for Grants (2021-22) is as follows :

(Rs. in crore)					
		Actuals 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
Major Heads	Description				
	REVENUE SECTION				
3451	Secretariat- Economic Services	40.79	56.13	45.00	52.00
2403	Animal Husbandry	1340.20	1816.28	1464.31	1850.15
2404	Dairy Development	1028.24	769.50	705.50	841.00
2552	North Eastern Areas	-	310.66	312.41	293.66
3601	Grants-in-aid to States	715.49	630.88	425.29	388.05
3602	Grants-in-aid to UTs	0.65	73.97	39.08	130.53
	Total – Revenue Section	3125.37	3657.42	2991.59	3555.39
	CAPITAL SECTION				
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	5.47	12.18	4.30	3.41
4404	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	0.21	34.53	12.00	41.00
	Total – Capital Section	5.68	46.71	16.30	44.41
	Grand Total	3131.05	3704.13	3007.89	3599.98

2.2 The Department informed about some of the important features of Demands for Grants (2021-22) being as follows :

- Better delivery of Breed improvement activities such as Artificial Insemination (AI including sex sorted semen), In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF), Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) etc.
- Better delivery of diseases prevention for diseases like Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Diagnostic activities like Mobile Veterinary Diagnostic labs.
- Entrepreneurship led development of productivity and processing in Livestock sector.

2.3 Details of funds proposed by the Department, funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance and expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year, as submitted by the Department :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Proposed by the Department	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at BE stage	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at RE stage	Expenditure made by the Department
2018-19	4930.57	2832.55	2961.70	2896.63
2019-20	3532.47	3342.65	3180.27	3131.06
2020-21	8396.31	3704.13	3007.89	2010.11*
2021-22	7372.49	3599.98		

*as on 31.12.2020

2.4 When asked by the Committee about the reasons for proposing Rs.7372.49 crore for the year 2021-22 when the BE in 2020-21 was considerably reduced at RE Stage, the Department, in its reply, informed the Committee :

“The Department has proposed new schemes with a major focus on Breed development, Disease prevention and Processing including focus on Entrepreneurship Development in Livestock sector for increasing productivity.

This proposed push needed funding and thus Rs. 7372.49 crore was proposed for 2021-22. Due to imposed restrictions on expenditure during first two quarters of 2020-21, the expenditure in 2020-21 was obviously reduced, thus, RE is less than the BE during 2020-21.”

2.5 On being asked if reduction in expenditure had hampered the implementation of Schemes of the Department during the last three years, the Department, in its reply submitted :

“In major schemes of the Department, funds have been utilized fully during last three years. Optimal utilization of funds/resources have been done by the Department. However, the Department could have done better had there been more funds.”

2.6 On being asked if the Physical Targets of the Schemes of the Department had been downgraded due to reduction in expenditure caused by the downward revision at RE stage as compared to BE for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21, the Department replied in the affirmative and stated that due to downward revision at the RE stage as compared to BE for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21, the targets set by the Department were revised.

BUDGETARY PLANNING :

2.7 Comparative Statement of allocation of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying vis-à-vis Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Central Plan Outlay of the Government of India –

(Rs. in crore)

	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Central Plan Outlay of Government of India		2442213.30	2786349.45	3042230.09
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Amount	2832.55	3342.65	3704.13
	% of total Outlay	0.12	0.12	0.12
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare				
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Amount	46700.00	130485.21	134399.77
	% of total Outlay	1.91	4.68	4.42

2.8 On enquiring about the reasons behind stagnation of the share of DAHD in the Central Plan Outlay during the last three fiscals, the Department submitted that the share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying with Central Plan Outlay for financial years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is approximately the same, however, the allocation (Rs. 3704.12 crore at BE stage) for the year 2020-21 has been increased by 10% from 2019-20.

2.9 When asked about the attempts made by the Department to pursue with the Ministry of Finance to increase the percentage share of the Department in the Central Plan Outlay in keeping with its increasing share in the total GVA of the country, the Department in its reply informed the Committee as follows :

“The Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance on the matter of increasing the budget allocation for the Department. However, Ministry of Finance allocates funds to Departments / Ministries keeping in view the overall resources position and priorities for allocation among competing demands from different sectors inter se. Although, Livestock Sector contributed 4.35% of total GVA in 2019-20 (First Revised estimates), the Department needs funds commensurate with Sector's contribution to GDP.”

2.10 Regarding increase in allocation to match this Sector's contribution, the Representative of the Department during the evidence submitted :

"आपने फण्ड की उपलब्धता के संबंध में जो इश्यूज रोज किए हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि जो हमें जो एलोकेशन दिया गया है, केन्द्र सरकार के पास कितने रिसोर्सज अवेलेबल हैं, उनके हिसाब से उन्होंने तय किया है कि हमें कितना एलोकेशन दिया जाए। इसका निर्णय तो वित्तमंत्रालय लेता है। आप लोग रेकमेंड करेंगे कि हमारे विभाग को कितनी धनराशि दी जाए, कितना बजट बढ़ाया जाए, इसके लिए मैं आपसे रिकेस्ट करता हूँ ताकि हमें और बजट मिल सके। अभी तक जो फण्ड अवेलेबल हैं, उसके लिए राशि तय की गई है, हमने उसे आपके समक्ष अप्रूवल के लिए रखा है।"

2.11 Regarding Private Sector Investments in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector, the Representative of the Department submitted :

"मैं एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सेक्टर की आय वृद्धि करने की जो क्षमता है, वह मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर और सर्विस सेक्टर के बराबर है। लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र में और ज्यादा फोकस देने की जरूरत है। फोकस देने की जरूरत के लिए क्या करना होगा, क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर का इन्वेस्टमेंट तब आएगा, जब सरकार उसमें थोड़े पैसे लगाएगी। अगर सरकार आज की तारीख में 3,000 करोड़ रुपये लगाती है, एग्रीकल्चर का एक साल का बजट 1,30,000 करोड़ रुपये है और हमारा बजट 3,000 करोड़ रुपये है।"

2.12 Further, on the issue of farmer suicides in the country, the Representative of the Department while quoting a Study of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), informed the Committee :

"आपने जो ऑब्ज़र्वेशंस दिए, उनमें कहा गया कि जिन गांवों में किसान स्यूसाइड करते हैं, उनमें वे किसान ज्यादा होते हैं, जहाँ गायों की कमी होती है। इसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंध संस्थान (मैनेज) है, जिसने देश में स्यूसाइड के बारे में स्टडी की थी कि किसान क्यों स्यूसाइड करते हैं। उसके द्वारा जो निष्कर्ष निकाले गये, उनमें यह पाया गया था कि केवल अनाज की खेती करने वाले किसानों की तुलना में जो किसान पशुधन और अनाज दोनों की खेती करते हैं, उनमें स्यूसाइडल टेंडेंसी बहुत कम पाए जाते हैं। इस स्टडी के बारे में सबको जानकारी है।"

2.13 Finally, on the issue of Livestock, Poultry and Dairy farmers being treated at par with Agricultural farmers in the country, the Representative of the Department also submitted before the Committee :

"सर, इसके बारे में कुछ चर्चा हुई थी, लेकिन अभी तक मामला कुछ आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। जिस तरह की सब्सिडीज क्रॉप के फार्मर्स को दी जाती हैं, लाइव स्टॉक के फार्मर्स को उस तरह की सब्सिडी उपलब्ध नहीं है, न बिजली के क्षेत्र में, न इनपुट की सब्सिडी उपलब्ध है। डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर की जैसी व्यवस्था किसान सम्मान निधि और किसान पेंशन योजना में है, वैसी व्यवस्था इन के लिए नहीं है। हमने इसका एक कंपेरिजन तैयार किया था कि क्या-क्या सुविधाएं किसानों को उपलब्ध हैं जो लाइव स्टॉक फार्मर्स या पशुपालन करने वाले फार्मर्स को नहीं मिलती हैं। हम लोग कई सालों से कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पशुपालकों को भी किसान वाला दर्जा ही दिया जाए और जितने बेनिफिट्स एक क्रॉप फार्मर को मिलते हैं, उतने ही बेनिफिट्स पशुपालक किसान को भी दिए जाएं। इसकी डिमाण्ड हम लोगों ने कई बार अपने विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत की है। सरकार के कंसीडरेशन में है, लेकिन अभी तक उसके ऊपर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। आप लोगों से रिक्वेस्ट है कि कमेटी की तरफ से इसके बारे में रिकमेंड करें तो अच्छा होगा।"

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS & PENDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES :

2.14 On being asked to explain the difference between funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at the RE Stage and the Actual Expenditure made by the Department and the reasons for constant under-utilization of funds, the Department, in its reply submitted :

"During 2018-19, Rs. 5 crore under DIDF couldn't be utilized because of increase in cost of borrowing of funds from market. Also, as regards lesser expenditure by the Department in 2018-19 over RE of the year, the shortfalls were primarily related to various institutes managed by Department and Delhi Milk Scheme. In Establishment head, the reasons for difference in allocation and expenditure were mainly due to savings owing to retirement of a number of employees."

The Department also provided details of allocation, expenditure and differences therein for the Schemes and Non-Schemes Heads as mentioned below :

Year	Schemes			Non-Schemes		
	RE	Actual expenditure	Difference	RE	Actual expenditure	Difference
2018-19	2430.92	2422.32	8.60	530.78	474.31	56.47
2019-20	2610.01	2600.41	9.60	570.27	530.64	39.63

2.15 During evidence, in a Presentation made before the Committee regarding allocation and expenditure for the year 2020-21, a representative of the Department submitted the following information :

(Rs. in crore)

Schemes	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure (AE) #	% utilization (on RE)
Cattle Development	310.00	400.00	275.07	68.77
Dairy Development	460.00	396.00	356.25	89.96
National Livestock Mission	370.00	425.00	293.09	68.96
Livestock Health and Disease Control	438.00	250.00	194.45	77.78
National Animal Disease Control Programme	1300.00	858.00	575.62	67.09
Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	126.96	77.00	0.00	0.00
Others & Non Schemes	699.17	507.89	520.20	102.42
Total #as on 12.02.2021	3704.13	3007.89	2214.68	73.63

2.16 When questioned about the latest figure of Actual Expenditure for 2020-21 and about the plans of the Department regarding expenditure of remaining funds, the Department in its reply submitted :

"The latest actual expenditure during the current financial year 2020-21 is Rs. 2214.68 crore up to 12.02.2021. As on date, out of the remaining balance amount of Rs. 793.21 crore, Rs. 225.93 crore is under submission for supplementary grants and for the rest of the amount Rs. 567.28 crore which includes schemes and non-schemes, the department is putting up proposals."

2.17 Regarding utilization of Supplementary Grants sought by the Department for the remaining period of financial year 2020-21, the Representative of the Department during the evidence meeting held on 22nd February, 2021, apprised the Committee as follows :

"सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड का जो कंपोनेंट है, तो पार्लियामेंट में जैसे ही बजट पास होगा, उसी के साथ हमने उसे तैयार कर के रखा हुआ है। जैसे ही हमें बजट उलब्ध होगा, तो हम उसके बिल पेश करके, उसके पेमेंट वगैरह कर देंगे। हमने हर दिन और हर हफ्ते का कार्यक्रम तय कर रखा है और मैं हर हफ्ते इसकी प्रोग्रेस का रिव्यू करता हूँ ताकि हमें जितने भी फण्ड उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं, वे लैप्स न हों। हमारे साथ एफ.ए. हैं, जो इस बारे में हमारा पूरा सहयोग करते हैं।"

2.18 The percentage utilization of RE as on 12.02.2021, as submitted by the Department is 73.63%, however, during the evidence meeting of the Committee held on 22nd February, 2021, the Representative of the Department while referring to expenditure in the last quarter of 2020-21, assured the Committee that :

"अगले 40 दिनों में फण्ड यूटिलाइजेशन की जो स्ट्रैटजी है, उसके लिए हमारे पास काफी प्रोजेक्ट्स आ चुके हैं। वे प्रोजेक्ट्स अप्रूव होकर उनको रिलीज करने के कार्यक्रम में हम लोग व्यस्त हैं। हम आश्वस्त करते हैं कि हमें जितना बजट दिया गया है, उनको हम 100 परसेंट यूटिलाइज करेंगे।"

2.19 When asked to provide details and reasons for unspent balances and pendency in the matter of obtaining Utilization Certificates from States under various Schemes along with details of action taken in this regard, the Department in its reply submitted :

“The funds which are eligible for Utilization Certificates are Rs.773 crore. Therefore, the unspent balances are not huge. In Centrally Sponsored Schemes, fund released by the Centre depends upon implementation of the action plans of States and release of the State share appropriately. Normally, funds released as Grants-in-Aid are required to be utilized within one year of the date of the sanction of the Grant, and therefore, the Utilization Certificate should also ordinarily be due after a period of 12 months from the date of sanction of the Grant. In this regard, 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 proposals for release of fund so as to achieve the desired targets under various Schemes being implemented by the Department.”

2.20 However, in its preliminary material submitted to the Committee, the Department has provided Scheme-wise details of Unspent Balances and pending Utilization Certificates for the last 5 years as mentioned below -

(Rs. in crore)		
S.No.	Scheme	Total
1.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	423.41
2.	National Programme for Dairy Development	194.61
3.	National Livestock Mission	250.41
4.	Livestock Health & Disease Control	486.45
5.	National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)	1000.54
6.	Livestock Census	21.20
7.	Integrated Sample Survey	2.79
	Grand Total	2379.41

2.21 Further, in its written reply to the Committee, the Department informed that stakeholder consultations with the States / UTs and other Implementing Agencies through Central, State and Regional Level Meetings form the basis of working out financial requirements under various Schemes and activities undertaken by the Department; and action plans for the same are formulated on the basis of physical targets. The Department further informed that strategies to ascertain budgetary requirements for Schemes involve analysis of needs and costs of every function of the Department in consultation with the stakeholders to work out priorities relating to Breed Improvement, Disease Control, Dairy Development, Fodder and Entrepreneurship Development, etc.

2.22 However, in its Basic Material for Demands for Grants (2021-22) furnished to the Committee, the Department has shown Zero or Nil Entries under various Heads on Physical Targets and Achievements of the Schemes run by it. When asked about the reasons behind retention of such Schemes or Sub- components for which either the Budgetary Figures, allocation or expenditure, are Zero or for which 'no accomplishments' have been made since 2014-15, the Department in its written reply submitted that some of its Schemes / components are demand driven and some are centrally sponsored, therefore related Scheme achievements depend upon the State share as well as the pace of performance of the States for the particular Schemes.

CHAPTER III
SECTORAL EVALUATION AND SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS

SECTORAL EVALUATION :

3.1 The Department in the information furnished to the Committee regarding Sector-wise details of Scheme and Non-Scheme allocations and percentage increase / decrease during the last three years and current year submitted:

(Rs. in crore)

SCHEME	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22*	% increase/decrease over previous year
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHEMES								
Cattle and Dairy Development	1266.92	1686.49	1110.02	921.05	770.04	796.00	927.04	20.39
Livestock Health & Disease control	508.77	391.43	474.98	346.00	438.00	250.00	370.00	-15.53
National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis	0.00	0.00	500.00	811.07	1300.00	858.00	1100.00	-15.38
National Livestock Mission	380.00	300.00	480.00	405.39	370.00	425.00	350.00	-5.41
Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	0.00	1.00	25.00	0.00	126.96	77.00	113.00	-11.00
Statistics	64.20	52.00	150.00	126.49	100.00	94.00	70.00	-30.00
Total-Schemes	2219.89	2430.92	2740.00	2610.00	3105.00	2500.00	2930.04	-5.63

NON SCHEMES								
Secretariat Economic Service	44.27	43.51	63.25	57.00	56.13	45.00	52.00	-7.36
Animal Welfare Board, National Institute of Animal Welfare and Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)	0.00	0.00	17.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	0.00
Animal Health Institutes	20.75	30.00	30.00	21.00	24.00	18.00	22.50	-6.25
Small Livestock Institutes	45.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	39.00	46.00	-8.00
Breed Improvement Institutes	47.64	47.00	52.00	44.00	44.00	36.39	41.44	-5.82
Delhi Milk Scheme	455.00	360.27	390.40	390.27	415.00	361.50	498.00	20.00
Total Non Schemes	612.66	530.78	602.65	570.27	599.13	507.89	669.94	11.82
Grand Total	2832.55	2961.70	3342.65	3180.27	3704.13	3007.89	3599.98	-2.81

3.2 In its replies, the Department submitted Sector-wise details of the Schemes being implemented along with their Components and Sub-components as follows –

S.No	Sector of DAHD	Schemes under the Control	Components and Sub Components of the Scheme
I.	Bovine Development	1.) Rashtriya Gokul Mission	(i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission: Major subcomponents of Rashtriya Gokul Mission are as under: (i) Extension of AI Coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationwide AI programme • Establishment of MAITRI centres • Strengthening of existing AI centres & Semen Stations • Training of Existing AI Technicians (ii) Enhancement of Production and Productivity: Production of HGM Bulls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedigree Selection : FPR of mothers • Progeny Testing : FPR of

			<p>daughters</p> <p>(iii) Breed Improvement by Modern Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex sorted semen production • Establishment of IVF laboratories • Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds <p>(iv) Development and conservation of indigenous breeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Gokul Grams cum centre of excellence • Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre <p>(v) Farmer awareness programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pashu Aadhar • e-Gopala App • Organization of fertility camps
II.	Dairy Sector	2.) National Programme for Dairy Development	Major components under the Scheme are Milk Chilling, Milk Processing & Marketing, Milk Procurement & Construction/Establishment of Milk and Milk Product Testing Laboratories.
		3.) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)	Modernisation & creation of new milk processing facilities, manufacturing facilities for value added products and feed & feed supplements, Chilling Infrastructure, Electronic adulteration testing kit and Project management & learning
		4.) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Capital Loan • Interest subvention on Working Capital loan
III.	Livestock Health	5.) Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) • Professional Efficiency Development (PED) • National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM) • National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) • Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP) • Establishment & Strengthening of

			<p>existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical Swine Fever – Control Programme (CSF-CP)
	Livestock Health	6.) Central Sector Scheme 'National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis' (NADCP)	For control of FMD and Brucellosis
IV.	Animal Husbandry Sector	7.) National Livestock Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sub-mission on Livestock Development, ii. Sub-mission on Pig Development in North-eastern Region, iii. Sub-mission on Fodder and Feed Development, iv. Sub-mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.
V.	Statistics	8.) Livestock Census	<p>100% centrally funded for all components. The major sub-components are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Honorarium to enumerator and supervisors and other state officials ii. Expenses towards Internet, publicity, training, computers etc. iii. Miscellaneous/Contingency iv. HQ. Expenses (workshop/training, software for report generation, server maintenance etc.
		9.) Integrated Sample Survey Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary • TA/DA • Refresher Training • IT Solutions
VI.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector	10.) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Dairy Processing and Value Addition Infrastructure, (ii) Meat Processing and Value Addition Infrastructure and (iii) Animal Feed Plant.

3.3 Allocation to the Sector on Cattle and Dairy Development at BE stage has risen from Rs.770.04 crore in 2020-21 to Rs.927.04 crore in 2021-22. When asked about plans to utilize this increase of 20.39% in allocation, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee :

“For utilization of higher allocation under **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** under **Cattle Development**, the Department has prepared the following action plan :

(1) Extension of breeding technologies through -

(i) Extension of IVF technology;

(ii) Artificial insemination with Sex Sorted Semen for getting assured pregnancy and

(iii) Use of genomics for selection of HGM bulls.

(2) Extension of AI coverage through -

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination programme

(ii) Establishment of Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India for delivery of breeding inputs at farmers’ doorstep.

(3) Extension of progeny testing and pedigree selection programme.

(4) Establishment of breed multiplication farms.

For Dairy Development –

a) National Programmed for Dairy Development (NPDD) : From 2021-22 onwards, NPDD proposed to have two components namely, Component A to continue to cover restructured objectives and targets of NPDD scheme and Component B to cover Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted Dairying through Cooperatives Scheme. There is no increase in allocation made under component A of NPDD scheme. Component A envisages only creating milk chilling infrastructure and quality milk testing facilities across the country. Component B envisages creating necessary dairy infrastructure in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar only.

b) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) : The guidelines of DIDF have been changed w.r.t. interest subvention by lowering the interest rate as per present market rate and reducing the tenure of Debt Service Reverse Account (DSRA) from two to one quarter. These steps have increased demand for the fund under the scheme.”

3.4 On being asked by the Committee about the reasons behind decrease in allocation to all the remaining Scheme Heads for the year 2021-22, the Department did not provide any reason but instead reiterated how it has been continuously pursuing the matter of increasing budget allocation with the Ministry of Finance, however, Ministry of Finance allocates funds to Departments / Ministries keeping in view the overall resources position and priorities for allocation among competing demands from different Sectors inter se.

3.5 In its Preliminary Material submitted to the Committee, the Department has informed that the Schemes and Non Schemes Allocation for the financial year 2021-22 has decreased by 2.81% as compared to the allocation for the year 2020-21. On being asked about reasons behind this reduction in allocation and how it would impact the implementation of Schemes and other activities of the Department in the coming financial year, the Department did not provide reasons but stated that targets set by the Department were revised due to reduction in allocation.

3.6 The Department again furnished the same reply about optimizing / revising expenditure according to allocated funds when asked about the reasons and impact of reduced allocation for all Non-Scheme Sectors except Animal Welfare Board (AWB) and Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS).

3.7 When asked if the Department had set any target for the generation of funds through Internal Sources and about the quantum of funds so generated during the last three fiscals and their details of utilization, the Department in its written reply stated:

“Yes, the Department has a subordinate commercial institution, Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS). The funds were generated through internal sources by DMS for last three financial years are as under –

(Rs. In crore)

Description	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			2021-22
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure (31.12.2020)	BE
Expenditure	455.00	360.27	322.57	390.40	390.27	377.54	415.00	361.50	277.19	498.00

Receipt	480.00	390.27	358.14	410.40	390.27	354.76	415.00	361.50	253.46	498.00
Net Revenue	25.00	30.00	35.57	20.00	0.00	-22.78	0.00	0.00	-23.73	0.00

The funds were generated through sale of Milk and Milk products in the market, and the receipts anticipated have been budgeted as RE.

Revenue earned by DMS is credited in Government account. Revenue expenditure is carried by DMS from the budget of the department subject to revenue receipt is always more than revenue expenditure.”

3.8 Sector-wise details of BE, RE and Actual Expenditure under various Schemes of the Department for the last three Financial Years and the current Financial Year are given at **Annexure – I**.

SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS :

3.9 On being asked by the Committee, the Department furnished Scheme-wise enhancement / reduction in allocation for 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21 as follows:

S.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in crore)		
		2020-21 BE	2021-22 BE	Enhancement / Reduction
1	National Programme for Dairy Development	300.00	255.00	-45.00
2	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	310.00	502.04	192.04
3	Supporting to State Cooperative Dairy Federations	100.00	100.00	0.00
4	Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund	60.00	70.00	10.00
5	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	100.00	70.00	-30.00
6	Livestock Health and Disease Control	438.00	370.00	-68.00
7	National Animal Disease Control Programme for Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis	1300.00	1100.00	-200.00
8	National Livestock Mission	370.00	350.00	-20.00
9	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	126.96	113.00	-13.96

Cattle Development –

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM) :

3.10 The Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds since December 2014. The Scheme is crucial for upliftment of rural poor as more than 80% low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labours. The Scheme is important in enhancing milk production and productivity of cattle and buffaloes to meet growing demand of milk and making dairying more remunerative to the rural farmers of the country. The scheme is leading to multiplication of elite animals of indigenous breeds and increased availability of indigenous stock.

3.11 Objectives under RGM –

- i) Development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds; and
- ii) To undertake Breed Improvement Programme for indigenous cattle breeds so as to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock.

3.12 Components and Sub-components under RGM have been mentioned briefly at Para 3.2 of the Report. An elaborate explanation of the Major components of RGM is as follows :

- (i) **Extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) Coverage**
 - a) Nationwide AI Programmes ;
 - b) Strengthening of existing AI centres & Semen stations ;
 - c) Training of Existing AI Technicians ;

- d) Establishment of Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI) centres ; and
- e) Strengthening Liquid Nitrogen (LN) storage, transport and distribution system.
- (ii) **Enhancement of Production and Productivity** (for production of High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bulls)
 - a) Pedigree Selection (for mothers) ; and
 - b) Progeny Testing (for daughters).
- (iii) **Breed Improvement by Modern Reproductive Techniques**
 - a) Establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) & In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) laboratories ;
 - b) Sex sorted semen production ;
 - c) E-Pashuhaat Portal ; and
 - d) Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds.
- (iv) **Development and Conservation of Indigenous Breeds**
 - a) Establishment of “Gokul Gram” or integrated cattle development centre ;
 - b) Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre ; and
 - c) Identification and issue of Health Cards to in Milk bovines.
- (v) **Awareness Program:**
 - a) Award to Farmers (“Gopal Ratna”) and Breeders’ Societies / Organisations (“Kamdhenu”) ;
 - b) Organisation of Fertility Camps ;
 - c) Pashu Aadhar ; and
 - d) e-Gopala App.

3.13 **Breed Improvement Institutes:** The Breed Improvement Institutes are subordinate organizations of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. They constitute 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms, 4 Central Herd Registration Units and a Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute. The Department, in its written replies, furnished details of the Breed Improvement Institutes as follows :

S. No.	Breed Improvement Institute	Mandate
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1.	7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBF) located in different parts of the country - CCBF Alamadhi in Tamil Nadu ; CCBF Dhamrod in Gujarat ; CCBF Suratgarh in Rajasthan ; CCBF Andeshnagar in Uttar Pradesh ; CCBF Chiplima & CCBF Sunabeda in Odisha ; and CCBF Hessaghartha in Karnataka.	Development and conservation of indigenous breeds. To produce High Genetic Merit (HGM) bulls for use in breeding programmes being implemented by States.
2.	Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute	Training of professionals working in the field of semen production; production of semen doses of Indigenous and exotic breeds; and testing AI equipment.
3.	4 Central Herd Registration Units located at Ajmer, Rajasthan; Ahmedabad, Gujarat; Rohtak, Haryana; and Ongole, Andhra Pradesh.	Identification of superior Germplasm of Indigenous Breeds in the breeding tract through field performance recording for use in breeding programmes.

3.14 On being asked about the National Action Plan of the Department with respect to the Scheme on RGM for the upcoming financial year, the Department in its reply submitted:

“Features of National Action Plan for Rashtriya Gokul Mission in 2021-22 is as follows -

- Under RGM, it is planned to be continued as 100% grants in aid scheme to support breed improvement, extension of AI coverage, development and conservation of indigenous breeds, skill development, farmers awareness, Research and development and innovation in bovine breeding.
- The focus of the scheme is planned to be continued as development and conservation of indigenous breeds. The breed improvement activity is proposed to be supported through support to semen production facilities, bull production programme and breed multiplication farms.
- It is planned to make available 50% capital subsidy to entrepreneurs directly for breed multiplication farms for production and supply of high genetic merit heifers to farmers. The extension of AI coverage is proposed to be undertaken primarily through incentives for AI technicians and promoting usage of sex sorted semen.
- It is planned to assist States for production/procurement of sex sorted semen through central funding limited to 60% of such expenditure.”

3.15 In its Preliminary Material submitted to the Committee, the Department informed that under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the Funding Pattern for all the components is being implemented on 100% Grants-in-aid basis except the components of Pashu Sanjivni and Sex Sorted Semen Production which are being implemented on 60:40 basis as Central and State Share (90:10 in case of Hilly and NER States).

3.16 The allocation and expenditure details of the Department under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission as furnished to the Committee by the Department are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE Proposed	BE	RE	AE	Percentage (%)
2017-18	-	-	190.00	187.73	98.81
2018-19	660.00	301.50	750.50	750.40	99.99
2019-20	355.00	302.00	270.00	269.95	99.98
2020-21	1548.86	310.00	400.00	275.07*	68.77
2021-22	2243.87	502.00			

*as on 12.02.2021

3.17 Cumulative figures of Physical Targets achieved by the Department under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission from the year 2016-17 up to 2020-21 were also provided by the Representative of the Department during the Presentation made during the evidence meeting. The details thereof are as follows :

S. No.	Component	Achievements
1	Estt. of MAITRIs	17500

2	Nationwide AI programme (from September, 2019)	76 lakh animals covered and 32 lakh farmers got benefitted 50.89 lakh animals covered and 41.38 lakh farmers benefitted
3	High Genetic Bulls for AI	3675
4	Estab of ETT/IVF labs	17 labs functional
5	National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds	2 Centres established Indus chip developed; 19,025 animals genotyped Buffchip- 5861 genotyped
6	Sexed semen production facility	2 labs functional
7	Estt. of Gokul Grams	10 completed
8	Estt. of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre	1 completed (at Chintaldevi, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh)

3.18 Year-wise details of Physical Targets and Achievements made by the Department under RGM from 2018-19 up to 2020-21 are given at **Annexure – II**.

3.19 On being asked about the reasons behind some of the States having a lower per capita availability of milk as compared to the National Average and steps taken by the Department to augment milk production specifically in these States, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee:

“Details of the milk production and per capita availability of milk for the year 2013-14 and 2018-19 and % increase thereof are given in the following table -

S. No	State	Milk Production in lakh tonnes			Per Capita Availability of milk in grams per person per day		
		2013-14	2018-19	% of increase	2013-14	2018-19	% of increase
1	Bihar	71.97	98.18	36.42	195	251	28.72
2	Karnataka	59.97	79	31.73	272	344	26.47
3	Maharashtra	90.89	116.55	28.23	219	266	21.46
4	Tamil Nadu	70.49	83.61	18.61	280	322	15.00
5	West Bengal	49.06	56.06	14.27	145	158	8.97
6	All India (Million Tonnes)	137.7	187.7	36.31	307	394	28.34

It is seen from the above Table that milk production is continuously increasing in these States during last 5 years. In Bihar milk production is increased by 28.72% between 2013-14 and 2018-19 against increase of 28.34% in the country.

Following are the reasons for lower per capita availability of milk in these States : (i) Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are not breeding tract of important milch purpose breeds of cattle and buffalo such as Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Kankrej, Hariana, Murrah, Jaffarabadi, Mehsana, Nili Ravi etc;

(ii) Average productivity of non descript cattle, crossbred and buffaloes is lower than the average productivity of animals of these category in the country; and

(iii) Artificial insemination coverage in Bihar (7%); Maharashtra (23%) and in West Bengal (29%) is lower than the country average.

In order to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and thereby enhancing farmers' income, the Department has been implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) since 2014-15. The States of Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal are participating under RGM since 2014-15.

The amount of fund released to these States under RGM since 2014-15 till date is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
1	Maharashtra	6896.78
2	Bihar	18722.81
3	Karnataka	3139.10
4	Tamil Nadu	9744.63
5	West Bengal	4009.05

3.20 When questioned about the focus of the Department on Indigenous Breeds of cattle under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission and also about the viability of indigenous breeds vis-à-vis exotic breeds, the Representative of the Department, during the evidence submitted :

"आपने कहा कि इंडिजिनेस ब्रीड के ऊपर जो रकम दिया जा रहा है। जैसा कि हमने प्रेजेंटेशन के दौरान कहा था कि राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन कार्यक्रम वर्ष 2014 से ही चालू है, जिसमें केवल

इंडिजिनस ब्रीड के ऊपर ही जोर दिया जाता है। इसमें इंडिजिनस ब्रीड के कंज़र्वेशन, ब्रीड इम्प्रूवमेंट आदि पर ही ध्यान दिया जाता है। 'गंगातीरी' को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए तथा अन्य जो इसी प्रकार के ब्रीड्स हैं, उनको कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। इंडिजिनस ब्रीड्स के क्या-क्या फायदे हैं, बाहर के ब्रीड्स की तुलना में इंडिजिनस ब्रीड्स के नखरे बहुत कम होते हैं। अगर बाहर वाली ब्रीड्स तीन या चार बार बच्चे को जनम देती है, तो उनकी तुलना में इंडिजिनस ब्रीड्स सात से नौ बार बच्चे को जनम देती है। इनकी बीमारियों में भी खर्च कम है, इनको एयरकंडिशनर और पंखे की जरूरत ज्यादा नहीं होती है। इनकी तुलना में बाहर के ब्रीड्स को इन सब चीजों की ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ती है, इस तरह से इन के बहुत-से नखरे होते हैं।

इंडिजिनस ब्रीड्स में क्लाइमेटिक कंडिशनस के अनुसार खुद को चेंज करने की क्षमता ज्यादा होती है। 'बन्नी' भैंस के क्या-क्या फायदे हैं, इन सबके ऊपर काफी रिसर्च हुए हैं। हम लोग इन सब बातों की जानकारी सभी को उपलब्ध करा सकें, इसके लिए भी हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं। इंडिजिनस ब्रीड्स को रखने के क्या फायदे हैं, हमने इसका प्रचार-प्रसार किया है और इस पर राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के अंतर्गत काफी योजनाएं भी चल रही हैं।"

3.21 During the evidence Sitting, on being asked about the monitoring of activities under Artificial Insemination (AI) Programmes and the involvement of DISHA Committee therein, the Representative of the Department submitted before the Committee as under:

"हमारा आर्टिफिशियल इनसेमीनेशन का जो कार्यक्रम है, वह पूरे देश में चल रहा है। उसकी प्रगति को 'दिशा' कमेटी में रख कर मॉनिटर किया जाए और वहां के जो लोकल एमपीज़ हैं, उनको भी इसकी सूचना दी जाए, इसके बारे में भी कुछ कार्यक्रमों में हमने इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स दिए हैं। मैं आपको उन इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स की कॉपी उपलब्ध करवा दूंगा।"

Dairy Development –

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (NPDD) :

3.22 The NPDD focuses on creating / strengthening of infrastructure for Production of quality milk, Procurement, Processing and Marketing of Milk & Milk Products by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) i.e. State Cooperative Dairy Federations / District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union.

3.23 In its National Action Plan furnished to the Committee, the Department has informed that under the NPDD it proposes to focus on enhancing quality of milk and milk products and increasing share of organized procurement, processing, value addition and marketing in the upcoming financial year 2021-22.

3.24 The Components under NPDD have already been provided in Para 3.2 of the Report.

3.25 Details of the proposed allocation, BE, RE and Actual expenditure under the National Programme for Dairy Development are mentioned below :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE proposed	BE	RE	AE	Percentage (%)
2017-18	-	-	170.49	170.42	99.96
2018-19	425.00	280.00	270.07	269.90	99.94
2019-20	420.00	325.00	266.46	266.31	99.94
2020-21	1021.37	300.00	286.00	246.25*	86.10
2021-22	661.47	255.00			

*as on 12.02.2021

3.26 Cumulative figures of Physical Targets achieved by the Department under the National Programme for Dairy Development from the year 2016-17 up to 2020-21

were also provided by the Representative of the Department during the presentation made in the evidence meeting. The details are reproduced below :

Scheme	Parameters	Achievement
NPDD	Average Daily Milk Procurement (TLPD)	2295.83
	Dairy Plant Capacity (TLPD)	1720.00
	Chilling Capacity (Bulk Milk Cooler) TLPD	3155.70
	Automatic Milk Collection Unit /Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit (Number)	12,521
	Electronic Adulteration Testing Machine (Number)	1,491

3.27 The year-wise details of Physical Targets and Achievements made by the Department under NPDD from 2017-18 up to 2020-21 are given at **Annexure – III**.

3.28 In its replies furnished to the Committee, the Department informed about its plans regarding activities planned under NPDD for the year 2021-22, as follows :

“From 2021-22 onwards, NPDD proposed to have two components namely, Component A to continue to cover restructured objectives and targets of NPDD scheme and Component B to cover JICA assisted Dairying through Cooperatives scheme. There is no increase in allocation made under component A of NPDD scheme. Component A envisages only creating milk chilling infrastructure and quality milk testing facilities across the country. Component B envisages creating necessary dairy infrastructure in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar only.”

3.29 When asked about the issues faced by Dairy Cooperatives due to an abnormal increase in milk procurement during the lockdown and plans of the Department to tackle these issues along with details of the Budgetary Implications of the same, the Department in its reply informed the Committee :

“Due to higher milk procurement and lower sales, the Cooperative Sector has resorted to large scale conversion into high shelf-life products like milk

powder, white butter and UHT milk. Such conversion results in blockages of funds and causes difficulty in payment to the farmers. Due to decrease in demand for high valued products like ice-cream, flavoured milk, ghee, cheese etc, only a small quantity of milk are converted to Value added products like Paneer and Dahi, impacting the sales turnover and realization. To tackle the issue one-time support, a sub-scheme for providing interest subvention on working capital loans was designed for the financial year 2020-21 under the ongoing scheme State Dairy Cooperative & Farmers Producers Organization (SDCFPO) to provide interest subvention of 2 per cent per annum, with an additional incentive of 2 per cent interest subvention for prompt and timely repayment to the financially stressed milk unions. Under this sub-scheme an outlay of Rs.203 crore has been allocated for 2020-21."

3.30 On the issue of increasing quality and production of milk while also ensuring steps to increase productivity of cattle and traceability of milk, the Representative of the Department during the evidence meeting, apprised the Committee as follows :

"सर, दूध की क्वालिटी बढ़ाने के लिए और दूध का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए तीन चीजों की जरूरत है। पहला, ब्रीड को कैसे इम्प्रूव किया जाए, जिससे गंगातीरी गाय, गिर गाय के बराबर दूध देने लगे। दूसरा, हमारे पशुओं को बीमारियों से कैसे दूर किया जा सके। जैसे, एफएमडी की बीमारी है, ब्रुसेलोसिस की बीमारी है। इस तरह की बीमारियां हैं, जिससे दूध की क्वालिटी खराब होती है। तीसरा, उसको चारा अच्छी क्वालिटी का और कम दाम में कैसे उपलब्ध करवाया जाए, जिससे प्रोडक्शन की कॉस्ट को कम किया जा सके। इसके अलावा उसकी पूरी ट्रेसिबिलिटी रहे कि जिस गाय से दूध निकला है, उसको चारा किस तरह का खिलाया गया है, उसको कहीं एंटीबायोटिक का इंजेक्शन तो नहीं लगाया गया है। उसको आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयां खिलाकर ही बड़ा किया गया है। वह ऑर्गेनिक है या इनऑर्गेनिक है। बड़े-बड़े देशों में ट्रेसिबिलिटी की संभावना है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं। हमारे यहाँ पर छोटे-छोटे फार्म हैं।"

3.31 Regarding marketing and consumption of milk and milk products, the Representative of the Department during the evidence meeting apprised the Committee about collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD) and with the Department of Education, as follows:

"महोदय, हमारी तरफ से शिक्षा विभाग और महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग से रिक्वेस्ट की गई है। मेरी आप से भी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप लोग भी इसको अपनी रेकमेंडेशन में सबमिट कीजिए।.....सर, हमने विभागों से ऑलरेडी रिक्वेस्ट कर रखी है। हम उनसे फॉलोअप कर रहे हैं। हमने डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ एजुकेशन के साथ आईसीडीएस कार्यक्रम के लिए और मिड डे मील कार्यक्रम के लिए वुमन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलेपमेंट को रिक्वेस्ट कर रखी है। हम उनके साथ लगातार इस बारे में बातचीत कर रहे हैं। सर, हमने नॉडल अधिकारी नियुक्त कर रखा है। नॉडल अधिकारी हमारी जॉइंट सेक्रेटरी है। वे समय-समय पर उनसे बात चीत करती रहती हैं।"

3.32 The issue of adulteration of milk and milk products was also raised during the evidence Sitting of the Committee, however, the Representative of the Department failed to furnish any reply to the Committee in this regard, nor was the Committee provided any details on this issue from the Department in their post-evidence replies.

Livestock Health and Disease Control –

LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL (LH&DC) :

3.33 The Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes which supplements the efforts of the States / UTs in development of Animal Husbandry by providing financial assistance as Central share for control & containment of animals diseases. The components under LH&DC Scheme are as mentioned below :

- a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
- b) Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR – CP)
- c) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF – CP)

- d) Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)
- e) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
- f) Professional Efficiency Development (PED)
- g) National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)

3.34 The Allocation and Expenditure details of the Department under the Scheme on Livestock Health and Disease Control are reproduced as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE Proposed	BE	RE	AE	Percentage (%)
2017-18	-	-	298.77	298.40	99.88
2018-19	746.63	508.77	391.43	390.67	99.81
2019-20	508.77	474.98	346.00	340.85	98.51
2020-21	500.00	438.00	250.00	194.45*	77.78
2021-22	909.39	370.00			

*as on 12.02.2021

3.35 Cumulative figures of Physical Targets achieved by the Department under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme from the year 2016-17 up to 2020-21 were also provided by the Representative of the Department during the Presentation made before the Committee. The details are as mentioned below :

Physical Achievements under LH&DC (2016-17 to 2020-21)

- Vaccination doses administered:
 - Foot & Mouth disease (FMD) : 1245.74 million
 - *Peste de petits ruminants* (PPR) :223.56 million

- Vaccinations for control of other animal diseases : 2156.59 million
- 413 veterinary hospitals & dispensaries established/ strengthened.

3.36 Year-wise details of Physical Targets and Achievements made by the Department under L&DC Scheme from 2017-18 up to 2020-21 are given at **Annexure – IV.**

3.37 Regarding its National Action Plan for the LH&DC Scheme for the year 2021-22, the Department in its reply informed the Committee :

“Livestock Health and Disease Control component of disease control will reduce risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of livestock and poultry, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. The major activities proposed to be supported include Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) eradication, Classical Swine Fever control, Establishment and Strengthening of Mobile Veterinary Units and Assistance to States for control of other economically important, exotic, emergent and zoonotic livestock and poultry diseases.”

3.38 During the evidence meeting held on 22nd February, 2021, the issue of increasing the number of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) and introducing two-wheeler MVUs was raised, to which the Representative of the Department submitted:

"आपने मोबाइल वैन के बारे में कहा कि उसका जो मानक है, उसे कम करना चाहिए। हमारे पास जितने फण्ड्स अवेलेबल हैं, उससे हमने जो मानक रखे हैं, उन्हें पूर्ण करने में लगभग तीन साल से ज्यादा समय लगेगा। लेकिन मैं आपसे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि इस मानक को कम करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन यह एक शुरुआत है, जो पूरे देश में की गई है। इसे और आगे कैसे बढ़ाना है, मानक को कैसे कम कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए हम अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। हमें ज्यादा फण्ड्स मिल सकें ताकि हम मानक को कम करके मोबाइल वेटेरिनरी वैन की संख्या बढ़ा सकें। सर, हम टू-वीलर्स के लिए भी एक्सपेरिमेंट कर सकते हैं। यह व्यवस्था

कुछ राज्यों में है। इस काम में कुछ सामान भी रखना पड़ता है, जिस कारण से इसमें मुश्किल आ सकती है, लेकिन हम इसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे। हम उसकी पॉसिबिलिटी को देखेंगे।"

3.39 When asked by the Committee about the efforts of the Department to introduce and encourage Ethno-veterinary practices in course curriculums as well as in Veterinary services, the Representative of the Department apprised the Committee as follows :

"सर, मैं आपके सारे प्वाइंट्स से एग्री करता हूँ। एथनो वेटरनेरी मेडिसिन्स को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हम लोगों ने आयुष के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट किया है। उनके साथ उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। एनडीडीबी भी उसमें हमारे साथ सहयोग कर रही है। एक 'ई गोपाला' ऐप लांच किया गया है।"

3.40 During the evidence, when specifically asked as to whether there was a need to increase the number of Veterinary colleges in the country, the Representative of the Department replied in the affirmative and in its Post-evidence Replies, the Department also submitted details of total seats / vacant seats in the Veterinary Colleges / Institutes in the country, as follows :

"As gathered from Veterinary Council of India, the total number of seats for the B.V.Sc. & A.H. degree course in recognized (included in Schedule 1 of IVC Act 1984) Veterinary Colleges (54 nos.) in the country is 4073. Out of which, 607 Seats are allotted by Veterinary Council of India under 15% All-India quota. However, the balance 85% of the total seats are allotted by these veterinary colleges under their respective 'State/UT Quota'.

For the present academic session (2020-21), there are 104 vacant seats including 25 seats under PH category (15% All India quota) in these veterinary colleges as of latest information.

Out of 31 Universities, there are 14 Universities are Veterinary Universities which are having 37 Veterinary Colleges, rest 16 Veterinary Colleges are under 16 Agriculture Universities, 1 Veterinary College at Puducherry is under Puducherry University. ICAR-IVRI is a Deemed Veterinary University."

3.41 Talking about the need for increasing allocation under the Animal Health sector, the Representative of the Department, during the evidence submitted before the Committee :

"आप हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का बजट देख लीजिए। मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य का बजट 65,000 करोड़ रुपये है और हमारे यहां स्वास्थ्य का बजट लगभग हजार करोड़ रुपये है। हम लोग ये सब काम जरूर करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन बजट तो चाहिए। जब मैं हर बार यहां आता हूं, तो आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि आप लोग रेकमेंड कीजिए कि हमारे बजट को बढ़ाया जाए। अगर जीडीपी में हमारा कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन चार प्रतिशत है, तो हमारा बजट 0.09 या 0.1 प्रतिशत क्यों है?"

3.42 On the issue of involvement of Private Sector in the field of Livestock Disease and Veterinary Services, the Representative of the Department during the evidence submitted that :

".....आज की तारीख में जिस तरह से मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर, प्राइवेट सेक्टर, एनजीओ, सबके इंवेस्टमेंट्स हैं, सभी अपनी-अपनी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराते हैं। मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर का बहुत बड़ा इंवेस्टमेंट है, लेकिन पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर का इंवेस्टमेंट केवल कुत्ता-बिल्ली तक ही सीमित है। वह भी केवल कुछ शहरों में है। हर शहर में नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन, हमारे जो पशुधन हैं, जिस पशुधन से किसानों को आय मिलती है, उस पशुधन को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर का इंवेस्टमेंट आज की तारीख में नेग्लिजिबल है। सारा का सारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में ही है।"

NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NADCP) :

3.43 National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) has been launched for control and eradication of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis disease in the country with 100 % central support to States with a financial outlay of Rs. 13,343.00

crore for five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) by vaccinating 100% cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig population for FMD and 100% bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age for Brucellosis.

3.44 The proposed allocation, BE, RE and Actual Expenditure figures for NADCP were furnished as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Proposed allocation	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2019-20	-	500	811.07	811.02
2020-21	2705.00	1300.00	858.00	506.90*
2021-22	1560.00	1100.00		

*up to 31.12.2020

3.45 On being asked to provide details of the Physical Targets and Achievements under the National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis (NADCP), the Department in its reply furnished the following information that :

“NADCP Physical targets and achievement for the year 2019-20 & 2020-21

Financial year	Action Point	Target	Achievement	Remarks, if any
2020-21	FMD Vaccinations - animals covered (In crore)	20.0	15.24	Due to slow uptake of vaccination for covid-19 in some States after May, 2020
	Brucella Vaccinations animals covered (In crore)	3.6	0	The tender for Brucella vaccine procurement is under process.
2019-20	FMD Vaccinations - animals covered (In crore)	1.5	1.46	Shortfall of around 3% due to COVID-19 lockdown in the States undertaking FMD vaccination.
	Brucella Vaccinations animals covered (In crore)	0	0	-

3.46 During the Presentation in the evidence, the Representative of the Department also informed the Committee of the physical progress of NADCP since its inception in September, 2019 till date, as under :

- FMD vaccinations done so far 16.69 Crore
- Ear Tagging done so far 17 crore.

3.47 On being asked by the Committee about the reasons behind inability of the Department to spend funds allocated to it under NADCP, the Representative of the Department during evidence submitted :

".....इस प्रोग्राम में हम लोग एफएमडी का टीका लगा रहे हैं, उसमें कई बैचेज की क्वालिटी फेल हुई है, इस प्रोग्राम में कई सारे जगहों पर वैक्सीन क्वालिटी फेल होने से सारी वापस करनी पड़ी, इसके चलते सभी के पेमेंट रोक दिए गए। उसी कारण से इस प्रोग्राम में खर्च बहुत कम है। इस प्रोग्राम में अब नई क्वालिटी का वैक्सीन बना कर ला रहे हैं। हमारे तीनों कंपनियों के मैन्यूफ्रेक्चर की डोजेज फेल हो गई थीं, हम लोगों ने पहली बार क्वालिटी टेस्टिंग शुरू की थी, आपके समक्ष पिछली बार भी इस बात को रखा था। पहले वैक्सीन की क्वालिटी टेस्टिंग नहीं होती थी, पहली बार हमने क्वालिटी टेस्टिंग की तो पता लगा कि क्वालिटी खराब थी। उसको वापस कर दिया गया और अब वे फ्री में रिप्लेसमेंट करेंगे, उनके पैसे रोक दिए गए हैं।"

3.48 Regarding achievement of targets under NADCP, the Representative of the Department during evidence apprised the Committee :

"जहाँ तक एफएमडी कंट्रोल और इरैडिकेशन का कार्यक्रम है, जो नैशनल एनिमल डिजीज कंट्रोल का कार्यक्रम है, उसके बारे में हमने वर्ष 2025 तक वैक्सीनेशन के साथ एफएमडी मुक्त भारत और वर्ष 2030 तक बिना वैक्सीनेशन के एमएमडी मुक्त भारत का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस टारगेट को अचीव करने के लिए जो भी स्कीम्स हैं, हम उनको चलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि वर्ष 2025 तक का जो टारगेट है, हम उसे मीट कर सकेंगे।"

3.49 On being asked about the programmes of the Department to provide free veterinary services to Livestock owners, the Representative of the Department submitted :

"जहाँ तक फ्री ट्रीटमेंट का सवाल है, तो इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से कोई स्पेशिफिक प्रोग्राम नहीं है, लेकिन वैक्सीनेशन आदि के लिए हम फ्री वैक्सीनेशन से संबंधित प्रोग्राम करते हैं या ब्रीड इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिए कार्यक्रम करते हैं, लेकिन आज की तारीख में दवाइयाँ फ्री बांटने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के स्तर से कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। राज्यों में इस तरह की कुछ स्कीम्स हैं, जो चलती रहती हैं।"

CHAPTER IV

FOCUS AREAS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

4.1 Livestock Sector is an important sub-sector of Agriculture in the Indian economy. It grew at CAGR of 8.24 per cent during 2014-15 to 2018-19. As per the estimates of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2020, the contribution of Livestock in total Agriculture and Allied sector GVA (at constant prices) has increased from 24.32 per cent (2014-15) to 28.63 per cent (2018-19). Livestock Sector contributed 4.2 per cent of total GVA in 2018-19. About 54.6 per cent of the total workforce in the country is engaged in Agricultural and Allied sector activities (Census 2011) which accounts for approximately 17.8 per cent of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20 (at current prices). Various interventions of the Government for the development of allied sectors including Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries exhibit its resolve towards tapping the potential of Allied Sectors to further enhance farm welfare.

4.2 In this context, the sector on Animal Husbandry and Dairying ought to focus its attention on the following areas while forging its way forward towards making this Sector more productive, inclusive and remunerative :

- Augmenting Animal Husbandry Infrastructure
- GOBAR-DHAN : Creating opportunities by converting 'Waste to Wealth'
- Doubling Farmers' Income
- Promoting Inclusivity and Gender Balance in Animal Husbandry and Dairying

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (AHIDF) :

4.3 Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) has been created with a corpus of Rs. 15000 Crore for incentivising investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies including MSMEs, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) and Section-8 companies to establish –

- (i) Dairy Processing and value addition infrastructure ;
- (ii) Meat Processing and value addition infrastructure ; and
- (iii) Animal Feed Plant.

4.4 Eligible beneficiaries will be provided with 3% Interest Subvention with a 2 years moratorium period for the Principal Loan amount and 6 years Repayment Period thereafter. Interest subvention will be released to banks by the Government every year based on entitlement claims. A Credit Guarantee fund of Rs. 750 crores will also be set up by the Government and will be managed by NABARD. Credit Guarantee would be provided to those sanctioned projects which are covered under MSME defined ceilings. Guarantee coverage would be up to 25% of the credit facility of borrowers. To ease out the application process, an online portal 'ahidf.udyamimitra.in' has been developed by SIDBI through which applicants can apply online to avail loans under this Scheme.

4.5 On being asked about the plans regarding utilization of the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund in the year 2021-22, the Department in its replies informed the Committee as under :

“Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) rolled out during 2020-21 under the Aatma Nirbhar Package with an outlay of Rs.15000 crores to be disbursed by the Scheduled banks in terms of Loan over a period of 3

years. Each year equal amount is to be disbursed by the Scheduled bank. The Scheme is demand driven depending on the applications received on the ahidf.udyamimitra.in portal. The status of implementation of the Scheme is as follows:

- The AHIDF Scheme has been approved by Cabinet in its meeting held on 24.06.2020.
- Implementation guidelines have been issued on 16.07.2020.
- MoU with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been signed on 27.07.2020 for development of online portal. SIDBI has made the portal live.
- Administrative approval of AHIDF for 2020-21 has been issued by the Department.
- As per AHIDF portal, total applications received are 483 of which 437 have been screened and 8 have been sanctioned.
- Total amount applied for loan is Rs. 781.09 crore.
- Total amount sanctioned by banks is Rs. 144.12crore.
- Total amount interest subvention approved is Rs. 23.8 crore.”

GOBAR DHAN (Galvanising Organic Bio – Agro Resources Dhan) :

4.6 The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched the GOBAR DHAN (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan) - Waste to Wealth Scheme to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and biomass into biogas and bio-fertilizers. The aim of the Scheme is to positively impact village cleanliness and generate wealth and energy from cattle and organic waste. The Scheme also aims at creating new rural livelihood opportunities and enhancing income of farmers and other people residing in rural areas.

4.7 On being asked by the Committee to provide details regarding the role of the Department and that of NDDDB in the Scheme on GOBAR DHAN, the Department in its written reply submitted to the Committee informed :

“The Department shall assist in coordination in all matters with DDWS and NDDDB and also assist in site-selection for GOBAR DHAN projects by mapping

Dairies / Gaushalas across the country. The NDDDB shall provide all the technical support in conceptualization, development & implementation and scaling up of pilot project and trainings and also build capacities of all the stakeholders involved in the implementation of projects in coordination with DDWS. NDDDB shall also help in developing monitoring and evaluation programs to assess the outcome / impact of projects.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) dated 2nd December, 2020 has been executed amongst Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) with one of the objectives as mentioned – ‘..to improve the quality of life of rural population by establishment of financially viable and scalable cooperative / FPO / start-up / Entrepreneur / Private company based Biogas plants under the pilot project GOBARDHAN 2020-21 in rural areas using primarily the bovine dung and also other biodegradable waste..’

DAHD’s role as per the MOU is to

‘.. assist in coordination in all matters with DDWS and NDDDB ;
... assist in site selection for pilot projects by mapping Dairies / Gaushalas across the country.’

NDDDB’s role as per the MOU is to

‘.. provide all technical support in conceptualization, development and implementation and scaling up of pilot project ;
...provide various training and build capacities of all the stakeholders involved in the implementation of projects in coordination with Department of DWS ;
...help in developing monitoring and evaluation programs to assess the outcome / impact of the projects...”

4.8 When asked to elaborate on the ‘Waste to Wealth’ Component of the Scheme and to provide details regarding implementation of the Scheme and targeted sectors therein, the Department in its reply stated:

“GOBAR DHAN is an integral component of Solid Waste Management (SWM) for ensuring cleanliness in villages by converting bio-waste including animal waste, kitchen leftovers, crop residue and market waste into biogas and bio-slurry to improve the lives of villagers. This is also useful in providing economic and resource benefits to farmers and households.

GOBAR DHAN Project supports biodegradable waste recovery by incentivizing Gram Panchayats to convert cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into biogas and bio-slurry. Gram Panchayats may implement this Scheme for maximum bio-waste recovery alongside other initiatives like composting and vermi-composting.

The programme will be implemented by DDWS using Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) funding pattern of SBM-G Guidelines. The total assistance under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM (G)) for SLWM projects is worked out on the basis of total number of households in each Gram Panchayat, subject to a maximum of Rs.7 lakh for a Gram Panchayat having upto 150 households, Rs.12 lakh upto 300 households, Rs. 15 lakh upto 500 households and Rs.20 lakh for Gram Panchayats having more than 500 households. Funding for SLWM Project under SBM (G) will continue to be provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 as per the extant formula. Only those Gram Panchayats which have not availed SLWM funds under SBM(G) are eligible to receive the financial assistance under GOBAR-Dhan Scheme, subject to the limits of guidelines. However, States shall have the flexibility to provide additional funds to any Gram Panchayat based on viability under the Scheme.”

4.9 On being asked if the Department had formulated SOPs for its role in the Scheme, the Department in its reply informed the Committee :

“There is no SOP formulated as this is a programme of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation. The role proposed for the Department is to coordinate with Co-operative societies and Technical support through NDDB. The GOBAR-DHAN (Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan) Scheme is implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti for which the operational guidelines under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) have already been issued and can be accessed at <https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/SBMCMS/guidelines.htm>.”

4.10 During the course of evidence, on being asked whether the DAHD plans to take any action under this Scheme in coordination with the Department on Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), the Representative of the Department apprised the Committee:

"सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से एक कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, जिसका नाम है 'गोबरधन ।' गोबरधन कार्यक्रम में इस तरह की योजना कई विभाग मिलकर कर रहे हैं, जिसमें फण्डिंग ड्रिंकिंग वाटर एंड सैनिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट से आ रही है, इसमें हमारा एक ऑर्गनाइजेशन – एनडीडीबी भी शामिल है। हम सभी विभागों ने मिलकर एक एमओयू भी किया है और इसमें किसका क्या रोल है, वह भी निर्धारित है। गोबरधन कार्यक्रम में वही सब हो रहा है, जो आप कह रहे हैं। इसमें गोबर को खरीदकर, खाद बना कर दिया जा रहा है। इस एक्सपेरिमेंट को चालू करने से पहले हम लोगों ने इसका एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट एनडीडीबी के द्वारा गुजरात में किया था, उसी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उससे कैसे अन्य लोगों को फायदा पहुंचे, जिससे गोबर खरीदा जा सके और स्ट्रेकैटल का मामला भी काफी हद तक सुलझ सके। उसके बारे में यह योजना आलरेडी शुरू हो चुकी है।"

4.11 Regarding the issue of Subsidy in Organic Fertilizers, the Representative further submitted :

"सर, मेरा एक निवेदन है कि जिस तरह से केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर्स पर सब्सिडी दी जाती है, जिस तरह से किसान को आज की तारीख में फ्रीडम है कि वह केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर कितना खरीदेगा, उसकी सब्सिडी उसे डीबीटी के माध्यम से दी जाती है। उसी तरह की डीबीटी स्कीम अगर जैविक खाद में भी इंट्रोड्यूस हो सके और आप लोग इसके लिए रिकमेंड कर सकते हैं।"

DOUBLING FARMERS' INCOME :

4.12 As also stated earlier, the Livestock Sector is an important sub-sector of agriculture in the Indian economy and forms an important livelihood activity for most farmers thus supporting agriculture in the form of critical inputs, supplementing incomes and offering employment opportunities.

4.13 Economic Survey 2020-21 has also stated that allied sectors including Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have gradually become a significant source of

farm income and employment. Measures need to be taken to increase the productivity of the Allied Sectors along with sufficient provision for marketing their products.

4.14 When asked by the Committee about the plans of the Department to employ the Livestock Sector in achieving the goal of Doubling Farmers' Income in the country, the Department in its reply submitted :

“The Department is implementing various scheme viz. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO), Dairy processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), National Livestock Mission (NLM), Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC), National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) which provide direct and indirect employment. However, for employment generation and promotion of entrepreneurship in Dairy and Small Ruminant Sector, especially in rural areas, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing two Schemes, namely, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) across the country. DEDS has been discontinued from the year 2020-21.

Besides, there are components like Innovative Poultry Productivity Programme, Rural Backyard Sheep, Goat and Pig Development programme which directly or indirectly add income to the farmers total income.”

4.15 Hon'ble Finance Minister in her Budget Speech of 2021-22 stated that the Government shall focus on ensuring increased credit flows to Animal Husbandry, Dairy, and Fisheries. Consequent upon Budget announcement on inclusion of Livestock Sector in Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in February 2020, 1.5 crore Dairy farmers of Milk Cooperatives and Milk Producer Companies were targeted to provide Kisan Credit Card.

4.16 When asked about the intended benefits envisaged to Livestock Owners and Dairy Farmers under extension of KCC facility, the Department in its reply informed the Committee :

“The intended benefit envisages ensuring short term credit to Dairy Farmers for meeting their requirements for working capital such as recurring cost towards feeding, veterinary aid, labour, water and electricity supply etc., which in turn, will boost their productivity tremendously. This will ensure credit to landless Animal Husbandry Famers at low interest.

Accordingly, a special campaign for providing Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to Dairy Farmers associated with Cooperatives and Milk Producer Companies was conducted from 01.06.2020 to 31.12.2020. As on 29.01.2021, 5,86,309 fresh KCCs were sanctioned to Dairy Farmers.”

4.17 On being asked to provide details of Kisan Credit Card facility being provided to Livestock Owners and Poultry Farmers, the Department in its written reply submitted :

“The details of fresh KCC sanctioned for Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Poultry farmers as on 29.01.2021 are as under :

S. No.	Type	Fresh KCC Sanctioned
1	Crop loan with dairy	2,55,395
2.	Crop loan with other allied activities	49,876
3.	Dairy	5,86,309
4.	Poultry	13,834
5.	Others	43,917
	TOTAL	9,49,331

4.18 Poultry production in India has taken a quantum leap in the last four decades, emerging from use of unscientific farming practices to commercial production

systems with state-of-the-art technological interventions. When questioned about the steps being taken by the Department to encourage and raise awareness regarding scientific practices in Poultry production in the country, the Department in its written reply informed the Committee as follows:

“With regard to gaining knowledge in scientific Poultry production, training is being imparted to farmers in the Central Poultry Development Organization (CPDO). In this regard, training modules for training of Poultry farmers / Entrepreneurs are devised and followed by the CPDOs. The Poultry production course curriculum includes practical sessions and demonstration of poultry farming activities including Brooding arrangements, feeding, watering, vaccination, medication etc. and other management aspects apart from tips on Feed Mill Management and Hatchery Management.”

4.19 In a Presentation made during the evidence, the Representative of the Department apprised the Committee of the focus areas in the Cattle and Dairy Sector for the next 5 years. Some of the points are as mentioned below :

- Doubling Productivity through Breed Improvement ;
- Doubling Processing capacity ;
- Value-added products to increase from 23% to 40% ;
- Ensuring traceability & increasing share in world exports from 0.1% to 10% ;
- Increasing Artificial Insemination (AI) coverage from 30% to 70% in 5 years using high quality semen ;
- Improve and provide Veterinary Services at the farmers’ doorstep through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) ; and
- Prevent & control other economically important, exotic, emergent / re-emergent & Zoonotic livestock & poultry diseases.

4.20 The Representative further informed the Committee about the proposed initiatives of the Department for the year 2021-22 as follows :

- Setting up Mobile Veterinary Clinics per 1 lakh of livestock population making Veterinary Services available at farmers' doorstep within the next three years ;
- Initiate National Livestock Digital Mission (**Livestack**) to integrate livestock services in terms of disease tracking, breeding & marketing for sale of livestock products ;
- Making outcome based latest technology accessible to farmers - **sex sorted semen, IVF & genomic selection** for fast tracking Breed Improvement on Assured Pregnancy Model ;
- A program to unleash number of **Rural Fodder Entrepreneur** across the country; and
- Focus on **income generating opportunities** for rural youth through incentivizing setting up of Private Breeder Farms for cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat & pig and private Rural Backyard Poultry Hatcheries.

PROMOTING INCLUSIVITY AND GENDER BALANCE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING :

4.21 The Department is implementing various Schemes, mainly aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of the State Governments for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. A large population of the country belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other weaker sections of the society and Women are engaged in activities in the Livestock Sectors. Most of the Schemes are not directly beneficiary oriented, however, various schemes implemented by the Department benefit these sections of the society.

Scheduled Castes Sub-plan –

4.22 As per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission *vide* D.O. letter No. N-11016/12(1)/ 2009-PC dated 15.12.2010 to earmark 16.2% of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), the Department has earmarked Rs. 425.72

crore in 2019-20 at RE stage under different Schemes / Programmes under SCSP Component.

4.23 In its replies furnished to the Committee, the Department provided BE, RE and Actual Expenditure data under SCSP component, as mentioned below :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2018-19	367.04	402.93	405.74
2019-20	455.08	425.72	424.96
2020-21	517.21	489.14	413.28
2021-22	518.09		

4.24 In its written reply, the Department informed that the only Scheme to have received State-wise allocation under SCSP component is the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS). The State and UT-wise details of allocations made under SCSP component of DEDS during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given at **Annexure – V**.

4.25 The State and UT-wise details of Physical performance of the DEDS Scheme in terms of Dairy units installed under SCSP during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given at **Annexure – VI**.

4.26 On being asked about ways in which carving out a separate Component for Scheduled Caste has benefitted the Community, the Department in its written reply informed that due to separate allocation under SCSP, the entire SC community in the country is getting special attention by the Government for their economic upliftment.

Tribal Sub-plan –

4.27 The Department was exempted for earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) up to 2017-18. From 2018-19, 8.60% has been fixed under TSP. Under different Schemes / Programmes under TSP Component, the Department has earmarked Rs. 221.81 crore in 2019-20 at RE Stage. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 220.88 crore was incurred under different schemes in 2019-20. For the year 2020-21, the Department has earmarked Rs. 240.76 crore at RE stage under the TSP Component.

4.28 In its written replies furnished to the Committee, the Department provided BE, RE and Actual Expenditure data under TSP Component, as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2018-19	189.83	209.76	211.41
2019-20	235.73	221.81	220.88
2020-21	270.81	240.76	224.51
2021-22	265.29		

4.29 In its written reply, the Department informed the Committee that the only Scheme to have received State-wise allocation under TSP component is the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS). The State and UT-wise details of allocations made under TSP component of DEDS during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given at **Annexure – VII**.

4.30 The State and UT-wise details of Physical Performance of the DEDS Scheme in terms of Dairy units installed under TSP during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given at **Annexure – VIII**.

4.31 On being asked about ways in which carving out a separate Tribal Sub-plan Component has benefitted the Tribal Community, the Department in its written reply informed that due to separate allocation under TSP, the entire ST Community in the country is getting special attention by the Government for their economic upliftment.

Gender Budgeting for DAHD Schemes –

4.32 A Gender Budget Cell has been set up in the Department with the objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministry's Policies & Programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances and promote gender equality & development of women. The Department does not have any specific scheme designated for empowerment of women. However, the Department has always emphasized on providing benefits to women engaged in Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The Gender Budget Cell has identified two Schemes under which funds are allocated towards women beneficiary - Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) component of National Livestock Mission (NLM).

4.33 On being asked about reasons behind the Department showing 'Nil Expenses' under the Gender Budget head for the Scheme on National Livestock Mission, the Department in its reply submitted :

“The Department has not earmarked any specific funds for women component under the NLM scheme. Approximately 30% of allocated funds under the Scheme have been earmarked for women beneficiaries. Thus, there is no separate allocation made under NLM for women beneficiaries and the Department has been impressing on the State Governments to utilize 30% of budget for women beneficiaries.”

4.34 On being asked by the Committee to furnish details of Physical performance of Schemes under the Gender Budget component, the Department in its reply submitted:

“Under Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) component of National Livestock Mission (NLM), 19565 women beneficiaries have been supported till date since its inception out of total beneficiaries supported, which is 85663. The details of total women beneficiaries vis-à-vis the total no. of beneficiaries supported during the last three years, are as follows:

Year	No of Women Beneficiary under EDEG	Total beneficiaries
2018-19	3363	12054
2019-20	4297	14232
2020-21 (till 31st January,2021)	2916	10960
Total	10576	37246

The details of Physical Performance of Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) under the Gender Budget component of allocation for the last three financial years as provided by the Department are as under:

Year	No of women beneficiaries	Subsidy amount (Rs. in lakh)
2017-18	19602	7698.23
2018-19	11149	5450.58
2019-20	8890	4732.57

4.35 On being asked about ways in which carving out a separate Gender Budget Component has benefitted the female workforce in the Livestock and Dairying Sector, the Department in its reply submitted:

“The Department has not earmarked any specific funds for women component. Approximately 30% of allocated funds under the Schemes of the Department have been earmarked for women beneficiaries. Hence, the Department insists the State Governments to utilize 30% budget to make

available for women beneficiaries. About 50000 women-farmers had benefitted under EDEG and DEDS across the country during last 3 years.”

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE’S RECOMMENDATIONS :

4.36 The Committee in their 4th Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) had made a Recommendation regarding the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) wherein they had desired that upgradation of the DMS machinery and renovation of the DMS Plant be taken up urgently in order to enable the plant to function at its optimal capacity so as to reduce its losses. In their 15th Action Taken Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendation contained in the 4th Report, the Committee, while expressing dissatisfaction with the inaction of the Department despite repeated Recommendation to this effect, reiterated their earlier Recommendation that the Department pay due attention to upgradation of the DMS machinery and restoration of the DMS Plant so that the Delhi Milk Scheme is able to curb its losses and expand its customer base as had been desired previously.

4.37 When asked about the specific details of Action Taken by the Department with respect to the Recommendation in the Committee’s 4th Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) and their Comments in the 15th Action taken Report regarding current status of upgradation and renovation of the DMS Plant and Machinery and the status of the optimal capacity of the DMS plant in the last three financial years, the Department in its reply informed:

“The DMS Dairy Plant installed in 1959 has become old and requires up gradation. The installed processing capacity of the Dairy Plant is 5 lakh litres of milk per day. As the Dairy Plant installed in 1959 has become very old, it may not be possible to utilize its full capacity without its up-gradation /

automation. Presently, DMS is processing approx. 1.93 lakh litres of milk per day and the capacity utilization is about 38.3% during the year 2020-21. During the year 2020-21, only one brine Tank (Stainless Steel) has been installed. Further, the ammonia coils of old Ice Bank Tanks (IBT) which last changed in the year 2005 are being replaced and work is expected to be over by Feb. 2021 to avoid leaks etc. With optimum utilization of available plant and machinery in Central Dairy could achieve a power factor greater than 0.98 which help in savings of electrical consumption. Efforts are being made to utilize its capacity by increasing the sale of milk and milk products and reduce losses. DMS has initiated steps to increase sale of milk by engaging distributors in the new areas of NCT of Delhi. The capacity utilization of Dairy Plant in term of sale of milk during last three financial years is as under:

Year	Total quantity of sale of milk (In lakh litre)	Daily Average sale of milk (LLPD)*	Capacity utilization (% of average sale of milk to installed capacity of 5 LLPD*)
2017-18	954.21	2.61	52.2%
2018-19	493.27	2.30	46.0%
2019-20	789.81	2.16	43.2%

* LLPD (Lakh Litre Per Day)"

4.38 The Committee in their 11th Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) had made a Recommendation regarding the Scheme on Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) wherein they had expressed dissatisfaction over inadequacies in expenditure pattern and achievement of Physical Targets under the component on Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) and had recommended the Department to ensure proper monitoring of Scheme implementation. In their 21st Action Taken Report on Action Taken by the Government on Recommendations contained in the 11th Report, the Committee, reiterated their earlier Recommendation that the Department must evolve a proper Review Mechanism for monitoring of Schemes at regular intervals.

4.39 When asked about the specific details of Action Taken by the Department with respect to the recommendation in the Committee's 11th Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) and their Comments in the 21st Action taken Report regarding the performance of the component on 'Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries' (ESVHD) of LH&DC Scheme, the Department, in its reply stated:

"The present Component of ESVHD under the LH&DC Scheme is proposed to be focused towards providing door-step veterinary services by Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs). A Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) comprising of a fabricated vehicle fully equipped 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, it is proposed to set up a State level Call centre or aligned with the existing Call centre in each state. The Call centre would function as the pivot whilst rendering mobile veterinary services. MVUs would also provide extension services through audio-visual aids contained in the MVU to the local populace so as to spread awareness about animal diseases, their prevention and control, requisite bio-security measures, economic advantages of livestock farming and efforts of the Government in this direction."

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PART II

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS

1. The Committee note that the allocation proposed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the Financial Year 2021-22 was Rs. 7372.49 crore. However, the funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance are Rs. 3599.98 crore. During the years 2018-19 and 2019-20, the allocation at BE Stage was Rs. 2832.55 crore against the proposed amount of Rs. 4930.57 crore and Rs. 3342.65 crore against a proposed amount of Rs. 3532.47 crore, respectively. Similarly, during the year 2020-21, against a proposed amount of Rs. 8396.31 crore, allocation at the BE Stage was drastically reduced to Rs. 3704.13 crore. The Committee are highly dissatisfied 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 2021-22. The Committee are further constrained to note that huge curtailment in funds proposed is not limited to the BE Stage alone. The allocated funds have been further down-sized considerably at the RE Stage even during the years 2019-20 and 2020-21. For the year 2021-22, the Department has proposed New Schemes focusing on Breed development, Disease prevention & productivity and also on Entrepreneurship. The Committee, however, feel that with such drastic cuts in allocation, any efforts of the Department regarding introduction of New Schemes are highly unlikely to see the light of the day. The Department has also informed the Committee

that in view of the reduced allocation at RE Stage as compared to BE during the years 2019-20 and 2020-21 the Physical Targets had to be revised accordingly, whereas it could have done better had there been 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 for want of requisite resources. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Ministry of Finance to re-introspect their strategy and increase the allocations made to the Department at the RE Stage in the year 2021-22. The Committee however would desire the Department to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for allocation of requisite funds so as to be able to achieve the desired Targets and also for better implementation of its Schemes / Programmes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiative taken by the Department along with the response of the Ministry of Finance thereto.

BUDGETARY PLANNING

2. The Committee note that the share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Central Plan Outlay has stagnated at 0.12% from the year 2018-19 to 2020-21 as compared to the share of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare); which has grown from 1.91% to 4.68% of the Central Plan Outlay from the year 2018-19 to 2019-20 and stayed at 4.42% during 2020-21. The Department informed that though the percentage share in the Central Outlay remained constant, the allocation of Rs. 3704.13 crore to the Department at BE Stage during for the year 2020-21 has been increased by 10% as compared to BE of

Rs. 3342.65 crore during 2019-20. The Committee, however, note with discontent that the allocations made to the Department at RE stage were revised downwards to Rs. 3180.27 crore in 2019-20 and Rs. 3007.89 crore in 2020-21.

The Committee note in particular that as per a study conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Extension (MANAGE), the rate of suicide in farmers indulging in both, Agriculture as well as Livestock Rearing activities is far lower as compared to those solely dependent on Agriculture as their source of income. Nevertheless, Livestock farmers are still devoid of the kind of benefits and subsidies that have been made available to Crop farmers in the country. The Committee further express strong displeasure over the fact that despite the rising share of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector's contribution to the country's GDP, as also acknowledged by the Government in their Economic Survey 2020-21, the allocations made to the Department have remained grossly inadequate. The Committee, therefore, strongly urge the Government to take requisite measures to bring Livestock and Dairy Farmers at par with Agricultural Farmers and the Ministry of Finance to allocate funds to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying - commensurate with this Sector's contribution to the GDP.

3. During the evidence held for examination of the Department's Demands for Grants for 2021-22, the Representative of the Department apprised the Committee that the capability of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector regarding growth of income is at par with that of the Manufacturing and

Services Sectors. The Committee, however, are perturbed to note that despite this Sector's potential for employment generation and entrepreneurial avenues, there still happens to be negligible Private Sector Investment in the area of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Poultry Farming. Recognizing the pressing need for involvement of private sector in this area, the Committee recommend the Government to increase the share of the Department in the Central Plan so as to be able to attract the privates sector to invest therein. The Committee would, however, in particular like to be apprised of Action Plan drawn out by the Department with regard to activities fostering involvement of the Private Sector.

UNDER-UTILIZATION OF FUNDS AND PENDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES

4. While expressing satisfaction with the assurance given by the Representative of the Department during the evidence, regarding 100% utilization of funds in the last quarter of 2020-21, the Committee are constrained to note the under utilization of funds allocated to the Department for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20. During the year 2018-19, for RE Stage allocation of Rs. 2430.92 crore under the Schemes Head an amount of Rs. 2422.32 crore was utilized and Rs. 8.60 crore remained unutilized, while for an allocation of Rs. 530.78 crores under Non-Schemes Head only Rs. 474.31 crore were utilized and Rs. 56.47 crore remained unutilized. Further, for 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. 2600.41 crore under Scheme Heads and Rs. 530.64 crore

under Non-Scheme Heads with a total of Rs.49.23 crore remaining utilized. As informed by the Department, most of the under utilization in 2018-19 and 2019-20 is in the Non-Schemes Head due to savings owing to retirement. However, no proper explanation was furnished regarding non-utilization under Schemes Heads. The Committee are dismayed to note the constant under utilization of already meager funds being provided to the Department. The Committee are further anguished to note the mismatch in data provided by the Department regarding Unspent Balances and Pending Utilization Certificates remaining with the States and UTs under various Scheme Heads. In its written reply to the Committee, the Department informed that the amount of Unspent Balances is to the tune of Rs. 773.00 crore, while in its preliminary material, the Department furnished that the total amount of unspent balances and utilization certificates in different Schemes was Rs. 2379.41 crore. Deprecating this casual attitude of the Department regarding submission of mismatched and erroneous data, the Committee strongly desire that the Department thoroughly examine all data and facts prior to placing the same before the Committee. Further taking a serious view in the matter of huge Unspent Balances and Pending Utilization Certificates, the Committee feel that revision of extant mechanisms is the need of the hour so that necessary corrective measures be taken by the Department to ensure timely utilization of funds 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. 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, 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 desired results under various Schemes being implemented by the Department.

5. Further, taking note of the claims made by the Department regarding consultation with stakeholders before making allocations under Schemes and formulating action plans for physical targets, the Committee express dissatisfaction over the recurring trend of under utilization of funds by States and UTs and also over Zero or Nil Entries under various Heads on Physical Targets and Achievements of Schemes run by the Department. The Committee feel that despite clearly understanding the needs of stakeholders, the Department has repeatedly failed to formulate Actionable Targets for demand driven Schemes and Sub-components thereof, while also lacking the ability to allocate Budget with a clear sense of objectivity. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department recalibrate its approach regarding fund allocation under Schemes including setting of Physical Targets for the same, and if need be, working on rationalization of Budget Heads and clubbing of Scheme Sub-components for the sake of fiscal prudence. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this direction.

SECTORAL EVALUATION AND REVENUE GENERATION

6. The Committee note that five out of the six Scheme Heads of the Department have witnessed a decrease in allocation during the year 2021-22 as compared to the previous year. All the Schemes except those under the Cattle and Dairy Development Head have seen a considerable deduction of funds. In this regard, the Department has informed that with 20.39% increase in allocation to the Sector on Cattle and Dairy Development, it plans to utilize funds on sub-components of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission and on the Schemes on National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF). The Committee, however, observe that the Department has failed to explain clearly the reason behind such a drastic cut in BE for the Schemes Head during the year 2021-22 and are further dissatisfied with the hackneyed response of the Department regarding persuasion for increased fund allocation and optimizing / revising targets and expenditure. 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 various Schemes so as to avoid reduction of fund allocation in future due to non-optimal utilization of allocated resources. The Committee would like to be apprised of the ways in which the Department plans to forge ahead with fund utilization under individual Sectors.

7. The Committee are anxious to note that even in the area of Revenue Generation, Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS), which is directly under the administrative control of the Department, dismal performance has been

observed with a drastic decline in revenue generated during 2019-20 and more so in 2020-21. Revenue Receipts from DMS fell from Rs. 354.76 crore in 2019-20 to Rs. 253.46 crore in 2022-21. Expressing dissatisfaction with such a sorry state of affairs regarding functioning of the DMS Plant, the Committee recommend the Department to undertake immediate measures to improve the poor performance of DMS and take appropriate action to prevent such occurrences in future. The Committee would like to be apprised of concrete measures taken in this direction.

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION (RGM)

8. The Committee are constrained to note that against a proposed allocation of Rs.2243.87 crore for the year 2021-22, the Department was allocated a mere Rs. 502.00 crore by the Ministry of Finance for Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The Committee also note that most of the Physical Targets set under RGM for 2021-22 have either remained the same or have increased only marginally compared to 2020-21. The Committee are, however, unsettled to further note that the total Unspent Balance under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission remains at Rs. 432.41 crore for the last five years. Moreover, from the year 2016-17 up to 2020-21, the Department so far could establish only 10 Gokul Grams in the country. Even the number of Sex-sorted Semen production facilities in the whole of the country are just 2 in number with there being just 1 National Kamdhenu Breeding Center and only 2 National Bovine Genomic Centres for Indigenous Breeds. The poor performance of the Department with respect to the achievement of Physical Targets under RGM during the period

from 2016-17 up to 2020-21 year raises serious concerns with the Committee. The Committee are further aggrieved to note that despite the impetus of the Department under RGM being on conservation and improvement of Indigenous Breeds and on augmenting production & productivity among indigenous bovines, the total number of High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bulls in the country, as of date, stands at a mere 3675. The Committee further note with great concern that if performance under Physical Targets continues to be dismal, the aim of Breed Improvement of Indigenous cattle in the country will only remain a distant dream. Condemning this insensitivity 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 Scheme 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. While underscoring the need to enhance productivity of Indigenous Breeds and meet the goals of Breed Improvement, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to take earnest measures for optimal fund utilization and for timely achievement of Physical Targets laid out under the Scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific actions taken by the Department in this regard.

9. While taking a concerned note of the lower per capita availability of milk in States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal as

compared to the National Average, the Committee express dissatisfaction with the poor coverage of the Artificial Insemination (A.I.) Programme in Bihar (7%), Maharashtra (23%) and West Bengal (29%). The Committee are further vexed to note that despite having funds to the tune of Rs. 187.22 crore released under RGM since 2014-15, the State of Bihar continues to fare poorly on important indicators under RGM such as A.I. Coverage and Per-capita Milk Availability. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department take necessary steps to resolve the issue of lop-sided development of milk production in States and to ensure that targets envisaged under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission are achieved across all States in a timely fashion. The Committee would like to be apprised of progress made by the Department in this regard.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (NPDD)

10. The Committee observe that the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) was formulated with the objective of creating and strengthening infrastructure for Milk Production, Procurement, Processing and Marketing as well for quality control of milk and milk products. While appreciating the efforts of the Department regarding management of an abnormal increase in milk procurement and its processing during the lockdown period amidst COVID-19 pandemic, the Committee applaud the timely intervention of the Department through its ongoing Scheme on Supporting Dairy Cooperatives & Farmers Producers' Organization (SDCFPO) providing Interest Subvention on Working Capital Loans and thus ensuring prompt and timely payments to financially stressed Milk Unions. The

Committee are, however, perturbed to note that against a proposed allocation of Rs.661.47 crore for the year 2021-22, the Department was allocated a mere Rs. 255.00 crore by the Ministry of Finance for NPDD. The Committee are further constrained to note that from the year 2016-17 up to 2020-21, the Physical Target on number of Electronic Adulteration Testing Machines could only go up to 1491, which is a negligible number compared to the quantum of milk production in the country. The Committee are further dissatisfied with the silence of the Department on the rampant issue of adulteration of milk and milk products and therefore, recommend the Department to take necessary steps to ensure adherence of milk and milk products to appropriate Quality Standards before entering the market space, while also providing a platform for Consumer Grievance Redressal in the Dairy sector.

11. While taking note of the attempts made by the Department in areas of Dairy sector such as quality improvement and traceability of milk, augmenting production, prevention of livestock diseases and regulation of cattle feed and fodder, etc., the Committee desire that the Department make concerted efforts to adopt an all-inclusive approach in its Programmes and Policies so that the smallest of Dairy farmers are benefitted in the process. Further, expressing concern over the issues faced by Dairy farmers regarding marketing of produce, the Committee recommend collaborating with other Ministries and Departments to increase consumer base through Government Programmes like the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, ICDS etc. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this direction.

LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL (LH & DC)

12. While appreciating the trend of absolute fund utilization by the Department under this Scheme from the year 2017-18 to 2019-20, the Committee are, however, dismayed to note the constant laxity of the Department in achievement of Physical targets under the Scheme. Under the component on Professional Efficiency Development (PED) only 192 Batches of Continued Veterinary Education (CVE) Trainings have been conducted from 2017-18 up to 2019-20 with each batch having up to 20 Veterinarians. Further, under the component on Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals / Dispensaries (ESVHD) a mere 413 Veterinary Hospitals / Dispensaries have been strengthened / established from 2016-17 up to 2020-21. Moreover, there is a need to increase the number of veterinary colleges and seats and for B.V.Sc. (Bachelor of Veterinary Science) in the country. The Committee are perturbed to note that against a proposed allocation of Rs.909.39 crore for the year 2021-22, the Department was allocated a mere Rs. 370.00 crore by the Ministry of Finance for LH & DC. All in all, the sector on Livestock Health not only suffers from lack of Veterinary Infrastructure and trained manpower, but, as evident from the reduced allocation and also admitted by the Department, there is a dire need of funds to sustain important activities in this Sector. Taking a serious view of the situation, the Committee strongly recommend the Government to increase funding under the Sector on Livestock Health and Disease Control as it indirectly has a huge bearing on the production and contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector as a

whole. The Committee also desire that apart from pursuing with the Ministry of Finance for increasing allocation to this Scheme at the RE Stage, the Department should also make focused attempts at improving its performance under each of the Sub-components under this Scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this direction.

13. While taking note of the Plan of the Department to increase the number of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) in the country and to introduce two-wheeler MVUs as an experiment, the Committee are concerned with the fact that traditional veterinary practices are slowly losing significance with the advent of modern practices. Besides, the Committee feel that negligible Private Sector Involvement and investment in the area of Livestock Disease and Veterinary Services is also one of the reasons for the backwardness of this Sector. Taking a holistic view of the prevalent status of the Scheme on Livestock Health and Disease Control and the impact of Veterinary services on the welfare of Livestock Farmers, the Committee recommend the Department to religiously pursue the cause of increased allocation and focused expenditure in this area so as to attract private Sector Investments, while also taking necessary steps to incorporate Ethno-veterinary Practices in the curriculum of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry Degree Courses. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this direction.

NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NADCP)

14. The Committee note with concern that against a proposed allocation of Rs.1560.00 crore for the year 2021-22, the Department was allocated a mere Rs.

1100.00 crore by the Ministry of Finance for National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP). The Committee are, however, further perturbed to note the inability of the Department to spend funds allocated due to failure of FMD Vaccines during the Quality Testing. The Committee are also dissatisfied with the nil achievements made by the Department with regard to Brucellosis Vaccination. The Department has accorded procedural delays in procurement of Vaccine as the reason for this. Against this backdrop, the Committee are displeased to note that the Department has neither been able to manage financial expenditure under the NADCP Scheme nor has it made much progress with regard to Physical targets, especially in case of Brucellosis Vaccine. If the Department is to achieve its target of Zero FMD till 2025 with Vaccination and Zero FMD till 2030 without vaccination, then there needs to be a relooking into the functioning of the Department with regard to this particular Scheme, failing which, the targets of 2025 and 2030 will remain merely a wishful thought. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Department employ stringent measures with regard to Quality Testing and Vaccine Procurement while also exploring options for having a Component for free treatment of Livestock Diseases under the NADCP Scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this direction.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (AHIDF)

15. The Committee note that the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) has been created with a Corpus of Rs.15000 crore

for incentivizing investments by individual entrepreneurs and private companies, etc. to focus on processing and value addition in Livestock produce and cattle feed and fodder. The Committee are, however, constrained to note that against a proposed allocation of Rs.125.00 crore for the year 2021-22, the Department was allocated Rs.113.00 crore for the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note that during the year 2020-21, against a proposed allocation of Rs.400.00 crore only Rs.126.96 crore was allocated to the Department at BE Stage and this too was downsized to Rs.77.00 crore at the RE Stage. However, even this meagre allocation could not be utilized by the Department during the year 2020-21 and the Actual Expenditure of the Department under the AHIDF remained Zero. The Committee are even perplexed to note that out of 483 applications received by the Department under AHIDF, only 8 were sanctioned. The Committee feel that though this is a Demand Driven Scheme, the miniscule number of applications receiving sanction point towards possible issues regarding lack of general awareness about the Scheme among Entrepreneurs or towards procedural hurdles faced by the applicants. The Committee are of a considered opinion that any such lacunae within the functionality of the AHIDF Scheme must be identified and duly attended to by the Department at the earliest. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take necessary measures regarding raising awareness about the Scheme and attracting more Entrepreneurs, whether individuals or organizations to benefit

from the same. The Committee would like to be apprised of progress made by the Department in this direction.

GOBAR DHAN SCHEME & DOUBLING FARMERS' INCOME

16. The Committee note that the GOBAR DHAN (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan) - Waste to Wealth Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Jal Shakti to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and biomass into biogas and bio-fertilizers. The Scheme is aimed at generating energy from solid and liquid biomass while creating livelihood opportunities for rural population and enhancing income of farmers. The Committee are pleased to note that the Department along with NDDDB plays an important role in the implementation of the Scheme, which not only enhances income generation through direct purchase of bovine dung from Livestock owners and Dairy Cooperatives but also, to a great extent, will resolve the issue of stray cattle in the country. The Committee feel that this Scheme solves, at multiple levels, a lot of issues related to rural areas and would benefit even more with the addition of a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Component to the purchase of Organic Manure by farmers. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department explore ways to include a DBT Component on Organic Manure generated from the GOBAR DHAN Scheme and employ required measures to enroll maximum number of households and cooperatives under the Scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised of action taken by the Department in this regard.

17. The Committee are pleased to note that the Government has taken steps to extend credit facilities to the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector by way of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC), which have already been provided to about 5,86,309 Dairy Farmers and 13,834 Poultry Farmers in the country as on 29.01.2021. The Committee are further happy to note that Scientific Poultry Production is being encouraged through the Central Poultry Development Organization (CPDO) and this will further the objective of enhancing income in the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Poultry Sectors. Besides, other initiatives aimed at Breed Improvement, Doubling Processing Capacity, providing doorstep delivery of Veterinary services are the steps in the direction of augmenting income of Livestock Owners and Dairy Farmers. The Committee also note with satisfaction other attempts such as Entrepreneurship promotion proposed to be taken by the Department in the coming financial year as these will further aid the objective of Doubling Farmers' Income. The Committee feel that steps envisaged in the direction of doubling the income generation potential of Livestock, Dairy and Poultry farmers will require rigorous efforts and follow-up on the part of the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department focus on taking necessary steps towards this goal and apprise the Committee of progress made in this direction.

INCLUSIVITY AND GENDER BALANCE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

18. While appreciating the efforts of the Department regarding earmarking of funds under the Schedule Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-plan (TSP),

the Committee note with satisfaction that funds allocated under SCSP and TSP Components at the RE Stages from 2018-19 to 2020-21 were utilized optimally. The Committee, however, note that State-wise allocation to DEEDS under SCSP has dipped during 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19. Similarly, Physical target in terms of Dairy Units Installed under DEEDS have also reduced in 2019-20 compared to 2018-19. A similar trend has been noticed regarding Physical targets for DEEDS under TSP Component.

The Committee are happy to note that the Department has set up a separate Gender Budget Cell for promoting gender balance and equality in the Schemes implemented by it. The Committee, however, are perplexed to further note that the Department, despite having a separate Gender Budget Cell, has failed to earmark any specific funds for Women and has instead merely identified two Schemes – Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEEDS) and Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) Component of National Livestock Mission, under which funds are allocated to Women Beneficiaries and there too, no specific earmarking of funds has been done. The Committee are further unhappy to note that only about 28.39% of the women beneficiaries have been supported under the EDEG Component during the last three years. In the case of Physical Performance under DEEDS, the number of Women Beneficiaries and the subsidy amount allocated to them has continuously reduced from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

The Committee also note that as per the Department, separate allocation under SCSP and TSP Components helps in the economic upliftment of the

entire SC and ST communities. However, regarding Gender Budget Component in Livestock and Dairying Sector, no earmarking of specific funds has been done under the women component and funds for women beneficiaries are allocated on insistence to the State Governments. Loathing this callous attitude of the Department regarding Gender Budgeting, the Committee strongly recommend that the Department take necessary steps to adhere to Gender Budgeting norms and bring out the Gender Perspective of its functioning in its Output Outcome Framework. The Committee would like to be apprised of the concrete action taken in this regard.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

19. The Committee are unhappy to note that despite repeated recommendations regarding upgradation of the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) Plant machinery in their 4th Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) and also in their 15th Action Taken Report, the Department has failed to take any concrete steps in this direction and as a result the capacity utilization of the DMS plant has gone down from 52.2% in 2017-18 to 43.2% in 2019-20. Further, the Committee note with discontent that when asked to ensure proper monitoring of expenditure pattern under the Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) Component of LH & DC Scheme in their 11th Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) as well as in their 21st Action taken Report, the Department only submitted details of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) and yet again failed to furnish details regarding expenditure pattern and achievements of Physical targets under the

Component. Expressing displeasure with such partial and incomplete replies furnished by the Department, the Committee strongly desire that the Department furnish accurate data and exact position of Scheme and activities as sought by the Committee or recommended by them.

**New Delhi
16 March, 2021
25 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)**

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

Annexure – I

Scheme-wise Budget allocation for Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying													
(Rs. in crore)													
S.No.	SCHEME	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp up to 31.12.2020
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	190.00	190.00	187.73	301.50	750.50	750.40	302.00	270.00	269.95	310.00	400.00	251.76
2	National Programme for Dairy Development	170.00	170.49	170.42	280.00	270.07	269.90	325.00	266.46	266.31	300.00	286.00	242.67
3	Supporting to State Cooperative Dairy Federations	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	3.00	3.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund	0.01	37.00	0.00	37.00	15.00	10.00	58.00	34.59	34.59	60.00	10.00	10.00
5	National Livestock Mission	310.00	309.00	306.28	380.00	300.00	299.64	480.00	405.39	401.69	370.00	425.00	276.69
6	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund					1.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	126.96	77.00	0.00
7	Livestock Health and Disease Control	298.77	298.77	298.40	508.77	391.43	390.67	474.98	346.00	340.85	438.00	250.00	185.98
8	National Animal Disease Control Programme for Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis				0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	811.07	811.02	1300.00	858.00	506.90
9	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	34.20	34.20	17.98	64.20	52.00	50.80	150.00	126.49	126.01	100.00	94.00	56.60

Annexure – II**Details of Physical Targets and Achievements of Rashtriya Gokul Mission**

S. No.	Name of the Sub-component	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Targ.	Ach.	Targ.	Ach.	Targ.	Ach. till January 2021
1	No. of Artificial Insemination Done (in million)	81	81	85	85	90	70
2	No. of improved calves born (in million)	24	24	25	26.5	26	20
3	No. of new MAIRTIS Inducted	2000	2000	5000	4992	2000	1800
4	No. of Existing MAITRIS Trained	2000	2000	2500	2500	2000	1600
5	No. of semen doses produced (in million)	115	115	130	130	130	108
6	No. of semen doses sold (in million)	100	100	120	120	120	100
7	No. of semen doses in stock (in million)	11	11	10	10	10	8
8	No. of IB HGM Bulls produced	800	800	1000	1000	1000	800
9	Genomic Selection: Genotyping	10000	10161	25000	20000	50000	35000
10	Doses of Sex Sorted Semen Production (in lakh)					10	7

Annexure – III

Details of Physical Targets and Achievements of National Programme for Dairy Development

Name of the Scheme	Parameters	2017-18		2018-19	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
National Programme for Dairy Development	Organisation of Dairy Cooperatives (No.)	1000	734	1300	2028
	Additional Milk Processing Capacity Created (TLPD)	250	185	300	227
	Additional Milk Chilling Capacity Created (TLPD)	150	78.60	450	232
	Additional Milk Procurement (TLPD)	--	--	300	492.25
National Programme for Dairy Development		2019-20		2020-21	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Organisation of Dairy Cooperatives (No.)	1300	3428	1300	591
	Additional Milk Processing Capacity Created (TLPD)	400	180	400	0
	Additional Milk Chilling Capacity Created (TLPD)	550	722	550	1921
	Additional Milk Procurement (TLPD)	225	127.7	225	14.49

Annexure – IV**Component wise details of Physical Achievements of LH & DC Scheme for the last three years:**

Name of component	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
FMD - CP (Vaccination in lakh doses)	3809.9	3827.5	1825
ASCAD (Vaccination in lakh doses)	5116.7	1406.43	1400
PPR-CP (Vaccination in lakh doses)	236.14	464.78	389
B-CP (Vaccination of eligible female calves in lakh doses)	13.21	1.75	0.22
CSF-CP (Vaccination of pigs in NE States in lakh doses)	12.54	2.54	3
Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries (ESVHD) (in Nos.)	0	112	42
Professional Efficiency Development (PED) (No. of batch of CVE conducted @20 veterinarians/batch)	12	75	105
National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM) (No. of village/stock route searched)	0	100800	120000

Annexure – V

The State-wise allocations made under SCSP component of DEEDS scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20 is as follows :-

S. No.	States/UTs	2018-19 (Rs. in lakh)	2019-20 (Rs. in lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	421.03	441.83
2	Bihar	240.29	35.00
3	Chhattisgarh	32.07	40.00
4	Goa	1.59	0.00
5	Gujarat	410.96	450.00
6	Haryana	98.58	50.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	126.32	50.50
8	Jammu & Kashmir	183.95	240.00
9	Jharkhand	120.08	30.00
10	Karnataka	224.20	276.20
11	Kerala	69.87	18.48
12	Madhya Pradesh	254.67	95.00
13	Maharashtra	299.87	195.00
14	Odisha	107.06	75.00
15	Punjab	221.73	396.22
16	Rajasthan	521.52	150.00
17	Tamil Nadu	247.88	190.12
18	Telangana	154.77	166.38
19	Uttar Pradesh	859.50	900.00
20	Uttarakhand	95.40	107.13
21	West Bengal	182.55	150.00
Total States (a)		4874	4057
NER			
23	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
24	Assam	245.10	249.75
25	Manipur	8.56	18.76
26	Meghalaya	1.99	3.78
27	Mizoram	0.15	0.50
28	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
29	Sikkim	8.44	23.15
30	Tripura	77.07	123.15
Total NER States (b)		341	419
UT			
31	Andaman & Nicobar	13.47	4.10
32	Chandigarh	5.47	4.10
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.47	4.10
34	Daman and Diu	5.47	4.10
35	Lakshadweep	5.47	0.00
36	NCT Delhi	5.47	4.10
37	Puducherry	13.47	5.55
Total UTs (c)		54	26
Total (a+b+c)		5270	4502

Annexure – VI

State-wise details of dairy units installed under DEEDS scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20 is as follows :-

Sr.No.	State	2018-19		2019-20	
		SC category		SC category	
		Units	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Units	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	582	401.72	491	296.93
3	BIHAR	115	46.60	49	23.44
4	CHHATTISGARH	5	2.03	3	16.77
5	NEW DELHI	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	GOA	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	56	344.34	58	427.39
8	HARYANA	48	37.36	13	15.92
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	43	47.05	48	67.82
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	259	157.86	113	68.91
11	JHARKHAND	18	23.59	16	21.68
12	KARNATAKA	437	185.91	343	153.52
13	KERALA	62	24.42	17	9.01
14	MADHYA PRADESH	105	53.56	41	35.28
15	MAHARASHTRA	284	172.66	239	154.16
16	ODISHA	93	48.24	101	48.26
17	PUNJAB	524	270.27	361	187.40
18	RAJASTHAN	203	193.72	57	57.17
19	TAMIL NADU	573	205.19	522	161.38
20	TELANGANA	140	147.47	254	169.76
21	UTTAR PRADESH	1254	835.38	782	527.52
22	UTTARAKHAND	273	130.42	135	70.94
23	WEST BENGAL	124	98.62	146	143.82
	Total (A)	5198	3426.41	3789	2657.05
	North Eastern States				
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	ASSAM	60	75.51	69	90.41
3	MANIPUR	2	2.10	19	14.45
4	MEGHALAYA	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	MIZORAM	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	NAGALAND	0	0.00	0	0.00

7	SIKKIM	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	TRIPURA	45	28.36	39	28.50
	Total (B)	107	105.97	127	133.37
	Union Territories				
1	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	PUDUCHERRY	21	3.65	12	3.17
	Total (C)	21	3.65	12	3.17
	Total (A+B+C)	5326	3536.03	3928	2793.59

Annexure – VII

The State-wise allocation under TSP component made under DEDS scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20 is as follows :-

S. No.	States/UTs	2018-19 (Rs. in lakh)	2019-20 (Rs. in lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	125.42	100.00
2	Bihar	103.21	100.00
3	Chhattisgarh	23.31	50.00
4	Goa	0.84	0.96
5	Gujarat	215.23	228.00
6	Haryana	54.81	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	84.45	32.33
8	Jammu & Kashmir	119.72	195.00
9	Jharkhand	63.37	72.33
10	Karnataka	118.33	172.76
11	Kerala	36.87	8.53
12	Madhya Pradesh	239.96	279.21
13	Maharashtra	108.27	189.20
14	Odisha	56.50	81.00
15	Punjab	117.03	10.00
16	Rajasthan	275.24	150.00
17	Tamil Nadu	104.44	118.53
18	Telangana	131.68	116.25
19	Uttar Pradesh	423.63	24.36
20	Uttarakhand	51.97	93.60
21	West Bengal	96.35	50.25
Total States (a)		2551	2230
NER			
23	Arunachal Pradesh	163.53	412.74
24	Assam	426.67	434.88
25	Manipur	102.73	224.84
26	Meghalaya	293.76	548.22
27	Mizoram	126.78	424.94
28	Nagaland	193.11	432.40
29	Sikkim	61.62	169.00
30	Tripura	137.31	219.36
Total NER States (b)		1506	2867
UT			
31	Andamand& Nicobar	1.59	3.47
32	Chandigarh	1.59	3.47
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.59	3.47
34	Daman and Diu	1.59	3.47
35	Lakshadweep	1.59	36.54
36	NCT Delhi	1.59	3.47
37	Puducherry	1.59	3.47
Total UTs (c)		11	57
Total (a+b+c)		4067	5153

Annexure – VIII

State-wise details of dairy units installed under DEEDS scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20 is as follows:-

Sr.No.	State	2018-19		2019-20	
		ST Category		ST Category	
		Units	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Units	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	101	64.68	54	36.31
3	BIHAR	24	9.44	1	0.37
4	CHHATTISGARH	3	1.00	7	6.99
5	NEW DELHI	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	GOA	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	57	156.91	40	195.84
8	HARYANA	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	27	25.40	17	24.37
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	138	118.20	25	31.24
11	JHARKHAND	27	34.13	10	14.21
12	KARNATAKA	205	95.11	116	50.04
13	KERALA	7	3.43	5	4.19
14	MADHYA PRADESH	225	66.87	13	7.91
15	MAHARASHTRA	10	10.20	6	4.66
16	ODISHA	38	21.25	37	18.85
17	PUNJAB	6	3.10	2	1.40
18	RAJASTHAN	307	243.07	128	108.17
19	TAMIL NADU	69	19.43	155	54.03
20	TELANGANA	115	89.20	89	83.14
21	UTTAR PRADESH	29	16.40	14	8.32
22	UTTARAKHAND	91	52.25	45	27.50
23	WEST BENGAL	11	6.35	14	7.26
	Total (A)	1490	1036.42	778	684.79
	North Eastern States				
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	4.00	37	63.60
2	ASSAM	34	47.52	71	62.21
3	MANIPUR	54	27.50	27	26.08
4	MEGHALAYA	1	0.93	0	0.00
5	MIZORAM	163	116.95	18	24.11
6	NAGALAND	150	111.32	88	94.43
7	SIKKIM	11	9.80	15	23.05

8	TRIPURA	44	26.99	13	10.07
	Total (B)	459	345.01	269	303.55
	Union Territories				
1	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.00	4	1.86
3	PUDUCHERRY	1	0.15	0	0.00
	Total (C)	1	0.15	4	1.86
	Total (A+B+C)	1950	1381.58	1051	990.21

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2020-21)

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 22nd February, 2021 from 1430 hours to 1645 hours in Committee Room 2, Parliament House Annexe Extension Building (Block A), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri P. C. Gaddigoudar – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
4. Shri Bhagwant Khuba
5. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
6. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
7. Shri Mohammad Sadique
8. Shri Virendra Singh
9. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa
11. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
12. Shri Kailash Soni
13. Shri B.L. Verma
14. Smt. Chhaya Verma
15. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. Vatsala J. Pande | – | Director |

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

1.	Shri Atul Chaturvedi	Secretary, AHD
2.	Shri G. Srinivas	AS & FA
3.	Dr. Praveen Malik	AHC
4.	Dr. O.P. Chaudhary	Joint Secretary (NLM/PC)
5.	Shri Upamanyu Basu	Joint Secretary (LH)
6.	Ms. Varsha Joshi	Joint Secretary (CDD)
7.	Shri Binod Kumar	CCA
8.	Shri G.N. Singh	Joint Commissioner (Admin/Trade/GC/IC)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the Representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) to the Sitting of the Committee convened to take oral evidence of the representatives on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' of the Department. The Chairperson, then, apprised them of the confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the introduction, the Chairperson initiated the discussion. A representative of the Department made a Power-point presentation. The Committee raised several issues / points as briefly mentioned below :

- i. Need to ascertain the number of Veterinarians per unit of cattle herd ;
- ii. Need to focus on establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Infrastructure such as Veterinary Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Para-veterinary Training Institutions ;

- iii. To have an exact count of the existing number of seats in B.V.Sc. Courses all over the country and the increase in number being contemplated by the Department ;
- iv. Need to have more number of Veterinary Training Institutions in the country to effectively cater to livestock population ;
- v. Need to have in place a Scheme for providing livestock owners with free veterinary services and facilities on lines similar to Ayushman Bharat ;
- vi. Need to have Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories for accurate diagnosis as also for providing precise treatment of diseased cattle ;
- vii. Increase in the number of Veterinary Diagnostic Labs and Mobile Veterinary Clinics (MVCs), both vans and if possible, two-wheelers, so as to make the facility more accessible and affordable ;
- viii. Need to incorporate facilities of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) to provide Training and extension to Veterinarians and Para-vets ;
- ix. Need to enhance expenditure on treatment and prevention of Animal Diseases;
- x. The need to have a Core Committee involving all stakeholders – big and small, while formulating Budgetary Allocations for the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector ;
- xi. The pressing need to treat Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector at par with the Agriculture Sector and to enhance the Budgetary allocations in keeping with the Sector's output ;

- xii. To treat Livestock Owners and Cattle Rearers at par with Agricultural Farmers and to provide them with equal benefits, subsidies and other facilities as those available to Crop Farmers ;
- xiii. Efforts to encourage Cattle Rearing by providing aids and subsidies and to have a concept of '*Gau Mitr*' to help facilitate Livestock Owners with their Cattle and Livestock ;
- xiv. To make concerted efforts to attract Private Sector Investments in the Sector of Animal Husbandry and Dairying as also to make it a more profitable Sector ;
- xv. Efforts made by the Department to establish a Research Center for proliferating the use of Ethno-veterinary Drugs and Practices ;
- xvi. To incorporate Traditional and Modern Practices and Medicines for holistic treatment of Livestock Diseases ;
- xvii. To incorporate Traditional Wisdom in Cattle Rearing and manufacturing of Organic manure ;
- xviii. To enable the availability of an accessible and profitable market for selling Milk and Milk Products of the Dairy Sector ;
- xix. Need to have tie-ups with other Ministries and Department for consumption of milk and milk products in Programmes / Schemes such as Mid Day Meal Scheme, ICDS, etc. ;
- xx. Efforts to enhance Milk Production and capacity of Indigenous Breeds of Cattle along with making efforts for Breed Improvement ;

- xxi. To have an effective marketing strategy to market this Sector's produce such as Milk and Milk Products and also to raise awareness among consumers regarding quality of produce ;
- xxii. To address the issue of quality of milk and take immediate measures to prevent adulteration ;
- xxiii. Efforts to involve DISHA Committees in the functioning of Dairy Cooperatives so that local MPs, MLAs and other representatives are able to put forth practical issues ;
- xxiv. Efforts to enable subsidies to Livestock Owners for production of Organic Manure to be used in Organic Farming and also make efforts for direct procurement of cow dung from the Cattle Owners ;
- xxv. To draft a proposal for a Scheme to provide Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for the use of Organic Manure similar to the DBT facility available to farmers for using chemical fertilizers ;
- xxvi. Need to enhance benefits to farmers and Manufacturing Units producing cattle Feed and Fodder ;
- xxvii. Need to facilitate MSMEs to take up cow dung based Projects and activities related to other organic products such as cow dung paints ;
- xxviii. To have an effective mechanism to deal with the menace of stray animals in the country ; and
- xxix. To enhance the Budgetary Allocation of the Department in line with its contribution to the National Economy.

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

The Committee then adjourned.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-21)**

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 16 March, 2021 from 1500 hrs to 1530 hrs. in Hon'ble Chairperson's Chamber, Room No. '103', First Floor, Block-B, Extn. to PHA Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri P. C. Gaddigoudar – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
3. Shri Kanakmal Katara
4. Shri Mohan Mandavi
5. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
6. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
7. Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil
8. Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu
9. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
10. Shri Mohammad Sadique
11. Shri Virendra Singh

RAJYA SABHA

12. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
13. Shri Kailash Soni
14. Smt. Chhaya Verma
15. Shri B.L. Verma

SECRETARIAT

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

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

* (i) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(ii) Draft Report on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' of the Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

4. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the Draft Reports without any modifications and the Committee authorized the Chairperson to finalize and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report