

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2127
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15TH MARCH, 2022

PRODUCTION OF MILK, EGG AND FISH

2127. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:
SHRI RAVI KISHAN:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is the global leader in milk production and egg/fish production is increasing every year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that there is huge potential and opportunities in the fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying sector which is yet to be exploited;
- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to catch the potential and attract more persons in this sector;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that animal diseases affect production and trade of livestock products resulting in denial of export to overseas markets and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has started any vaccination campaign/programme, covering entire livestock population across the country to eradicate the complete livestock diseases and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of funds sanctioned and released by the Government to the various States under said campaign/programmes?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA)**

(a): According to production data of Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT), India ranks first position in milk production, third in egg production and second in fish production in the world. The details of milk, egg and fish production along with annual growth rate during last three years are as under:

All India Production of Milk, Egg and Fish with Growth Rate						
Product	Production			Growth Rate (%)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Milk* (Lakh Tonnes)	1877.49	1984.40	2099.60	6.47	5.69	5.81
Egg* (Lakhs Nos)	1038038.93	1143831.01	1220486.44	9.02	10.19	6.70
Fish (Lakh Tonnes)	135.73	141.64	147.26	6.84	4.35	4.00

Note: ‘*’-provisional data for 2020-21

(b)& (c): Yes, sir. The Government is aware of the growing potentiality and opportunities in the fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying sector. Livestock Sector has huge potential in terms of its contribution in total economy, employment generation and world trade. Currently, livestock is one of the fastest growing agricultural subsectors in the country. It has been growing at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.93% (at constant prices) from 2014-15 to 2020-21. Moreover, the percentage share of Livestock Sector has increased from 24.38% in 2014-15 to 30.87% in 2020-21 in Gross Value Added (GVA) of Agriculture & Allied Sector and its share in total GVA (at current prices) varies from 4.44% in 2014-15 to 6.17% in 2020-21. India has immense share in world production accounting for 21% of world milk production and 7% of world egg production. Further, according to Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during July, 2019- June, 2020 the percentage of usually working persons engaged in Animal Production and Mixed Farming are 2.85 and 1.58 respectively. In addition, India has a notable share in world trade in livestock products. During 2020-21 the average value of livestock product exports is Rs. 449 billion comprising 2.1% of the total export earnings.

Fisheries sector has been recognized as a ‘Sunrise Sector’ and has demonstrated an outstanding double-digit average annual growth of 10.87% since 2014-15. The sector has reached record fish production of 142 lakh tons in Financial Year (FY) 2019-20 and has immense potential for growth. India is the second largest fish producing country in the world accounting for 7.56% of global production and contributing about 1.24% to the country’s Gross Value Added (GVA) and over 7.28% to the agricultural GVA. Fisheries and aquaculture continue to be an important source of food, nutrition, income and livelihood to millions of people. Export earnings from the Fisheries sector has been Rs.467 billion during 2019-20. Moreover, it has been instrumental in sustaining the livelihoods of over 28 million people in India especially for marginalized and vulnerable communities and has contributed towards encourage socio-economic development.

The details of the schemes being implemented by the ministry to catch the potential and attract more persons in the Livestock and Fisheries sectors are as under:

i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): In order to compliment and supplement the efforts made by the States/Union Territories for development and conservation of indigenous cow breeds Government of India has been implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission since 2014 with focus on development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines.

ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): The Department is implementing Central Sector Scheme, NPDD across the country since Feb-2014 with an objective of creating/strengthening of infrastructure for Production of quality milk, Procurement, Processing and Marketing of Milk & Milk Products through State Implementing Agency (SIA) i.e., State Cooperative Dairy Federation.

iii) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF): The Department is implementing DIDF since 21st December 2017 to modernize the milk processing & chilling plants including value addition.

iv) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): This scheme is in operational since year 2020-21 for incentivizing investments for establishment of animal feed manufacturing units including establishment of animal feed testing laboratories thereby ensuring nutritional fodder and feed to the livestock.

v) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations (SDCFPO): This Central Sector Scheme was launched during 2017-18. The scheme is being implemented through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). Main objective of the scheme is to assist the Cooperative Societies and farmer producer organizations engaged in dairy activities by providing soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account of severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities.

vi) National Livestock Mission (NLM): The focus of this scheme is on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat and piggery including feed and fodder development. The scheme is implemented with three Sub-Missions: (a) Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock & Poultry, (b) Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder development and (c) Sub-Mission on Extension and Innovation.

vii) A flagship scheme as a part of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package Announcement namely "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): This scheme is to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector in India" with a highest ever estimate investment of Rs.20,050 crore in fisheries sector over a period of 5 years between 2020-21 and 2024-25 with effect from the last financial year (i.e. 2020-21) in all States/Union Territories (UTs) for promotion and overall development of Fisheries sector in the country. The PMMSY envisages to enhance fish production to 220 lakh metric tons by 2024-25 at an average annual growth rate of about 9% in fish production, increase aquaculture productivity to 5 tons per hectare, create critical fisheries infrastructure, reduce post-harvest losses, modernize and strengthen value chain, double export earnings to Rs.1,00,000 crore, reduction of post-harvest losses upto 10%, doubling of incomes of fishers and fish farmers by 2024-25, enhancement of the domestic fish consumption about 9 kg per capita, encouragement of private investment and facilitation of growth of entrepreneurship and generate about 55 lakhs direct gainful employment opportunities and thrice the number as indirect employment opportunities (fishers, fish farmers, fish workers, fish vendors, entrepreneurs etc.) along with the supply and value chain.

viii) Foreseeing the immense scope for development of fisheries and aquaculture sector, various initiatives have been taken by this Department including launching a specified scheme on Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) on 24th October, 2018, at a total outlay of Rs.7,522.48 crore to assist in creating several infrastructural needs of the fisheries sector in the country

(d): Yes, sir. The animal diseases affect trade of livestock products resulting in denial of export to overseas markets. The countries regulate market access for livestock products based upon animal disease status of exporting country and considering relevant articles for animal diseases under Terrestrial Animal Health Code by World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

(e) & (f): Department is implementing Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) with the aim of reducing risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. The major activities supported are: Critical Animal Disease Control Programme

(CADCP) for eradication and control of two major diseases namely Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF); Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)-Mobile Veterinary Units; and Assistance to States for control of other economically important, exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases under the component of Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD). The funding pattern is 100% central assistance for the Critical Animal Disease Control Programme (CADCP) and the non-recurring components of Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) and 60:40 between Central and State for the other components as well as for Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD), with 90:10 for hilly and North-Eastern States and 100% for UTs. Further, for control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis by 2030 the Department is also implementing the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP), which is the largest ever vaccination programme carried out either for human or animal vaccination in the world.

The state-wise fund released under Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) scheme and NADCP are placed at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

State-wise Funds released under LH&DC schemes during last three years (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (so far)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2683.75	2368.61	5440
2	Arunachal Pradesh	233.37	837.36	400
3	Assam	768.21	6.00	3148.64
4	Bihar	1919.09	0.00	4912
5	Chhattisgarh	319.60	486.25	3200.38
6	Goa	2.51	0.00	20
7	Gujarat	3022.94	55.6	889
8	Haryana	383.69	694.91	1120
9	Himachal Pradesh	342.55	553.47	704
10	Jammu & Kashmir	944.67	1858.69	96
11	Jharkhand	580.00	1144.75	3776
12	Karnataka	2977.34	2729.59	4400
13	Kerala	105.50	0.00	468.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	1754.76	0.00	6496
15	Maharashtra	2966.52	789.75	2582.53
16	Manipur	586.47	1959.18	926.22
17	Meghalaya	284	102.00	272
18	Mizoram	330.09	63.35	416
19	Nagaland	233.15	19.34	256
20	Odisha	1192.0	189.84	2896
21	Punjab	0.00	1657.26	1120
22	Rajasthan	1190.76	1054.72	10428.53
23	Sikkim	7.70	3.96	96
24	Tamil Nadu	1110.66	160.31	4305.2
25	Telangana	1823.66	22.24	5174.76
26	Tripura	0.00	1108.8	208
27	Uttar Pradesh	6540.32	6323.98	12720.69
28	Uttarakhand	663.51	75.93	960
29	West Bengal	417.68	471.11	3488
30	A&N Islands	28.22	0.00	0
31	Chandigarh	5.19	0.00	0
32	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	48
35	Lakshadweep	0.37	0.00	144
36	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	144
37	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	16

State-wise funds released under NADCP during last three years (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (so far)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3110.99	4027.85	-
2	Bihar	2933.84	1494.96	-
3	Chhattisgarh	1939.32	785.21	119.64
4	Goa	22.6	64.1446	-
5	Gujarat	2062.3	1154.04	-
6	Haryana	774.11	1011.48	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	437.32	491.92	36.3
8	Jharkhand	1500.51	1130.32	-
9	Karnataka	1943.64	2306.95	188.48
10	Kerala	236.17	455.37	-
11	Madhya Pradesh	4882.81	4186.07	-
12	Maharashtra	2907.01	1082.02	80.50
13	Odisha	2153.66	1407.49	-
14	Punjab	546.55	725.85	-
15	Rajasthan	4075.65	1707.07	-
16	Tamil Nadu	2203.03	1777.99	-
17	Telangana	3024.92	522.18	-
18	Uttar Pradesh	3952.7	6204.97	48.57
19	Uttarakhand	385.93	341.6	41.60
20	West Bengal	2827.38	1006.39	-
21	Arunachal Pradesh	70.36	30.32	798.7
22	Assam	1563.65	34.35	42.77
23	Manipur	55.45	19.31	65.8
24	Meghalaya	189.27	39.06	23.41
25	Mizoram	37.75	5.56	133.06
26	Nagaland	49.01	14.89	64.25
27	Sikkim	19.79	10.26	71.572
28	Tripura	142.86	146.25	45.2
29	Puducherry	17.92	4.78	-
30	Jammu & Kashmir	437.75	830.73	225.1
31	Delhi	25.47	49.1	-
32	A & N Islands	10.77	2.8	6.32
33	Chandigarh	3.29	6.98	-
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	4.37	2.25	-
35	Ladakh	3.65	148.05	-
36	Lakshadweep	2.83	18.06	19.33