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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
AND FOOD PROCESSING**

(2022-2023)

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

'DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2022-23)'

**{Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of
the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food
Processing (2021-22)}**

FORTY NINTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

DECEMBER 2022/ AGRAHAYANA, 1944 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 20.12.2022

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 20.12.2022



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

DECEMBER 2022/AGRAHAYANA, 1944 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING* (2021-22)**

Shri P.C. 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 Mohan Mandavi
9. Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu
10. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
11. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
12. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
13. Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil
14. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
15. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
16. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
20. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
21. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
23. Shri Kailash Soni
24. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
25. Shri Vaiko
26. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav
- @27. VACANT
- @28. VACANT
- @29. VACANT
30. VACANT
31. VACANT

* Standing Committee on Agriculture renamed as Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing *vide* Para No. 3293, Bulletin Part-II, dated 23.11.2021.

@ Shri Partap Singh Bajwa, MP Rajya Sabha ceased to be a Member of the Committee *w.e.f.* 21.03.2022 due to resignation from the Membership of Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 21.03.2022; Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa ceased to be a Member of the Committee *w.e.f.* 09.04.2022 due to his retirement from Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 09.04.2022 and Shri Surendra Singh Nagar, ceased to be a Member of the Committee *w.e.f.* 04.07.2022 due to his retirement from Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 04.07.2022

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Shiv Kumar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Sundar Prasad Das - Director
3. Shri Prem Ranjan - Deputy Secretary
4. Ms. Divya Rai - Assistant Executive Officer

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2022-23)**

Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar- Chairperson

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7. Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu
8. Shri Mohan Mandavi
9. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
10. Smt. Sharda Anilkumar Patel
11. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
12. Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil
13. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
14. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
15. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
16. Mohammad Sadique
17. Shri Devendra Singh *alias* Bhole Singh
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
20. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav
21. VACANT*

RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
23. Shri Masthan Rao Beeda
24. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
25. Shri S. Kalyanasundaram
26. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
27. Shri Kailash Soni
28. Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala
29. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
30. Shri Vaiko
31. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

* Vacant w.e.f. 10.10.2022 due to demise of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav on 10.10.2022 vide Bulletin- Part II, Para No. 5316 dated 14.10.2022.

SECRETARIAT

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|----|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Naval K. Verma | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Uttam Chand Bharadwaj | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Prem Ranjan | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 5. | Ms. Divya Rai | - | Assistant Executive Officer |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2022-23), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Forty Ninth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2021-22) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

2. The Fortieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2021-22) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying), was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 24 March, 2022. The Action Taken Notes on the Report were received on 24 June, 2022.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 15 November, 2022.

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

NEW DELHI;
06 December, 2022
15 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
and Food Processing

CHAPTER - I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing deals with the Action-taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2021--22) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying), which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 24th March, 2022.

1.2 The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) has furnished Action-taken Replies in respect of all the 15 Observations / Recommendations contained in the Report. These Replies have been scrutinized and thereafter categorized as under :-

(i) Observations / Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:
Recommendation Para Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14

Total 09
Chapter - II

(ii) Observations / Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply:

Recommendation Para No. NIL

Total 00
Chapter - III

(iii) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Recommendation Para No. 3

Total 01
Chapter - IV

(iv) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited :

Recommendation Para Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 and 15

Total 05
Chapter - V

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

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

**A. Contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sectors to the National Economy vis-à-vis proportion of Budgetary Allocation
(Recommendation No. 1)**

1.5 The Committee had observed / recommended as under :-

"The Committee note that the contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in the economy has increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.15% between 2014-15 and 2019-20 and that of the Allied Sector has been a major driver of growth in the Agriculture and Allied Sector. The Committee also note that along with an increase in the total production of milk, meat and eggs there has been a claim of consistent increase in the per capita availability of these commodities from the year 2014-15 to 2020-21. The Committee feel that this consistency in overall growth and production is a result of the consistent efforts of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. While observing the decline in growth rate of the other Sectors of economy in the recent year owing to the Pandemic situation, the Committee are happy to note that the Livestock Sector in the country maintained a positive growth rate of 7.9%. Appreciating the efforts of the Department in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector,

the Committee observe that the Dairy Sector continued to remain consistent in its growth and production even in the face of crisis caused due to the pandemic. The Committee are however, constrained to note the negative growth rate of wool production which has shown minus 9.10% growth during 2019-20.

While noting the increase in Budgetary Allocation towards the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying from Rs.3599.98 Crore in 2021-22 to Rs.4288.84 Crore in 2022-23, which is about 0.11% of the Central Outlay, the Committee also observe that though, in absolute terms, there is an increase of Rs.688.86 Crore in the allocations over the previous year, in percentage terms, the increase amounts to a mere 0.01%. Further, the recent trend of overall growth of the Allied Sector being higher in comparison to the Agriculture Sector over the last few years clearly shows the consistency and potential of the Allied Sector in not just augmenting farmers' income but also contributing towards the national economy. The Committee are further constrained to note that the percentage share of the Department in the total outlay at RE Stage has declined from 0.12% in 2019-20 to 0.09% in 2020-21 and 0.08% in 2021-22. Concerned with this trend of reduction in RE Stage allocations, the Committee desire the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations towards the Department at the RE Stage for 2022-23. The Committee also recommend the Department to ensure an even growth in wool production and desire them to take concrete steps in pursuing with the Ministry of Finance for increasing fund allocation to the Department in keeping with this Sector's contribution. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard."

1.6 In its Action taken reply, the Department has stated as under :-

"The wool production as well as quality of wool is decreasing due to inbreeding of Indian sheep breed. The production of fine wool is also going down and India is not able to meet the demand of the fine wool for the garment industry. In order to solve the problem, there is a need to develop the cross bred which will produce fine wool. The Department has allowed import of multipurpose Merino sheep by Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from Australia to propagate the germplasm amongst the farmers for breed upgradation. Since the sheep production is the only way to increase the wool production, the Department has kept provision of import of exotic sheep by other States. Further, the Department is encouraging the States to expand areas of fine wool producing sheep other

than the traditional areas where there is conducive climate for rearing of such kind of wool producing sheep.

The Department is also implementing establishment of large breeder farm by individuals, FPO, SHG, JLG, FCO, Section 8 companies for which the Department is providing the 50% subsidy up to Rs. 50 lakh under National Livestock Mission. If the number of such kind of breeder farm is established, the wool production will be increased in the country.

Apart from the subsidy which is provided under NLM, individuals, FPO, MSME, Section 8 companies, Private Companies and section 8 companies can also avail benefit for establishment of sheep farm with modern technologies under AHIDF for which the Department is providing 3% interest subvention. The Ministry of Textile is also providing marketing and processing support for wool to the wool producers in the country.

All the aforementioned coordinated approach will increase the wool production in the country.

Keeping in view the importance of the animal husbandry and dairying sector in the socio-economic development of the country, the Department has been seriously and continuously pursuing the matter at the level of Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and Secretary, AHD with Ministry of Finance for enhanced budgetary allocation for the Department."

1.7 While appreciating the positive growth rate of 7.9% in the Livestock Sector despite the Pandemic situation, the Committee had expressed concerns over the decline in wool production during the year 2019-20 and also with the constantly declining percentage share of the allocation to the Department at the RE Stage from the year 2019-20 up to 2021-22. The Committee had recommended the Department to ensure an even growth in wool production and to pursue with the Ministry of Finance for increasing fund allocation to the Department in tune with the Livestock Sector's contribution. In its Action-taken Reply, the Department has informed that inbreeding of Indian Sheep has led to decline in quality and production of wool and that the Department, apart from coordinating with the Ministry of Textile for providing

marketing and processing support for wool, has been working on breed upgradation through the germplasm of imported sheep while also encouraging States to expand areas of fine wool producing sheep. Regarding the issue of reduced percentage share of the Department in the Central Outlay at the RE Stage, from the year 2019-20 to 0.08% in 2021-22, the Department has stated that it has been seriously and continuously pursuing the matter for enhanced Budgetary Allocation with Ministry of Finance at the level of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Secretary levels. The Committee are, however, dissatisfied with this reply of the Department and they find that the efforts made by the Department at the highest level have not resulted in reversing the trend of reduced percentage share of the Department in the Central Outlay. The Committee would, therefore, like to be categorically apprised of the response of the Ministry of Finance in this regard.

**B. Analysis of Demands
(Recommendation No. 2)**

1.8 The Committee had observed / recommended as under :-

"The Committee observe that there has been 40.4% increase in Budgetary Allocation at BE 2022-23 as compared to RE 2021-22. While appreciating the noteworthy increase in BE allocation during 2022-23, the Committee are constrained to note the progressive decline in proposed allocations of the Department from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23, which is in stark contrast to the constant demand of the Department for increasing Budgetary Allocations. The Committee are further concerned with the constant trend of considerable reductions at the RE Stage compared to BE from the year 2019-20 onwards. The Committee are unhappy to note that such reductions in RE Stage allocations have led to the revision of Physical Targets of the Department due to scarcity of resources. Despite working out a duly planned and rational Budget proposal after consultation with stakeholders and careful analysis of Scheme requirements, the Department has constantly faced drastic Budget cuts at both, the BE as well as the RE Stage for all the years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Similarly, the proposed allocation of Rs.5590.11 Crore for the year 2022-23 has been reduced to

Rs.4288.84 Crore at the BE Stage. The Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence, submitted before the Committee that RE Stage allocations for 2021-22 are expected to be fully utilized. Taking note of the fact that drastic budget cuts have led to downward revision of Physical Targets of Schemes of the Department, the Committee feel that the tendency of reduction at RE Stage needs to be curtailed so that the performance of the Department is not affected for want of funds. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to re-introspect its strategy before making allocations at the RE Stage, especially for the year 2022-23 and to avoid reduction of Budgetary Allocation at this Stage. The Committee also recommend the Department to improve its performance in the first part of the year 2022-23 and to provide realistic proposals for Budgetary Allocation in order to avoid drastic reductions at the RE Stage."

1.9 In its Action-taken reply, the Department has stated as under :-

"The recommendation of the Committee is noted for strict compliance. The Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance on the matter of increasing the budget allocation for the Department so as to be able to achieve the desired targets and also for more effective implementation of the various Schemes / Programmes of the Department. However, Ministry of Finance allocates the funds to Departments/Ministries keeping in view the overall resources position and priorities for allocation among competing demands from different sectors inter se.

The Department is also doing its best to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds and trying to improve its performance in the first part of the FY 2022-23 to avoid drastic reductions at the RE Stage. The matter will again be taken up with Ministry of Finance at RE Stage."

1.10 Expressing dissatisfaction with reduction in RE Stage allocations, from the year 2019-20 onwards, leading to downward revision of Physical Targets of the Schemes of the Department, the Committee had recommended the Government to re-introspect its strategy and also to provide realistic proposals besides improving its performance so as to avoid RE Stage reductions. The Department, in its Action-taken Reply, has stated that it has been continuously pursuing with the Ministry of Finance on the matter of

increasing Budget Allocation and has tried to improve its performance to avoid drastic cuts in RE Stage allocations. Noting the reply of the Department, the Committee would, however, like to know whether any written communication was sent by the Department to the Ministry of Finance in this matter and the response of the Finance Ministry thereto.

**C. Utilization of Funds and Pending Utilization Certificates
(Recommendation No. 3)**

1.11 The Committee had observed / recommended as under :-

“While the percentage utilization of funds with respect to BE from 2019-20 to 2021-22 seems adequate, the Committee are concerned to note the huge amount of Rs.617.90 Crore of unspent balances under various Schemes of the Department from 2016-17 to 2019-20. The Committee feel that despite being demand driven, State-wise performance of Schemes of the Department continues to remain inconsistent resulting in huge amount of unspent balances. Further, taking note of the existing monitoring mechanism used by the Department to ensure full utilization of Budgetary Allocations and to follow up with the States regarding Scheme implementation, the Committee feel that huge unspent balances despite such scrupulous measures on the part of the Department definitely point towards lacunae in the given approach. While appreciating the efforts of the Department regarding extension and capacity building initiatives to involve People’s Representatives (MPs, MLAs) and Local Self Governments, etc. for effective ground level implementation of Schemes, the Committee feel that the lacunae at the level of follow-up mechanism need to be plugged. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take concrete steps to ensure that extant measures for effective implementation of Schemes are made foolproof so as to yield desired results with respect to the issue of huge pendency of Utilisation Certificates with the States. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.”

1.12 In its Action taken reply, the Department has stated as under :-

“The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. The Department is doing its best to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds. States/UTs and Implementing Agencies are continuously being reminded through National Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visits and Video Conferences to liquidate the pending

Utilization Certificates and submit proposal for release of fund so as to achieve the desired targets under various Schemes being implemented by the Department.”

1.13 While expressing concerns over the huge amount of Rs.617.90 Crore of unspent balances under various Schemes of the Department between 2016-17 and 2019-20 and over the inability of the Department to expedite fund utilization at the level of States and Union Territories, the Committee had recommended the Department to plug loopholes at the level of follow-up mechanism and to take concrete steps to ensure effective implementation of Schemes to yield desired results with respect to the issue of huge pendency of Utilisation Certificates. In its Action-taken Reply, the Department has stated that it has been continuously reminding States, Union Territories and Implementing Agencies through National Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visits and Video Conferences to liquidate pending Utilization Certificates and submit proposals for release of funds so that desired targets are achieved under various Schemes being implemented by the Department. The Committee, however, are disappointed with the reply of the Department and are vexed to note that the Department has failed to submit any figures regarding the current status of liquidation and pendency of Utilization Certificates from the year 2016-17 up to 2019-20 and instead merely cited already known course of actions like Review Meetings, Video Conferences, Field visits etc., without mentioning any results achieved thereby. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that the Department should take corrective measures to ensure timely furnishing of pending Utilization Certificates by the States and Union Territories and also desire the Department to provide State and UT-wise details regarding Utilization Certificates furnished so far.

**D. Sectoral Analysis
(Recommendation No. 5)**

1.14 The Committee had observed / recommended as under :-

"The Committee note that the Budgetary Allocations for the 2022-23 towards the Scheme Sectors of the Department have increased whereas allocations towards Small Livestock Institutes and Delhi Milk Scheme in the Non-Scheme head have been reduced as compared to the previous year. The Committee further note that in the Scheme Head, allocations towards the Sectors on Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme have seen a maximum increase of 36.05% as compared to the Sectors on Development Programmes and Infrastructure Development Funds. Expressing satisfaction with the plan of the Department regarding utilisation of increased allocations, the Committee, however, feel constrained to note the pathetic performance of the Delhi Milk Scheme with respect to declining sale of milk from 1.90 LLPD (Lakh Litres per day) to 1.5 LLPD (Lakh Litres per day) with a resultant decline in Revenue Receipt from Rs. 350.16 Crore in the year 2020-21 to Rs. 304.00 Crore in 2021-22. The Committee are further perturbed to note the effect of the proposed policy change regarding discontinuation of DMS operations on the consumer base of DMS and also on the supply of milk from Bihar Milk Federation. Concerned with these developments with respect to DMS, the Committee recommend the Department to aggressively pursue the goal of expanding marketing network and appointing milk distributors in uncovered areas along with actively working towards increasing the milk sales target to 1.8 LLPD during the year 2022- 23. They feel that the time is ripe for the Department to learn from the success stories in the Dairy Sector. The Committee would like to be apprised of steps taken and the progress made by the Department in this regard."

1.15 In its Action-taken reply, the Department has stated as under :-

"During the year 2021-2022, DMS has got revenue receipt of Rs.308.43 crores against the expenditure of Rs.299.84 crores. Accordingly, DMS has incurred surplus of Rs.8.59 crore during the financial year 2021-2022. However, as per balance sheet, due to non-plan salary expenditure, DMS has incurred a loss of rupees 3.34 Crores during 2021-22.

As regards declining sale of milk from 1.90 LLPD (lakh litres per day) to 1.5 LLPD during the year 2020-2021 to year 2021-22, DMS is aggressively taking up various methods to expand its marketing network by dividing Delhi are into 16 zones and thereafter a fresh tender of Distributorship (by merging old Transport Contract and Distributor Contract) for

appointment of Distributors has been initiated through which sale of DMS milk is expected to be increased. In this regard, an ERP System/ Software tender has also been initiated for modernizing the methods of demands collections, incentive distributions and aggressive marketing of DMS milk. Both the above tenders will be implemented by 31st July, 2022."

1.16 Expressing concerns over decline in the sale of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS), discontinuation of its operation and the resultant impact on the consumer base and milk suppliers, the Committee had recommended the Department to work towards expanding marketing network and appointing milk distributors in uncovered areas along with actively pursuing the increased target of 1.8 LLPD (Lakh Litres per day) of milk sales during the year 2022-23. In its Action-taken reply, the Department has informed that while having incurred a loss of Rs.3.34 Crore during the year 2021-22, DMS is aggressively taking up various methods to expand its marketing network by dividing Delhi into 16 Zones and thereafter issuing a fresh tender of Distributorship for appointment of Distributors so as to increase the sale of DMS milk. The Department has also stated that in this regard, an ERP System / Software tender has also been initiated for modernizing the methods of demands collections, incentive distributions and aggressive marketing of DMS milk and has informed that both the abovementioned tenders would be implemented by 31st July, 2022. Acknowledging the efforts of the Department in augmenting sales of DMS Milk and also in expanding its marketing network, the Committee desire to be apprised of the final outcome of the steps taken by the Department towards the said goals and whether the target of increasing DMS Milk sale has been achieved so far.

**E. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
Recommendation No. 6**

1.17 The Committee had observed / recommended as under :-

"The Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission was started in December, 2014 and its components have been revised and realigned from the year 2022-23 to focus on Breed Improvement, production and productivity of Indigenous Cattle Breeds. While appreciating the progress made by the Department under this Scheme regarding overall expenditure and the rate of growth of average productivity of cattle, the Committee acknowledge the attempts of the Department focused on Accelerated Breed Improvement, Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms for improving productivity by fast-tracking the breed improvement of indigenous cattle and launching the e-Gopala App to raise awareness among farmers. The Committee, however, are displeased to note the failure of the Department to furnish State and UT-wise details of pending Utilization Certificates under this Scheme. Further, the Committee are concerned to note the meagre achievement of Physical Targets under the Scheme. During the last seven years, since its inception in December, 2014, the Department has been able to achieve the strengthening of only 4 Bull Mother Farms, establishment of only 2 National Kamdhenu Centres, running of a total of 7 Pedigree Selection Programmes and 13 Progeny Testing Programmes in the country. Further, only 597 Districts across the country have been able to participate in the third phase of the National Artificial Insemination Programme. The Committee urge the Department to take necessary steps to improve its performance regarding Physical Targets under the Scheme and would like to be apprised of the progress made therein."

1.18 In its Action taken reply, the Department has stated as under :-

"The progress made so far under Rashtriya Gokul Mission Scheme is as under:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme: The flagship programme "Nationwide Artificial Insemination programme (NAIP)" was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11th September 2019 in 605 districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination (A.I) coverage. Under the programme, quality AI services are delivered free of cost at farmers doorstep. As on date, 3.31 crore animals have been covered, 4.07 Crores Artificial Insemination performed and 2.16 crores farmers benefitted under the programme.

(ii) Induction of MAITRIs: In order to meet requirement of AI technicians, project for establishment of MAITRIs (Multi Purpose AI technicians in Rural India) has been

undertaken under RGM. Through MAITRIs, AI services have been delivered at farmers' doorstep. During last two years, 13551 MAITRIs have been trained and inducted under the scheme.

(iii) Progeny testing and Pedigree selection: Organised Progeny Testing (PT) and Pedigree selection have been implemented in the country to produce high genetic merit bulls. Under these programme, 2332 high genetic merit bulls mainly of indigenous breeds have been produced under the programme and inducted at semen stations for semen production.

(iv) Implementation of IVF: Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, funds have been sanctioned for establishment of 33 IVF labs and 20 labs have been made operational. So far, 13451 viable embryos produced, 6393 viable embryos transferred and 1041 calves are born under the programme.

Accelerated breed improvement programme using IVF technology has been initiated under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and component envisages to establish 2 Lakh assured IVF pregnancies in next five years. Provision of subsidy at the rate of Rs 5000 per assured pregnancy is available under the scheme.

(v) Artificial Insemination with sex sorted semen: Sex sorted semen production for indigenous breeds has been introduced in the country for production of only female calves upto 90% accuracy. Use of sex sorted semen will be game changer, not only enhancing milk production but also limiting stray cattle population. Four semen stations in Government sector (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh) are operational. These semen stations have production capacity to produce 12 lakh doses per annum. So far, 21.65 lakh doses of sex sorted semen produced at Government semen stations assisted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and 25 lakh doses from Milk Federation, NGO and private semen stations.

Accelerated breed improvement programme using sex sorted semen has also been initiated and under the programme 51 lakh pregnancies will be established. Subsidy of Rs 750 or 50% of the cost of sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers."

1.19 Dissatisfied with the non-achievement of Physical Targets set by the Department under the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) and also with the failure of the Department to furnish State and Union Territory (UT) wise details of

pending Utilization Certificates under this Scheme, the Committee had urged the Department to take necessary steps to improve its performance regarding achievement of Physical Targets under the Scheme and had desired to be apprised of the progress made therein. In its Action-taken Reply, the Department has stated about the progress made so far under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission under its components on (i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP); (ii) Induction of MAITRIs (Multi Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India); (iii) Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection; (iv) Implementation of In-vitro Fertilization (IVF); and (v) Artificial Insemination with sex sorted semen. Appreciating the efforts and achievements of the Department under these Components of RGM, the Committee, however, disapprove of the silence of the Department regarding pending Utilization Certificates under this Scheme with the States and UTs. Therefore, the Committee would like to be provided with the State and UT-wise details of pending Utilization Certificates under the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission since its inception in December, 2014, till date and would also like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department to reduce the pendency significantly.

**F. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
Recommendation No. 7**

1.20 The Committee had observed / recommended as under :-

"The Committee note that the Artificial Insemination Coverage as well as the Average Productivity of non-descript Cattle, Crossbred and Buffaloes are lower than the National average in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and thus, despite having more Milk production the Per Capita availability of Milk in these States is less than the National average. The Department has informed that the total Milk Production in the country has gone up from 198.45 Million Tonnes during 2019-20 to around 210 Million Tonnes in 2020-21. However, the Committee feel that, in the instant case, average figures are misleading and it is imperative to track the progress and performance of

individual States and Union Territories regarding Milk Production and coverage of Artificial Insemination in order to ascertain the ground reality of Scheme implementation. Further, Representative of the Department during the evidence of the Committee informed that average milk prices paid to farmers in the country since the year 2014 have gone up from Rs. 30.58 Per Litre to Rs. 39.47 Per Litre. Keeping in view the impact of increased productivity of cattle breeds on the income of Livestock farmers, the Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take corrective measures to address issues related to coverage and outcome of Artificial Insemination in these particular States and ensure that average productivity of cattle breeds in these States is improved in a time bound manner and that the resultant increase in Milk production also translates to an increase in Per Capita availability of Milk in these States. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome in this regard."

1.21 In its Action taken reply, the Department has stated as under :-

"Details of the milk production, per capita availability of milk and increase in milk production and per capita availability of milk during 2020-21 over 2013-14 is given in the following table.

S. No.	State	Milk Production in million tonnes			Per Capita Availability of milk in grams per person per day		
		2013-14	2020-21	% of increase	2013-14	2020-201	% of increase
1	Bihar	71.97	115.02	60.63	195	260	33.33
2	Karnataka	59.97	109.36	83.71	272	452	66.17
3	Maharashtra	90.89	137.03	51.26	219	305	39.26
4	Tamil Nadu	70.49	97.90	39.15	280	353	26.07
5	West Bengal	49.06	61.64	25.67	145	173	19.31
6	Uttar Pradesh	241.93	313.59	29.73	318	377	18.55
6	All India	137.7	209.95	52.46	307	427	39.08

It is seen from the above table that milk production is continuously increasing in these States during last 7 years. The milk production has increased by 60.63%, 83.71%, 51.26%, 39.15%, 25.67% and 29.73% in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh respectively between 2013-14 and 2020-21 against the overall increase of 52.46% in the country.

However, in order to increase the coverage of Artificial Insemination in these States the Department is implementing the Nation-Wide Artificial Insemination Programme for those districts with less than 50% AI coverage. The following is the achievement of NAIP Phase I

and II in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal & Uttar Pradesh:

Sl. No	Name of the State	Achievement under NAIP-I (15 th September 2019 to 31 st May 2020)			Achievement under NAIP-II (1 st August 2020 till 31 st July 2021)		
		No. of districts covered	No. of Animals Inseminated	No. of AI done	No. of districts covered	No. of Animals Inseminated	No. of AI done
1	Bihar	38	324209	353361	38	429616	501060
2	Karnataka	17	231569	292747	17	578773	782449
3	Maharashtra	34	575448	590587	33	585574	672379
4	Tamil Nadu	13	347507	543100	13	640579	1015830
5	West Bengal	Did not participate					
6	Uttar Pradesh	75	864361	1022220	75	1135879	1492741

Further, the achievement till date under NAIP III which was launched on 1st August 2021 is as under

Sl. No	Name of the State	Achievement under NAIP-III (1 st August 2021 till 02.6.2022)		
		No. of districts covered	No. of Animals Inseminated	No. of AI done
1	Bihar	38	505530	581764
2	Karnataka	17	881068	1126913
3	Maharashtra	33	706450	799823
4	Tamil Nadu	13	682328	891277
5	West Bengal	20	1080421	1209288
6	Uttar Pradesh	75	1316009	1624866

Further under Rashtriya Gokul Mission the following steps are also been taken to enhance milk production

(i) Extension of AI Coverage: Establishment of MAITRI centres; Strengthening of semen stations & refresher training of existing AI Technicians

(ii) Production of HGM Bulls: Pedigree Selection, Progeny Testing, genomic testing, IVF etc .

(iii) Breed Improvement by Modern Technology: Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme through IVF technology and use of Sex sorted semen; and Genomic selection

(iv) Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms in hub and spoke model with 50% subsidy."

1.22 Taking note of the fact that the Artificial Insemination Coverage as well as the Average Productivity of non-descript Cattle, Crossbred and Buffaloes was lower than the National average in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh leading to the Per Capita availability of Milk in these States being less than the National Average despite showing an increase in Milk production, the Committee had recommended the Department to take corrective measures to address issues related to coverage and outcome of Artificial Insemination in these States and to ensure that average productivity of cattle breeds in these States was improved in a time bound manner so that the resultant increase in Milk production could also translate to an increase in Per Capita availability of Milk in these States. In its Action-taken Reply, the Department has mentioned the achievements of the three phases of Nationwide Artificial Insemination Program (NAIP) in districts with less than 50% AI (Artificial Insemination) coverage in these States from September, 2019 up to June, 2022. Further, while drawing a comparison between data on Milk Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk in these particular States from the year 2013-14 up to 2020-21, the Department has informed that Milk Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk has continuously increased in these States during the last 7 years. The Committee are, however, dissatisfied with the silence of the Department on the issue of Per Capita Availability of Milk being less than the National Average for the abovementioned States except Karnataka. Therefore, the Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons behind the Per Capita Availability of Milk in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Bihar being less than the National Average and they would also like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department to reverse the trend in this regard.

**G. Breed Improvement
(Recommendation No. 15)**

1.23 The Committee had observed / recommended as under :-

“The Committee note that there are a total of 12 Breed Improvement Institutes viz seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI) and four Central Herd Registration (CHR) Units for genetic improvement of indigenous Cattle breeds in Country. CCBFs are engaged in scientific breeding of cattle and buffaloes with the aim of production of high pedigreed bulls for genetic upgradation programmes. CFSP&TI is engaged mainly in production of Bovine Frozen Semen of Indigenous, Exotic, Crossbred and Murrah breeds of bulls for the use of Artificial Insemination (AI) programmes in the Country and one of its objective is to train technical personnel from State Governments, Universities, Milk Federations and other Institutes in various aspects of frozen semen technology. CHRUs work for registration of elite cows and buffaloes and to provide incentive for rearing of elite cows and male calves and one of its objectives is creation of Breeder Awareness / Publicity Camps for training personnel to conduct surveys and milk recordings for State Implementing Agencies (SIAs).

The Committee also note that these Breed Improvement Institutes have not been achieving the Physical Targets fixed for them. The Department has attributed less achievement in Semen production, decrease in Farmers registration under CHRS and reduction in the number of farmers’ awareness training programmes to the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. Further the Institutes are under the process of reorganization and the rationalization of the herd strength and only the top animals, as per the revised MSP, are being maintained in the farms. Since allocation (BE) under this head has increased substantially, the Committee expect from the Department that this enhanced allocation would be fully and prudently utilized for infrastructure development of Breed Improvement Institutes in order to maintain the bio-security of the Livestock farms and to enhancing the management conditions for Livestock. The Committee also expect from the Department that these Breed Improvement Institutes should make all out efforts to achieve the Physical Targets fixed for them so as to provide maximum benefits to the Livestock Farmers.”

1.24 In its Action taken reply, the Department has stated as under :-

“The Department has carried out review meeting with all the officers of the Breed Improvement Institutes in order to monitor the progress and activities of the farm. Further,

during the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs.18.75 crore has been allocated for infrastructure development of these farms which will ensure bio security and better performance of the farms.”

1.25 While expressing concerns over the non-achievement of Physical Targets of Breed Improvement Institutes, the Committee had desired the Department to fully and prudently utilize the enhanced allocation for infrastructure development of Breed Improvement Institutes and to make efforts to achieve the Physical Targets fixed for them. In its Action-taken Reply, the Department has informed that it has carried out Review Meeting with all the Officers of the Breed Improvement Institutes in order to monitor the progress and activities of the farms and that an amount of Rs.18.75 Crore has been allocated for infrastructure development of these farms during the year 2022-23 with the aim of ensuring bio-security and improving performance. The Committee, however, are dissatisfied with the reply of the Department and desire to be apprised of the latest figures regarding progress made by each of these Institutes with respect to achievement of Physical Targets and also about the individual needs met in connection with infrastructure development of each of these Breed Improvement Institutes.

CHAPTER - II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Funds Surrendered and Re-Appropriation of Funds **(Recommendation No.4)**

The Committee observe that huge amount of funds have been surrendered by the Department for the Financial Years 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Committee are be wildered to note that while on one hand the Department has been persistently submitting for increasing Budgetary Allocations, on the other it has been surrendering humongous amount of funds to the Government constantly for the last two years.

While observing the huge amount of re-appropriations made by the Department from the year 2019-20 to 2021-22, the Committee further note with displeasure that when asked to furnish details of re-appropriations, the Department inundated its written replies with a huge number of Re-appropriation Orders from the last three financial years. Deprecating this callousness of the Department regarding furnishing information in proper format, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to pay due attention while submitting information to the Committee and also desire that information furnished be thoroughly checked to ascertain that queries raised by the Committee have been considered in entirety and replied to with clarity. The Committee also recommend the Department to recalibrate its approach of fund utilization and to ensure that the tendency to surrender huge amount of funds is curtailed so that the request of the Department to increase Budgetary Allocation and the consequent recommendations of the Committee made in this regard are not in contrast to the reality of its budget utilization. The Committee would like to be informed about the outcome in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Regarding observation of the Hon'ble committee with reference to submission of information of re-appropriation of funds, it is submitted that the copies of re-appropriation orders pertaining to the FY 2019-20, 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 were attached inadvertently with the reply from Department making the reply bulky and causing inconvenience to the committee, which is regretted. A list of all re-appropriation orders pertaining to FY 2019-20,

2020-21 and FY 2021-22 has been compiled and enclosed at Annexure-I. Reasons for re-appropriation and surrender of funds are as given below:-

FY 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. 3131.05 crore which is 98.45% w.r.t. RE 2019-20. Due to receipt of less proposals, non-filling up of vacant posts, economy measures and majorly because of reduction of budget allocation at RE stage by Ministry of Finance, the savings of Rs. 227,18,19,000/- in respect of Grant No 40-DAHD for the FY 2019-20 was surrendered to Ministry of Finance.

Total 95 nos. Re-appropriation order were issued during the year 2019-20, out of which 85 Re-appropriation order were issued for NER States(i.e. From non-functional head MH 2552 to functional heads) as per guidelines of the Ministry of Finance. 10% of the total budget is kept for NER States in non-functional Head.

FY 2020-21: Rs. 3704.13 crore was allocated at the BE Stage and this was revised downwards to Rs. 3007.89 crore at the RE stage, out of which, the Department could utilize only Rs.2967.57 crore which is 98.66% w.r.t RE 2020-21. Due to receipt of less proposals, non-filling up of vacant posts, economy measures and majorly because of reduction of budget allocations at RE stage by Ministry of Finance, the savings of Rs. 722,04,69,000/- in respect of Grant No 40-DAHD for the FY 2019-20 was surrendered to Ministry of Finance.

Total 83 nos. Re-appropriation order were issued during the year 2020-21, out of which 67 Re-appropriation order were issued for NER States(i.e. From non-functional head MH 2552 to functional heads) as per guidelines of the Ministry of Finance. 10% of the total budget is kept for NER States in non-functional Head.

FY 2021-22: Rs. 3599.98 crore was allocated at the BE Stage and this was revised downwards to Rs. 3027.69 crore, at the RE stage, out of which, the Department could utilize only Rs. 3008.67 crore, which is 99.37% w.r.t RE 2021-22.

Total 60 nos.(except RO No. 40,47 and 53) Re-appropriation order were issued during the year 2021-22, out of which 37 Re-appropriation order were issued for NER States (i.e. From non-functional head MH 2552 to functional heads) as per guidelines of the Ministry of Finance. 10% of the total budget is kept for NER States in non-functional Head.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
(Recommendation No.6)

The Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission was started in December, 2014 and its components have been revised and realigned from the year 2022-23 to focus on Breed Improvement, production and productivity of Indigenous Cattle Breeds. While appreciating the progress made by the Department under this Scheme regarding overall expenditure and the rate of growth of average productivity of cattle, the Committee acknowledge the attempts of the Department focused on Accelerated Breed Improvement, Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms for improving productivity by fast-tracking the breed improvement of indigenous cattle and launching the e-Gopala App to raise awareness among farmers. The Committee, however, are displeased to note the failure of the Department to furnish State and UT-wise details of pending Utilization Certificates under this Scheme. Further, the Committee are concerned to note the meagre achievement of Physical Targets under the Scheme. During the last seven years, since its inception in December, 2014, the Department has been able to achieve the strengthening of only 4 Bull Mother Farms, establishment of only 2 National Kamdhenu Centres, running of a total of 7 Pedigree Selection Programmes and 13 Progeny Testing Programmes in the country. Further, only 597 Districts across the country have been able to participate in the third phase of the National Artificial Insemination Programme. The Committee urge the Department to take necessary steps to improve its performance regarding Physical Targets under the Scheme and would like to be apprised of the progress made therein.

Reply of the Government

The progress made so far under Rashtriya Gokul Mission Scheme is as under:

(i). Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme: The flagship programme "Nationwide Artificial Insemination programme (NAIP)" was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11th September 2019 in 605 districts with less than 50% Artificial Insemination (A.I) coverage. Under the programme, quality AI services are delivered free of cost at farmers doorstep. As on date, 3.31 crore animals have been covered, 4.07 Crores Artificial Insemination performed and 2.16 crores farmers benefitted under the programme.

(ii). Induction of MAITRIs: In order to meet requirement of AI technicians, project for establishment of MAITRIs (Multi Purpose AI technicians in Rural India) has been undertaken

under RGM. Through MAITRIs, AI services have been delivered at farmers' doorstep. During last two years, 13551 MAITRIs have been trained and inducted under the scheme.

(iii).Progeny testing and Pedigree selection: Organised Progeny Testing (PT) and Pedigree selection have been implemented in the country to produce high genetic merit bulls. Under these programme, 2332 high genetic merit bulls mainly of indigenous breeds have been produced under the programme and inducted at semen stations for semen production.

(iv).Implementation of IVF: Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, funds have been sanctioned for establishment of 33 IVF labs and 20 labs have been made operational. So far, 13451 viable embryos produced, 6393 viable embryos transferred and 1041 calves are born under the programme.

Accelerated breed improvement programme using IVF technology has been initiated under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and component envisages to establish 2 Lakh assured IVF pregnancies in next five years. Provision of subsidy at the rate of Rs 5000 per assured pregnancy is available under the scheme.

(v).Artificial Insemination with sex sorted semen: Sex sorted semen production for indigenous breeds has been introduced in the country for production of only female calves upto 90% accuracy. Use of sex sorted semen will be game changer, not only enhancing milk production but also limiting stray cattle population. Four semen stations in Government sector (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh) are operational. These semen stations have production capacity to produce 12 lakh doses per annum. So far, 21.65 lakh doses of sex sorted semen produced at Government semen stations assisted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and 25 lakh doses from Milk Federation, NGO and private semen stations.

Accelerated breed improvement programme using sex sorted semen has also been initiated and under the programme 51 lakh pregnancies will be established. Subsidy of Rs 750 or 50% of the cost of sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Comments of the Committee

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

Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
(Recommendation No.8)

Regarding preservation and conservation of unconventional sources of Milk and Meat like the Mithun and Yak found in the North Eastern and Hilly regions, the Committee feel that the Department needs to take concrete measures to ensure that these sources are harnessed sustainably and that the ecological balance in these Regions is not disturbed in the process of utilization of these unconventional sources.

Further, the Committee feel that while there is no shortage of Semen doses of High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bulls in the country at present, there is a need to establish Semen Stations in individual States and Union Territories and to focus on improving the grading of already existing 20 Semen Stations in the country so that the goal of Breed Improvement and augmentation of productivity of Indigenous Bovine Breeds can be achieved expeditiously. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take requisite measures to ensure that these targets are achieved in a time bound manner so as to aid the goals envisaged by the Department under the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this direction.

Reply of the Government

As per the revised and realigned guidelines of Rashtriya Gokul Mission 2021-2026, Government of India has been undertaking strengthening of existing semen stations in the country under the control of State Governments, Livestock Development Boards, Dairy Cooperatives/ Milk Federations and NDDDB. Under the said scheme, so far, approval has been accorded for strengthening of 28 semen stations.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
(Recommendation No.9)

The National Programme for Dairy Development was launched in February, 2014 and has recently been realigned and divided into Two Components to enhance the focus of the

Department on building Quality Testing and Chilling Infrastructure for Dairy Cooperatives in the country. The Committee are, however, unhappy to note that out of the amount of Rs. 249.52 Crore released to States under NPDD for the year 2021-22 only Rs. 16.58 Crore could be utilized and that too by only a handful of States namely Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 11.35 Crore), Kerala (Rs. 4.37 Crore), Meghalaya (Rs. 0.27 Crore) and Rajasthan (Rs. 0.60 Crore). The remaining amount of Rs. 232.94 Crore remained unutilized under NPDD Scheme for the year 2021-22. Further, the Department has informed that during the year 2021-22, additional releases could not be made under NPDD due to lack of funds and that the Department has sought Supplementary Grants for the same. The Committee, however, remain apprehensive that the total amount of Utilization Certificates pending under the NPDD Scheme from the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 is Rs. 63.08 Crore and the allocations to the Department of Rs.340.01 Crore during 2022-23; both taken together may remain inadequate to meet the requirements envisaged from States and thereby, the Department might have to seek additional funds to meet its requirements under this Scheme at RE Stage.

The Committee further note that there exists a gap of Chilling Capacity of about 370 LLPD (Lakh Litres Per Day) and only 2110 Bulk Milk Coolers with a total capacity of 36.46 LLPD have been installed by the Department since the inception of this Scheme. Further, of the 3.20 Lakh potential Villages only 1.94 Lakh Villages have been covered under Organized Milk Procurement. Dissatisfied with the progress regarding achievement of Physical Targets under the Scheme on National Programme for Dairy Development, the Committee recommend the Government to increase allocations to the Department so that implementation of Scheme Components is not hampered for want of funds. Further, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to focus on proper utilization of funds allocated and to ensure that Utilization Certificates for the pending amount are furnished at the earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made by the Department in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. Under NPDD scheme, funds are released in advance to States for taking up project activities, which are setting up of dairy infrastructure like bulk milk coolers, quality testing facilities etc, as per approved project provisions. Implementation of these activities involves third party contracts, after receiving funds and execution of tendering process. Thereafter, ensuring that

infrastructure/machinery/ equipment are installed and commissioned at the ground level, payment is finally processed. Subsequently, utilization certificate is submitted through State Government to GOI after getting the expenditure audited. Therefore, most of the project activities being implemented out of the funds released during last financial year (2021-22) are yet to be completed. Fund utilization is therefore awaited.

In addition, as per GFR 2017, Rule 238 (1), the utilization Certificate should be submitted within twelve months of the closure of the financial year by the Institution or Organization concerned. Thus, funds released in 2021-22 fall due from 01.04.2023. Department will ensure submission of utilisation certificate by States before the due date.

The Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance on the matter of increasing the budget allocation under the scheme so as to be able to achieve the desired targets. However, Ministry of Finance allocates the funds to Departments/Ministries keeping in view the overall resources position and priorities for allocation among competing demands from different sectors inter se. The matter will again be taken up with Ministry of Finance at RE Stage.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

**National Livestock Mission (NLM)
(Recommendation No.10)**

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched in the year 2014-15 with the objectives of sustainable development of Livestock Sector, focusing on improving availability of quality Feed and Fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, improved flow of credit and organization of Livestock farmers / rearers, etc. with Sub-Missions formulated under NLM. Revised Sub-Missions under the Scheme focus on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry to promote entrepreneurship; Feed and Fodder Development for promoting production of certified seeds, cultivation of fodder and entrepreneurship in fodder block making, silage making units, etc.; and on Innovation and Extension to promote R&D and Livestock Insurance. The Committee are, however, constrained to note the meagre achievements made by the Department under Physical and Financial Targets for the Parameter on 'Innovative Pig Development Project for North East' (IPDPNE) during the years

2020-21 and 2021-22. The Committee also note with concern that out of 5561 applications submitted on the newly launched online portal for National Livestock Mission, only 2523 applications have been marked eligible. Further, there has been a drastic reduction of allocations to the Scheme on NLM during the years 2021-22 as well as 2022-23. The Committee are also dismayed with the silence of the Department on the query regarding downsizing of funds affecting Scheme implementation of NLM. Expressing dissatisfaction with the inadequate financial allocations made towards the NLM Scheme along with the laxity in achievement of Physical Targets, the Committee strongly recommend the Department to take concrete steps in the direction of fulfilling Physical Targets envisaged under the Scheme along with focusing on providing adequate allocations so that the implementation of the Scheme is not hampered.

Reply of the Government

The scheme-wise allocation is made based on the budget available to the DAHD by the Ministry of Finance. Further, the realigned NLM scheme has been approved on 14.07.2021. New component like entrepreneurship has been introduced for the first-time which is directly implemented by the DAHD. Therefore, reduced allocation for the first two years for NLM scheme has been proposed. However, the fund has further been increased to Rs. 410 crore during 2022-23.

The erstwhile NLM Scheme was demand driven. The Target was set up by the State Governments based on their priority. Hence, no target was fixed by the Central Government. Moreover, due to COVID-19 pandemic, entire India went for lock down. Therefore, the States could not utilize the fund. Further, there was reduction of budgetary allocation due to austerity measures by the State Governments so the States could not utilize the central share.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DC) (Recommendation No.11)

The Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme was formulated with the aim of providing financial assistance to States and UTs to effectively tackle issues of livestock health. Under the revised Scheme of LH&DC, the focus of the Department is on the

component of Mobile Veterinary Units under which the Department provides financial assistance to all States / UTs for establishment of Veterinary Health care Services at the farmer's doorstep through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs). The Department informed that Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) will be provided to the States/UTs under this Scheme at the rate of 1 MVU approximately for one lakh Livestock population with the Central Government providing 100% assistance towards procurement and customization of MVUs and recurring operational expenditure would be shared in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States and 60% for other States, while it would be 100% for UTs.

A total number of 4332 MVUs have been sanctioned in the country under LH&DC Scheme so far. The Committee are, however, constrained to note that the Department remained silent on the query of the Committee regarding measures proposed to meet the upcoming surge in demands for Veterinarians and Para veterinarians with the employment of MVUs in the coming years with an already existing huge shortage of Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians in the country. The Committee are further dissatisfied to note that the total amount of Utilization Certificates pending under the LH&DC Scheme since 2016-17 to 2019-20 is Rs.139.84 crore. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to ensure that the issue related to huge pendency of Utilization Certificates with the States and UTs is effectively dealt with. Regarding recruitment of trained manpower in MVUs, the Committee also recommend the Department to focus on measures to increase the strength of trained Veterinary and Para-veterinary professionals in the country along with focusing on providing them with qualitative education and exposure through endeavours such as opportunities for Post-graduate Degrees and Doctorates in Veterinary Institutions in advanced nations. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this direction.

Reply of the Government

Animal Husbandry is a state subject. However, in order to strengthen veterinary infrastructure in States/UTs so as to cater to the needs of providing adequate veterinary healthcare, the Central Government provided funds to the State/UT Governments under the components of LHDCP where the funds were released based on the action plan of the state and utilization of earlier released 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. Further, for proper implementation and monitoring, States/UTs are required to submit their proposals (along with

Financial and Physical Progress Report and Fund Utilization Certificates) to DAHD through their State Monitoring Unit (SMU).

State Governments are responsible for providing the basic infrastructure and necessary qualified manpower for veterinary health care in respective States. To bridge the gap between the demand for and availability of veterinary professionals as well as veterinary infrastructure in the country, states are continuously advised to strengthen their veterinary infrastructure. Further, the central Government also recognizes the Government and the Private colleges in the states on the recommendations of Veterinary Council of India (VCI) as per VCI (Procedure for Recognition and De-Recognition of Veterinary Colleges and Veterinary Qualifications) Rules, 2017 and Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education (MSVE) Regulations, 2016. Veterinary Council of India is responsible for setting up of Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education (Regulations, 2016) which is being implemented from the academic year 2016-17 across all the recognized veterinary colleges in India. Presently, 54 recognized Veterinary Colleges in India are functioning and imparting veterinary education as per provisions under Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 to provide more number of qualified professionals to take care of the veterinary requirements in the country. The suggestion of opportunities for Post-graduate Degrees and Doctorates in Veterinary Institutions in advanced nations is noted to explore the possibilities in consultation with VCI. Further, VCI/SVCs have been entrusted with the activities of implementation of Continuous Veterinary Education (CVE) programmes as a nodal agency and to conduct CVE trainings for upgrading knowledge of veterinary professionals. It is pertinent to submit that Department has revised the LH&DC scheme and the activities of PED, a component of the earlier LH & DC Scheme, has now been merged with the ASCAD component. Specific focus has been laid on training wherein 100% central assistance to States is envisaged. The grants-in-aid to Veterinary Council of India (VCI) would now be continued in the present LH & DC scheme under the ASCAD component. States/UTs will provide/arrange for continuous veterinary education (CVE) programmes for trainings of veterinarians, para veterinarians, others / training of trainers, training of laboratory diagnostic specialists / mock drills etc.

The Government, under Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) scheme, supplements the efforts of States / UTs towards animal health by providing them financial assistance. Under LH&DC, to bring veterinary services at farmers' doorsteps, the Central Government, from 2021-22, is providing 100% central funds towards procurement & customization of mobile veterinary units (MVUs). However, recurring operational expenditure

would be shared with States in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States; 60% for other States, and 100% for UTs. Each MVU will have one veterinarian, one para-veterinarian and one driver-cum-attendant. There is provision for operating these MVUs on PPP mode with the Government providing the infrastructure but manpower outsourced by implementing agency including cooperatives and milk unions etc.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

**Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DC)
(Recommendation No.12)**

During an Oral Evidence of the Committee held with the Representatives of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the Committee were apprised that impact of COVID-19 was found in a batch of samples collected from stray dogs in Delhi and Haryana which tested positive for SARS Cov-2 Antigen. Alarmed at this finding of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, the Committee wish to bring this to the notice of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and recommend that the Department take this up with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education so as to gain awareness about the possibility of Zoonotic Spread of this virus and the possibility of its mutations in non-human carriers. The Committee would like to be apprised of the measures taken by the Department in this regard and about the actions envisaged to combat this situation through the 'One Health' approach.

Reply of the Government

The Department has developed the National Action Plan and advisory on Preparedness, Control and Containment of zoonotic diseases like Avian influenza, Glanders, Rabies in line with the protocols prescribed by the OIE. These action plans and advisories include disease control and prevention strategies, sensitization of general public, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns through Information along with general guidelines and disease control information for Veterinarians and other stakeholders. The veterinarians and scientist involved in various disease control programmes and disease diagnosis are regularly

nominated for various training programmes conducted by National and International organizations like OIE, FAO, WHO. Under the revised LH&DC scheme there is provision of 100% financial support to ICAR Institutes/other institutes for research & innovation, publicity & awareness, training etc. States/ UTs are advised to submit the annual action plan as per the technical guidelines of ASCAD for research & innovation, publicity & awareness, training keeping in view their local needs, geographical condition, type of animal population, disease status and available infrastructure including manpower status and capabilities. Further, the National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis (NADCP) is one of the flagship programmes, besides FMD, it also includes intensive Brucellosis Control programme in animals is envisaged for controlling Brucellosis which will result in effective management of the disease in both animals and in humans. Department also provides financial assistance to ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal and ICAR-NIVEDI, Bangalore, which are involved in surveillance of the disease like Avian Influenza and Brucellosis respectively.

Under the collaboration with Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, One Health Support Unit (OHSU) at the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is established for disease prevention, surveillance and response. An 'Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH)' has also been constituted for policy input into key aspects related to the animal husbandry sector in the country under the guidance of Principal Scientific Adviser to Govt. of India and Secretary (AHD). The Committee act as a 'think tank' for the Department to assess all evidences & data and provide analytics-based recommendations.

Department also circulated the advisory to Animal Welfare Board and all State AH Departments and other stakeholders regarding SARS-Cov-2 in animals which include Risk assessment in respect of various animal categories, general prevention and control, risk pathway and risk reduction, disinfection, feed and feeding practice, waste management and key messages.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

**Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)
(Recommendation No.13)**

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund is a Central Sector Scheme which was announced in May, 2020 to incentivize investments by eligible entities such as Individual entrepreneurs, Private companies, Farmers producer Organizations (FPOs) and

Section 8 companies. Appreciating the efforts of the Department in incentivizing entrepreneurship and investments in the infrastructure development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, the Committee feel that this Scheme will aid value addition in Livestock and Dairying Sector and these value added livestock products and the technology used in the Livestock sector will aid in increasing exports of Livestock products. The Committee, however, are concerned to note that out of 2534 applications received under AHIDF on the online portal, only 224 applications were marked eligible by the Department. Dissatisfied with the miniscule number of applications gaining approval from the Department for eligibility under AHIDF, the Committee feel that there is a need to work towards raising awareness about the Scheme among potential beneficiaries. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to actively pursue the goal of raising awareness and providing clarity regarding applications on the AHIDF Portal so that maximum number of people can benefit from this Scheme and the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector can benefit from the addition of value added products and infrastructure. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department and progress made in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The Government has taken the following steps for raising awareness amongst people so as to cover maximum number of potential beneficiaries:

1. For effective implementation and to ensure fair & transparent mechanism, fully digitalization of the scheme through an online portal www.ahidf.udyamimitra.in is in place.
2. The end to end digital journey from application to disbursement of loan and interest subvention is online through the online portal www.ahidf.udyamimitra.in which is very user friendly.
3. The online Portal is integrated with all India network of Common Service Centres for handholding the applicants from the rural parts of the country.
4. New categories and activities for Breed Multiplication farm and Breed improvement technology, Manufacturing of milk testing equipment and Dairy equipment, manufacturing of feed supplements/ feed additives, setting up of Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Production Facilities and Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agri waste management) have been added which will incentivize technology intervention in Animal Husbandry sector.
5. National Dairy Development Board has been designated/added as the handholding agency on the portal.
6. National Cooperative Development Corporation has been designated/added as the preferred lender on the portal.

7. For preparation of Detailed Project Report, model proposals and a list of handholding agencies is uploaded on the portal.
8. For better outreach and awareness of the scheme, numerous audio video aids are being used. The brochures and leaflets of the scheme with QR Code through which one can access the portal are being distributed at various occasions.
9. Webinars/workshops are being organized for creating awareness for targeted group of people like Dairy associations/ feed associations and Meat associations, State Governments and Bankers.
10. State level awareness programmes are conducted with State Governments where Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, Chief Ministers and State Ministers with senior officials are participating.
11. Online mechanism for monitoring and reviewing of the scheme is done by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Department of Financial Services, Credit Guarantee Fund Trust of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and State Governments on a regular basis.
12. State Governments have been requested for creating awareness for AHIDF.
13. To reach out to the common people, the scheme guidelines have been translated into 13 languages.
14. Documentary films have been developed in 13 languages for facilitating the common people to understand the scheme.
15. DFS has been requested to inform Banks to create a special desk for approaching the beneficiaries.
16. Regular monitoring by DFS on pending applications with banks is carried out.
17. Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for lenders has been uploaded on the portal.
18. AHIDF benefits are being converged with all Central/State Government schemes.
19. GIS tagging for better monitoring is being carried out.
20. Stand Up India Help Centers have been communicated to take up necessary steps for popularizing AHIDF scheme.

The AHIDF scheme is meant for infrastructure development for Dairy, meat and animal feed plants. These projects are of high value. Even though the number of eligible applications is less in number, the quantum of project cost is high. As on date, 2998 applications of project cost of Rs. 6238.44 crore have been received. Out of 2998, applications, 263 projects costing Rs 5039.37 crores have been marked eligible.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Kisan Credit Facility for Animal Husbandry And Dairying **(Recommendation No.14)**

The Committee note that a target of Rs. 55,485 Crore of Credit Flows for Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector was made for six Regions of the Country on the basis of: (i) Extension of the facilities of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to Animal Husbandry farmers and Fisheries(AH&F) for their working capital requirements; (ii) Achievement during past years; (iii) Increasing demand to meet credit requirements for high value agriculture activities like horticulture, dairy, food processing etc.; and (iv) Special focus to allied activities as recommended by Internal Working Group on Agriculture set up by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to Review Agricultural Credit. The Committee also note that except the Southern Region, all Regions witnessed under-achievement of credit targets.

The Committee have been apprised that banks are hesitant in providing loans to Livestock Farmers leading to lack of availability of Credit and absence of Debt Financing in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector. The Committee have also been apprised that there is a need for earmarking of Ground Level Credit (GLC) target for the Allied Sector as out of 7 Crore KCC farmers about 5 Crore indulge in cultivation as well as Animal Husbandry.

The Committee are of the considered view that Credit Disbursement to Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector has to be increased. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take steps for increasing the allocation for Credit Flows to Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector and also to ensure that credit actually flows to this Sector without any hiccup.

Reply of the Government

In order to increase the credit disbursement to Animal husbandry and Dairy Sector, the Department is implementing Credit Linked Infrastructure Development Schemes such as Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund(AHIDF), Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer producer organizations involved in dairy activities(SDCFPO) and credit linked Entrepreneurship Schemes such as Breed Multiplication Farm under Rashtriya Gokul Mission(RGM), Sheep, goat , Pig breeder farm & breed development in rural poultry under National Livestock Mission. Special drives were carried out in association with D/o Financial Services (DFS) to provide fresh KCC to animal husbandry and dairy farmers in the country. The Department in

association with DFS is currently organizing a Nation-wide AHDF KCC campaign from 15.11.2021 to 31.07.2022.

Moreover, the Department has requested D/o Financial Services for earmarking separate funds towards working capital credit target in line with target earmarked for AHD farmers, under term loan component for agri-credit target for Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Concerted efforts are also made by the Government for increasing the credit flow to Animal Husbandry & Dairying sector by providing specific targets to the lending institutions. All the regions except North Eastern Region have achieved the target for credit disbursement to Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector during 2021-22 (provisional). The region-wise achievement during 2021-22 (provisional), as reported by NABARD is given below :

(Amount in Rs. Cores)

Region	Target	Achievement	% Achieved
Northern Region	6,514	11,797	181.12
Western Region	9,441	10,409	110.26
Central Region	7,620	9,563	125.50
Southern Region	20,385	48,904	239.90
Eastern Region	8,574	16,016	186.80
North Eastern Region	2,952	2,521	85.38
Grand Total	55,485	99,210	178.80

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

CHAPTER - III

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

-NIL-

CHAPTER - IV

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

Utilisation of Funds and Pending Utilisation Certificates (Recommendation No.3)

While the percentage utilization of funds with respect to BE from 2019-20 to 2021-22 seems adequate, the Committee are concerned to note the huge amount of Rs.617.90 Crore of unspent balances under various Schemes of the Department from 2016-17 to 2019-20. The Committee feel that despite being demand driven, State-wise performance of Schemes of the Department continues to remain inconsistent resulting in huge amount of unspent balances. Further, taking note of the existing monitoring mechanism used by the Department to ensure full utilization of Budgetary Allocations and to follow up with the States regarding Scheme implementation, the Committee feel that huge unspent balances despite such scrupulous measures on the part of the Department definitely point towards lacunae in the given approach. While appreciating the efforts of the Department regarding extension and capacity building initiatives to involve People's Representatives (MPs, MLAs) and Local Self Governments, etc. for effective ground level implementation of Schemes, the Committee feel that the lacunae at the level of follow-up mechanism need to be plugged. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take concrete steps to ensure that extant measures for effective implementation of Schemes are made foolproof so as to yield desired results with respect to the issue of huge pendency of Utilisation Certificates with the States. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

Reply of the Government

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

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Comments of the Committee

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

CHAPTER - V

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

Contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sectors to the National Economy vis-a-vis Proportion of Budgetary Allocation **(Recommendation No. 1)**

The Committee note that the contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in the economy has increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.15% between 2014-15 and 2019-20 and that of the Allied Sector has been a major driver of growth in the Agriculture and Allied Sector. The Committee also note that along with an increase in the total production of milk, meat and eggs there has been a claim of consistent increase in the per capita availability of these commodities from the year 2014-15 to 2020-21. The Committee feel that this consistency in overall growth and production is a result of the consistent efforts of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. While observing the decline in growth rate of the other Sectors of economy in the recent year owing to the Pandemic situation, the Committee are happy to note that the Livestock Sector in the country maintained a positive growth rate of 7.9%. Appreciating the efforts of the Department in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector, the Committee observe that the Dairy Sector continued to remain consistent in its growth and production even in the face of crisis caused due to the pandemic. The Committee are however, constrained to note the negative growth rate of wool production which has shown - 9.10% growth during 2019-20.

While noting the increase in Budgetary Allocation towards the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying from Rs.3599.98 Crore in 2021-22 to Rs.4288.84 Crore in 2022-23, which is about 0.11% of the Central Outlay, the Committee also observe that though, in absolute terms, there is an increase of Rs.688.86 Crore in the allocations over the previous year, in percentage terms, the increase amounts to a mere 0.01%. Further, the recent trend of overall growth of the Allied Sector being higher in comparison to the Agriculture Sector over the last few years clearly shows the consistency and potential of the Allied Sector in not just augmenting farmers' income but also contributing towards the national economy. The Committee are further constrained to note that the percentage share of the Department in the total outlay at RE Stage has declined from 0.12% in 2019-20 to 0.09% in 2020-21 and 0.08% in 2021-22. Concerned with this trend of reduction in RE Stage allocations, the Committee

desire the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations towards the Department at the RE Stage for 2022-23. The Committee also recommend the Department to ensure an even growth in wool production and desire them to take concrete steps in pursuing with the Ministry of Finance for increasing fund allocation to the Department in keeping with this Sector's contribution. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The wool production as well as quality of wool is decreasing due to inbreeding of Indian sheep breed. The production of fine wool is also going down and India is not able to meet the demand of the fine wool for the garment industry. In order to solve the problem, there is a need to develop the cross bred which will produce fine wool. The Department has allowed import of multipurpose Merino sheep by Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from Australia to propagate the germplasm amongst the farmers for breed upgradation. Since the sheep production is the only way to increase the wool production, the Department has kept provision of import of exotic sheep by other States. Further, the Department is encouraging the States to expand areas of fine wool producing sheep other than the traditional areas where there is conducive climate for rearing of such kind of wool producing sheep.

The Department is also implementing establishment of large breeder farm by individuals, FPO, SHG, JLG, FCO, Section 8 companies for which the Department is providing the 50% subsidy up to Rs. 50 lakh under National Livestock Mission. If the number of such kind of breeder farm is established, the wool production will be increased in the country.

Apart from the subsidy which is provided under NLM, individuals, FPO, MSME, Section 8 companies, Private Companies and section 8 companies can also avail benefit for establishment of sheep farm with modern technologies under AHIDF for which the Department is providing 3% interest subvention. The Ministry of Textile is also providing marketing and processing support for wool to the wool producers in the country.

All the aforementioned coordinated approach will increase the wool production in the country.

Keeping in view the importance of the animal husbandry and dairying sector in the socio-economic development of the country, the Department has been seriously and

continuously pursuing the matter at the level of Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and Secretary, AHD with Ministry of Finance for enhanced budgetary allocation for the Department.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Comments of the Committee

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

**Analysis of Demands:
(Recommendation No.2)**

The Committee observe that there has been 40.4% increase in Budgetary Allocation at BE 2022-23 as compared to RE 2021-22. While appreciating the noteworthy increase in BE allocation during 2022-23, the Committee are constrained to note the progressive decline in proposed allocations of the Department from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23, which is in stark contrast to the constant demand of the Department for increasing Budgetary Allocations. The Committee are further concerned with the constant trend of considerable reductions at the RE Stage compared to BE from the year 2019-20 onwards. The Committee are unhappy to note that such reductions in RE Stage allocations have led to the revision of Physical Targets of the Department due to scarcity of resources. Despite working out a duly planned and rational Budget proposal after consultation with stakeholders and careful analysis of Scheme requirements, the Department has constantly faced drastic Budget cuts at both, the BE as well as the RE Stage for all the years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Similarly, the proposed allocation of Rs.5590.11 Crore for the year 2022-23 has been reduced to Rs.4288.84 Crore at the BE Stage. The Representative of the Department, during the Oral Evidence, submitted before the Committee that RE Stage allocations for 2021-22 are expected to be fully utilized. Taking note of the fact that drastic budget cuts have led to downward revision of Physical Targets of Schemes of the Department, the Committee feel that the tendency of reduction at RE Stage needs to be curtailed so that the performance of the Department is not affected for want of funds. The Committee, therefore, recommend the

Government to re-introspect its strategy before making allocations at the RE Stage, especially for the year 2022-23 and to avoid reduction of Budgetary Allocation at this Stage. The Committee also recommend the Department to improve its performance in the first part of the year 2022-23 and to provide realistic proposals for Budgetary Allocation in order to avoid drastic reductions at the RE Stage.

Reply of the Government

The recommendation of the committee is noted for strict compliance. The Department has been continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance on the matter of increasing the budget allocation for the Department so as to be able to achieve the desired targets and also for more effective implementation of the various Schemes / Programmes of the Department. However, Ministry of Finance allocates the funds to Departments/Ministries keeping in view the overall resources position and priorities for allocation among competing demands from different sectors inter se.

The Department is also doing its best to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds and trying to improve its performance in the first part of the FY 2022-23 to avoid drastic reductions at the RE Stage. The matter will again be taken up with Ministry of Finance at RE Stage.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Comments of the Committee

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

Sectoral Analysis: (Recommendation No.5)

The Committee note that the Budgetary Allocations for the 2022-23 towards the Scheme Sectors of the Department have increased whereas allocations towards Small Livestock Institutes and Delhi Milk Scheme in the Non-Scheme head have been reduced as compared to the previous year. The Committee further note that in the Scheme Head, allocations towards the Sectors on Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme have

seen a maximum increase of 36.05% as compared to the Sectors on Development Programmes and Infrastructure Development Funds. Expressing satisfaction with the plan of the Department regarding utilisation of increased allocations, the Committee, however, feel constrained to note the pathetic performance of the Delhi Milk Scheme with respect to declining sale of milk from 1.90 LLPD (Lakh Litres per day) to 1.5 LLPD (Lakh Litres per day) with a resultant decline in Revenue Receipt from Rs. 350.16 Crore in the year 2020-21 to Rs. 304.00 Crore in 2021-22. The Committee are further perturbed to note the effect of the proposed policy change regarding discontinuation of DMS operations on the consumer base of DMS and also on the supply of milk from Bihar Milk Federation. Concerned with these developments with respect to DMS, the Committee recommend the Department to aggressively pursue the goal of expanding marketing network and appointing milk distributors in uncovered areas along with actively working towards increasing the milk sales target to 1.8 LLPD during the year 2022- 23. They feel that the time is ripe for the Department to learn from the success stories in the Dairy Sector. The Committee would like to be apprised of steps taken and the progress made by the Department in this regard.

Reply of the Government

During the year 2021-2022, DMS has got revenue receipt of Rs.308.43 crores against the expenditure of Rs.299.84 crores. Accordingly, DMS has incurred surplus of Rs.8.59 crore during the financial year 2021-2022. However, as per balance sheet, due to non-plan salary expenditure, DMS has incurred a loss of rupees 3.34 Crores during 2021-22.

As regards declining sale of milk from 1.90 LLPD (lakh litres per day) to 1.5 LLPD during the year 2020-2021 to year 2021-22, DMS is aggressively taking up various methods to expand its marketing network by dividing Delhi are into 16 zones and thereafter a fresh tender of Distributorship (by merging old Transport Contract and Distributor Contract) for appointment of Distributors has been initiated through which sale of DMS milk is expected to be increased. In this regard, an ERP System/ Software tender has also been initiated for modernizing the methods of demands collections, incentive distributions and aggressive marketing of DMS milk. Both the above tenders will be implemented by 31st July, 2022.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Comments of the Committee

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

Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) (Recommendation No.7)

The Committee note that the Artificial Insemination Coverage as well as the Average Productivity of non-descript Cattle, Crossbred and Buffaloes are lower than the National average in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and thus, despite having more Milk production the Per Capita availability of Milk in these States is less than the National average. The Department has informed that the total Milk Production in the country has gone up from 198.45 Million Tonnes during 2019-20 to around 210 Million Tonnes in 2020-21. However, the Committee feel that, in the instant case, average figures are misleading and it is imperative to track the progress and performance of individual States and Union Territories regarding Milk Production and coverage of Artificial Insemination in order to ascertain the ground reality of Scheme implementation. Further, Representative of the Department during the evidence of the Committee informed that average milk prices paid to farmers in the country since the year 2014 have gone up from Rs. 30.58 Per Litre to Rs. 39.47 Per Litre. Keeping in view the impact of increased productivity of cattle breeds on the income of Livestock farmers, the Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take corrective measures to address issues related to coverage and outcome of Artificial Insemination in these particular States and ensure that average productivity of cattle breeds in these States is improved in a time bound manner and that the resultant increase in Milk production also translates to an increase in Per Capita availability of Milk in these States. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Details of the milk production, per capita availability of milk and increase in milk production and per capita availability of milk during 2020-21 over 2013-14 is given in the following table.

S. No.	State	Milk Production in million tonnes			Per Capita Availability of milk in grams per person per day		
		2013-14	2020-21	% of increase	2013-14	2020-201	% of increase
1	Bihar	71.97	115.02	60.63	195	260	33.33
2	Karnataka	59.97	109.36	83.71	272	452	66.17
3	Maharashtra	90.89	137.03	51.26	219	305	39.26
4	Tamil Nadu	70.49	97.90	39.15	280	353	26.07
5	West Bengal	49.06	61.64	25.67	145	173	19.31
6	Uttar Pradesh	241.93	313.59	29.73	318	377	18.55
6	All India	137.7	209.95	52.46	307	427	39.08

It is seen from the above table that milk production is continuously increasing in these States during last 7 years. The milk production has increased by 60.63%, 83.71%, 51.26%, 39.15%, 25.67% and 29.73% in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh respectively between 2013-14 and 2020-21 against the overall increase of 52.46% in the country.

However, in order to increase the coverage of Artificial Insemination in these States the Department is implementing the Nation-Wide Artificial Insemination Programme for those districts with less than 50% AI coverage. The following is the achievement of NAIP Phase I and II in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal & Uttar Pradesh:

Sl. No	Name of the State	Achievement under NAIP-I (15 th September 2019 to 31 st May 2020)			Achievement under NAIP-II (1 st August 2020 till 31 st July 2021)		
		No. of districts covered	No. of Animals Inseminated	No. of AI done	No. of districts covered	No. of Animals Inseminated	No. of AI done
1	Bihar	38	324209	353361	38	429616	501060
2	Karnataka	17	231569	292747	17	578773	782449
3	Maharashtra	34	575448	590587	33	585574	672379
4	Tamil Nadu	13	347507	543100	13	640579	1015830
5	West Bengal	Did not participate					
6	Uttar Pradesh	75	864361	1022220	75	1135879	1492741

Further, the achievement till date under NAIP III which was launched on 1st August 2021 is as under

Sl. No	Name of the State	Achievement under NAIP-III (1 st August 2021 till 02.6.2022)		
		No. of districts covered	No. of Animals Inseminated	No. of AI done
1	Bihar	38	505530	581764
2	Karnataka	17	881068	1126913
3	Maharashtra	33	706450	799823
4	Tamil Nadu	13	682328	891277
5	West Bengal	20	1080421	1209288
6	Uttar Pradesh	75	1316009	1624866

Further under Rashtriya Gokul Mission the following steps are also been taken to enhance milk production

(i) Extension of AI Coverage: Establishment of MAITRI centres; Strengthening of semen stations & refresher training of existing AI Technicians

(ii) Production of HGM Bulls: Pedigree Selection, Progeny Testing, genomic testing, IVF etc

(iii) Breed Improvement by Modern Technology: Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme through IVF technology and use of Sex sorted semen; and Genomic selection

(iv) Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms in hub and spoke model with 50% subsidy.

[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)

Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]

Comments of the Committee

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

Breed Improvement **(Recommendation No. 15)**

The Committee note that there are a total of 12 Breed Improvement Institutes viz seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI) and four Central Herd Registration (CHR) Units for genetic

improvement of indigenous Cattle breeds in Country. CCBFs are engaged in scientific breeding of cattle and buffaloes with the aim of production of high pedigreed bulls for genetic upgradation programmes. CFSP&TI is engaged mainly in production of Bovine Frozen Semen of Indigenous, Exotic, Crossbred and Murrah breeds of bulls for the use of Artificial Insemination (AI) programmes in the Country and one of its objective is to train technical personnel from State Governments, Universities, Milk Federations and other Institutes in various aspects of frozen semen technology. CHRUs work for registration of elite cows and buffaloes and to provide incentive for rearing of elite cows and male calves and one of its objectives is creation of Breeder Awareness / Publicity Camps for training personnel to conduct surveys and milk recordings for State Implementing Agencies (SIAs).

The Committee also note that these Breed Improvement Institutes have not been achieving the Physical Targets fixed for them. The Department has attributed less achievement in Semen production, decrease in Farmers registration under CHRS and reduction in the number of farmers' awareness training programmes to the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. Further the Institutes are under the process of reorganization and the rationalization of the herd strength and only the top animals, as per the revised MSP, are being maintained in the farms. Since allocation (BE) under this head has increased substantially, the Committee expect from the Department that this enhanced allocation would be fully and prudently utilized for infrastructure development of Breed Improvement Institutes in order to maintain the bio-security of the Livestock farms and to enhancing the management conditions for Livestock. The Committee also expect from the Department that these Breed Improvement Institutes should make all out efforts to achieve the Physical Targets fixed for them so as to provide maximum benefits to the Livestock Farmers.

Reply of the Government

The Department has carried out review meeting with all the officers of the Breed Improvement Institutes in order to monitor the progress and activities of the farm. Further, during the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs.18.75 crore has been allocated for infrastructure development of these farms which will ensure bio security and better performance of the farms.

**[Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
Letter.No.25-5(3)/2022-AHD(Coord) dated 24-06-2022]**

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee, please refer to **Para No.1.25 of Chapter - I** of this Report.

NEW DELHI;
06 December, 2022
15 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture,
Animal Husbandry and Food Processing

**Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing
(2022-23)**

Minutes of the Second Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 15th November, 2022, from 1100hrs. to 1245 hrs.
in Committee Room No. 3, Block A, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar – *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri A Ganeshamurthi
3. Shri Kanakmal Katara
4. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
5. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
6. Shri Devendra Singh *alias* Bhole Singh
7. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Masthan Rao Beeda
9. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
10. Shri S.Kalyansundaram
11. Shri Kailash Soni
12. Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala
13. Shri Ram Nath Thakur

Secretariat

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Naval K. Verma | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Uttam Chand Bhardwaj | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Prem Ranjan | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 5. | Shri N. Amarathiagan | - | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Standing Committee and informed them that as directed by the Hon'ble Speaker, LAARDIS will make

a presentation before the Committee so as to make the Members aware of the new initiatives taken towards capacity building for augmentation of research, new initiatives in the Parliament Library, creating awareness about the rich resources/repositories of the Parliament Library, training programmes by PRIDE etc. Thereafter, Officers of LAARDIS made their Power Point Presentation.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the following Action Taken Reports:

*(i) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(ii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(iii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(iv) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(v) Draft Action Taken Report on Action-taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)', pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying);

*(vi) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

4. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the Draft Action Taken Reports without any modifications and the Committee authorised the Chairperson to finalise and present these Reports to the Parliament.

*5. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*6. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*7. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*8. XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report.

(Vide Para 4 of Introduction of the Report)

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FORTIETH REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2021-22) (17th LOK SABHA)

(i)	Total number of Recommendations	15
(ii)	Recommendations / Observations which have been Accepted by the Government	
	Recommendation Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	
	Total	09
	Percentage	60%
(iii)	Recommendations / Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	
	Recommendation No. NIL	
	Total	00
	Percentage	00.00%
(iv)	Recommendations / Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	
	Recommendation No. 3	
	Total	01
	Percentage	6.66%
(v)	Recommendations / Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited	
	Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 and 15	
	Total	05
	Percentage	33.33%